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THE TIMES

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20p

Thatcher settles for June 9 poll

- Parliament will be dissolved on Friday, May 13. Bills lost include the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill and the Telecommunications Bill.
- Mrs Thatcher said she would not make personal attacks against Mr Foot but fight on the issues.
- Mr Kenneth Livingstone has failed to secure the Brent, East, nomination but local Labour activists are set to defy the NEC.
- The SDP-Liberal Alliance is to demand equal broadcasting time with the Tory and Labour parties during the campaign.
- Labour's campaign committee has been called into emergency session, while Civil Service unions plan to highlight the dangers of voting Conservative.
- Mr Foot said if Mrs Thatcher was returned to office she would inflict even more damage on the economy.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The general election will be on June 9. Parliament will be dissolved next Friday, May 13, four years and nine days after it was elected, with the loss of several government Bills, including the contentious Police and Criminal Evidence and Telecommunications Bills.

The Prime Minister said last night that the uncertainty was becoming intolerable and everyone was becoming obsessed with the election date. This was bad for Britain and bad for people who were thinking of whether they should invest.

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, observed in a statement from his Commons office that "our resolute Prime Minister" had been pushed, pulled and panicked even faster than expected.

"Here we are with a cut-and-run election a year before this Parliament needs to be dissolved. If the recovery is on the way, why the rush?"

Mr Foot said the Labour Party would fight on the long-term choices for the country: how to get genuine economic recovery, get back to full employment, help the poorest in the country whom the Conservatives had hit hardest, protect the social services already cut and threatened, and stop the nuclear arms race.

Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democrats and aspirant leader of a Liberal and SDP Alliance government, welcomed the election, agreeing with the Prime Minister that it was high time the uncertainty was over. The Alliance was "going in with victory as our aim".

Mr Jenkins said the voters were very worried about unemployment and the economy and were prepared to be convinced by the party with the best policies. Everything was to play for.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

Party	Seats
Con	334
Lab	239
SDP	29
Liberal	13
SNP	2
Pl Cymru	2
Ulster Unionist	5
Ulster Pop Unionist	1
Ulster Dem Unst	3
United Ulster Unst	1
Anti Block	1
Socialist	1
Lab Ind	1
The Speaker	1
Vacant seats (Cardiff NW, Rhondda)	2
	Total 635

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Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, who is to be chairman of the Alliance campaign committee, said on Independent Television News that he was very confident. He acknowledged that the Conservatives started as favourites, but the debit side, including the chronic unemployment suffered as the price for having no incomes policy, was far greater than the credit for the squeezing out of inflation.

Confirmation that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had bowed to the overwhelming weight of advice from her closest advisers came in a statement from 10 Downing Street at 2.15 pm. Mrs Thatcher said that she had taken a provisional decision on Sunday night after her day of consultations with ministers and party officers at Chequers.

She slept on that decision "as it is always wise to do", then yesterday morning put her doubts aside and summoned as many of her Cabinet as could be assembled by 11.15 am. Mr Francis Pym, Mr James Prior, Mr Peter Walker and Mr George Younger were notified by telephone. By 12.20 pm the Queen's first minister was on her way to the Palace to ask for a dissolution.

The new Parliament is to be summoned on June 15, for the swearing-in of members and the election of a Speaker. The present Speaker, Mr George Thomas, is not seeking reelection. The State Opening will be on June 22.

At Westminster yesterday there was excitement among MPs, and smiles of relief on faces of some older members whose retirement was suddenly imminent. But there was no surprise. Mrs Thatcher's judgment that she now has as good a chance of winning as she would ever have is endorsed by almost all her supporters and opponents.

The choice of June 9 has put in doubt her planned visit to the United States at the end of May for talks in Washington with

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Looking to the country: Mrs Thatcher; looking to the skies: Mr Heseltine (Photographs: Suresh Karadia and Chris Harris).

Pledge to avoid personal attacks

By Anthony Bevis
Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister said last night that she would fight her campaign on the issues and would avoid making any personal attacks on Mr Foot, the Labour leader.

Mrs Thatcher said in an interview on BBC Radio: "I expect unemployment will be a very, very important issue". But she added: "I have never known any election stick to one issue. They always range over the whole spectrum of political matters."

Asked whether she would be following the example of Mr Cecil Parkinson, her party chairman, who had said that one of the Tories' advantage was Mr Foot, Mrs Thatcher replied: "I have never, as you know, in my life, had personal attacks. I have always tried to stick to issues: always, always, always.

"We always put, very much, our positive case. Certainly, I will try to show up the shortcomings of Labour Party policy."

The Prime Minister also dealt with the Labour accusation that by calling an early election she had cut and run. "If I had been going to cut and run, I would have done it a very, very long time ago", she said.

"But you know, you are bound to be accused of something. If you go between 4 and 5 years, you are cutting and running. If you don't decide, you are dithering. If you continue to go the whole year, you are clinging to office.

"So I wouldn't take much notice of any accusations. They are bound to make some."

The Times and the election

The most comprehensive news coverage and the best informed analysis of the election will appear in *The Times*.

Political Editor Julian Haviland and the Westminster staff will provide *authoritative coverage of the campaign.*

Specialist writers will go behind the party slogans to explain the significant issues in the campaign.

Reporters throughout the country will look at the key constituencies in which the election will be won and lost.

Frank Johnson will bring his unique style to the campaign and Geoffrey Smith will provide a regular analysis of how the election is developing.

David Watts will put it all in perspective every week and guest columnists will provide the viewpoint of the three *main* parties.

A special Times panel in a vital constituency will provide regular soundings of the issues that are moving the voters.

Soviet families leave Beirut

More than 140 wives and children of Soviet diplomats in Beirut have been put on a special flight to Moscow.

A few hours earlier, sectarian fighting resumed in the Chouf foothills two miles from the capital. The Russians' departure has provoked rumours of a new military threat to Lebanon.

Back page

North Sea divers end sit-in

Divers on a North Sea oil platform ended their week-long sit-in rather than act against a court order telling them to leave the rig. The sit-in by 27 divers had threatened to spread

Page 2

TV listing ban

Time Out, the weekly magazine, was banned permanently by a High Court judge from publishing advance television schedules and will have to pay an estimated £150,000 costs to the BBC and Independent Television PublicationsPage 3
Law Report, page 24

Plea on pill

The Family Planning Association recommended that doctors prescribe the "morning after" contraceptive pill to all women needing it, thus reducing abortion and unplanned pregnancies Page 3
Leading article, page 13

Envoy expelled

The United States told an Afghan diplomat to leave the country within 48 hours in retaliation for the expulsion at the weekend of a diplomat at the American Embassy in Kabul.

Nicaragua 'war'

Señor Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, told the UN Security Council that recent American actions and pronouncements on Nicaragua could be seen as constituting a declaration of war

Page 6

US hopes

Dr Henry Kissinger talks exclusively to David Miller about the United States application to stage football's 1986 World Cup. Dr Kissinger heads the US delegation to Stockholm where the application is to be considered Page 22

Labour leaders in emergency session

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Labour's campaign committee, comprising top-level political and trade union leaders, has been called into emergency session this morning to chart the course of the party's general election battle.

Attending the gathering, in the Commons office of Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, for the first time will be Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president of the National Union of Mineworkers. He told *The Times* last night: "We shall be examining all the options, to see *what more* we can do to ensure a massive Labour victory. Anything we can do or I can do will be done."

This sudden rush of unanimity to the head of the Labour Party, anticipated at the weekend Woodstock conference, will be followed by a meeting of Trade Unions for Labour Victory (Tulv) tomorrow to complete plans to raise nearly £2m for party election funds.

The unions go into the poll with private reservations about Labour's chances of winning but a strong public front of confidence.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of Tulv said last night: "Mrs Thatcher has finally ended her dithering. She has been hassled into calling a premature election against her better judgment. So much for the resolute approach. So much for the national interest.

"But those who are panicking in the Tory Party have got it wrong. The timing of this election finds the Labour Party better prepared, in better heart and more unified than we have been for years", he said. The weekend conference of politicians and union leaders had put Labour in "top gear" for an election. "We have the organization, we have the policies and we have now the finance to conduct an effective campaign.

I didn't know she cared...

MAGGIE NAMES THE DAY!

Calman

"More importantly the polls are now definitely moving in our favour. That was the cause of panic among the Tories. That was why Thatcher has now been railroaded into naming the day."

Mr Basnett's call to arms in the trade union movement, which bears scant resemblance to his party's promise of a clean fight without abuse and personal rancour, continued: "The electorate, as the campaign goes on, will recognize that another four years of Thatcher means

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No second chance for Tories, Foot says

By Anthony Bevis
Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot said last night that if the electorate returned Mrs Thatcher to office, she would inflict even more damage on the economy. He said in a election statement that people would not have voted Conservative at the last election if they had known that it would mean more than 3,500,000 unemployed, an increase in taxations, a waste of precious North Sea oil resources, record bankruptcies and the biggest-ever fall in industrial production.

"If we give them another chance it will be even worse. In the hectic weeks of this election, they hope to hide their real plans for the health service, the economy and our future," the Labour leader said.

Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, said in a London speech that the Prime Minister had performed one of the most astonishing and public somersaults in British political history, in calling the snap election, because "the appalling truth about the economy and its prospects' kept breaking out.

But for David Owen, The Social Democrats' deputy parliamentary leader, in another London speech, condemned the Labour Party as unfit to govern. He said: Split from stem to stern over defence, they are now firmly unilateralist. Every candidate in every constituency will be fighting on a programme of reneging on the NATO defence spending target, which was undertaken by the last Labour Government. If that is not bad enough, they *wish to throw out every single* United States serviceman.

"No doubt there will be weasel words to paper over the cracks, to allow the Healeys, the Hattersleys and the Shores some saving grace, but how can it be that men who have once held responsible office can now campaign on such a shameful programme?"

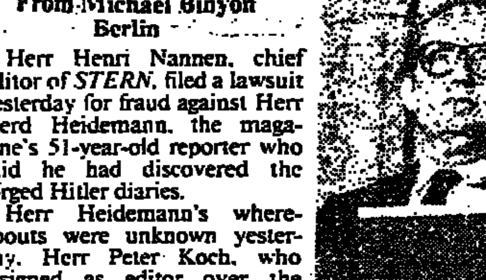
Tories at 1-5 to win

Bookmakers were divided over the election odds last night. Ladbrokers put the Tories 1-5 favourites to win, with Labour at 7-2 and the SDP/Liberal Alliance at 50-1 William Hill offer 1-4 for the Conservatives, 5-2 for Labour, and 33-1 for the Alliance.

Ladbrokes put the odds on no party winning an overall majority at 20-1, and Conservatives well ahead in the overall majority betting. Odds for a Tory majority of more than 97 were 28-1; for a similar Labour win they offered 4,000-1.

Heidemann accused over diaries

From Michael Binyon
Berlin





Herr Heidemann before the diaries were proved forgeries.

Herr Henri Nannen, chief editor of *STERN*, filed a lawsuit yesterday for fraud against Herr Gerd Heidemann, the magazine's 51-year-old reporter who said he had discovered the forged Hitler diaries.

Herr Heidemann's whereabouts were unknown yesterday. Herr Peter Koch, who resigned as editor over the affair, said on Sunday that he had probably gone to South America.

Meanwhile, some 200 of *Stern's 210* journalists signed a statement begging forgiveness from German readers for the magazine's publication of the forgery, and saying they were ashamed of what had happened.

In a statement Herr Nannen announced that a civil suit had been taken out against Herr Heidemann, who had on at *Stern's* Hamburg headquarters for intensive questioning at the week end. Yesterday Herr Nannen said that Herr Heidemann had named as a source a man "who in all probability does not exist." He had refused to give the sources of his material on the grounds that other people's lives would be endangered, but this journalistic confidence, Herr Nannen said, was now no longer valid.

Herr Nannen suggested Herr Heidemann had knowingly deceived his employers. His statements on the affair contradicted those of his wife Gina to foreign publications. "Heidmann had correctly researched the crash of the Füehrer's plane at Bornersdorf and then obviously fallen into the hands of swindlers and may well have ended up enriching himself," Herr Nannen said.

He denied all knowledge of a letter Herr Heidemann is reported to have sent to Klaus Barbie, the Nazi Gestapo chief in Lyon recently sent to France. Newspapers in Germany were speculating yesterday that Herr Heidemann personally paid up to DM10m (£2.5m) for the 60 volumes of forgeries and other documents.

In their apology *Stern's* journalists, who said they were almost all uninvolved in the affair and not informed, said the uncritical adoption of the *Stern* view by Professor Hugh Trevor Roper (Lord Dacre) that the publication of the diaries would mean the history of the Third Reich had to be rewritten was "irresponsible".

"Even if the diaries had been genuine, respect for the victims of Nazi tyranny ought to have prevented the form of publication chosen." They said *Stern*

Continued on back page, col 1

TV-am challenges viewing figures

TV-am's weekend audience has slumped to its lowest level of 200,000, according to figures released yesterday.

The figures dropped as BBC increased its lead over its independent breakfast TV rival, with a total of 1.7m viewers.

The figures came from the Broadcasts' Audience Research Board (BARB) for the week ending May 1.

They are likely to be seen as another blow to TV-am, which is in the throes of a major reorganization in an attempt to woo back viewers.

But there was some comfort: viewing figures for the company's Saturday and Sunday *programmes rose to 1.5m and* 600,000 respectively.

Figures released last week showed BBC had a weekday audience of 1.6m, compared with TV-am's 300,000.

A survey suggested yesterday that total breakfast television audiences may be considerably larger than the BARB figures show. Market Research Enter prises (MRE) say many people who watch breakfast programmes are not covered by the BARB figures.

The company which questioned 540 households, report that substantial numbers watch at the office or in hotels, not covered by BARB.

TV–am's chief executive, Mr Timothy Aitken, said the MRE report confirmed "the commonly held belier that BARB is not a credible means of measuring the breakfast audience."

He added "We now have the *financial stability to continue,* whatever hurdles are put in front of us – and as from May 23 our programme will start a 'new look'.

"We feel confident that, given time, the audience figures thereafter will improve."

Mitterrand seeks new Bretton Woods pact

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand used the presence in Paris yesterday of more than 50 foreign, finance and trade ministers of member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to call for a new "Bretton Woods" conference to set up a new international monetary system. The call took many observers by surprise.

France has been among the leading critics of the existing system with its wide and often unpredictable fluctuations of currencies on foreign exchange markets, and has long been pressing the United States in particular to intervene more to help to stabilize the value of the *dollar against other leading* currencies.

The move had been foreshadowed by M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, on a recent trip to Southeast Asia, but had been largely discounted by observers who had not considered the time was yet ripe for such a conference. The Third World nations of the non-aligned movement have already called for a new conference like that at Bretton Woods.

In an address at the Elysée Palace to ministers of the 24 OECD countries, who are meeting in Paris, M Mitterrand called for "an international monetary conference at the highest level within the framework *of the International* Monetary Fund".

Quiet response from the City

By Michael Prest

Financial markets responded *quietly to news of the election.* The City had been expecting the announcement for some time and believes that the Conservatives are likely to win. The pound, share and government security prices all slipped.

Sterling lost 1.1 cents against the dollar to finish trading in London at $1.5670. Its effective rate, which measures the pound against the currencies of Britain's main trading partners, fell by 0.5 to 84.2. Much of the selling of the pound came from New York.

The *Financial Times* 30-share index, which plots the prices of leading industrial and commercial companies, slipped by 4.2 points to 690.2. Dealers said that the nervousness was caused largely by the belief that opinion polls rather than the market will dictate prices over the next month.

Some City sources also suggested that there were still worries about the economy, despite recent forecasts of recovery. They said that today's April money supply figures are expected to show a sharp rise in the rate of increase. The stronger pound could also hinder exports.

If the Conservatives are returned to office, these trends could prompt them to tighten policy to choke off a possible acceleration of inflation, analysts say. Measures to correct the economy's course is possible in the autumn.

Summarizing these feelings one analyst said: "I think we've reached the point of maximum optimism". There is a fear that the Conservative lead shown in the opinion polls will narrow during the campaign, unsettling foreign holders of sterling. Renewed pressure on the pound will reduce the possibility of further cuts in the interest rates.

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Market Report, page 18

Countdown to the general election

Labour faces local revolt after Livingstone's ambitions are frustrated

By David Hewson

The Labour Party became embroiled in an embarrassing general election dispute last night over the shattered parliamentary hopes of Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the controversial Greater London Council leader.

The early election means that attempts by the Labour Party's National Executive Committee to impede the replacement of Mr Reginald Freeson, the former Labour minister and member for Brent. East, since 1974, by Mr Livingstone have succeeded.

But local party workers in the London constituency last night threatened to hold their own selection conference in defiance of the NEC, to refuse to work for Mr Freeson's reelection, and even to put up an independent Labour candidate.

Mr Colin Adams, the chairman of Brent East, Labour Party, predicted that most party activists would refuse to campaign for Mr Freeson, who is expected to be endorsed by the NEC tomorrow.

He refused to say whether he would work for Mr Freeson, and believed it was a possibility that a rival Labour candidate could stand in the constituency, although Mr Livingstone has said that he would not oppose an official Labour candidate.

"We are determined to go ahead with our own selection conference. It is for the NEC to weigh up the damage of imposing a candidate on us. If it does, there will be an almighty stink for the whole of the election campaign."

Mr Freeson said that he now expected to be endorsed as the Labour candidate. "It is finished so far as Livingstone is concerned in Brent, East, and now we will get on with our campaign. I did not win this on Mrs Thatcher's coat tails, I would have won it anyway."

But he conceded that a number of party officials in the constituency would not support him in the election.

"But for the bulk of the people in the party on the ground, and Labour voters, I have no doubt that I will have their support. Our job is now to get on with this election".

Mr Livingstone was unavailable for comment yesterday, but an aide said: "He has been aware that this has been a likely prospect for some time".

Mr Livingstone could have firmly expected to be endorsed by the Brent, East, party if the selection procedure had been allowed to run its full course.

But it was held up because Mr Freeson had not had the chance to read a report on complaints about the running of the local party, a move which local activists interpreted as a political attempt to stall Mr Livingstone's selection.

Mr Adams said yesterday: "This has not been about the party constitution, it has been about personalities".

Rise and fall of the Parties, 1945-79

The following table gives the state of the parties after each election from 1945 to 1970; it also shows the size of the electorate and the percentage who voted.

	1945	1950	1951	1955	1959	1964	1966	1970	Feb 1974	Oct 1974	1979
Cons	213	298	321	345	365	303	253	330	296	276	339
Labour	393	315	295	277	258	317	363	287	301	319	268
Liberal	12	9	6	6	6	9	12	6	14	13	11
Others	22	3	3	2	–	2*	2*	7*	24*	27*	17*
(*including speaker)											
Total	640	625	625	630	630	630	630	630	635	635	635

Opposition refuse to accept Bills

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Three of the Government's most controversial pieces of legislation have been lost with the Prime Minister's decision to bring the session to a premature end.

Prolonged discussions between the Government and the Opposition yesterday failed to produce agreement that the Telecommunications Bill, turning over parts of the telecommunications industry to private ownership, the Housing and Building Control Bill, extending the "right to buy" legislation, and the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, increasing the powers of the police in investigating crime, should be allowed to pass through quickly this week before dissolution.

The Government had no real hope of getting the Police Bill through in any case and admitted defeat in advance by taking it off yesterday's Commons order paper.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, said that all the fine talk about the new police powers being essential in the national interest had been abandoned in favour of the Conservative Party's "manic search for the most advantageous election date".

Crime had increased to an unprecedented level under this Government and the police had proved less and less successful in catching and convicting criminals. The Bill was represented as the way of remedying the Government's failures. "It has now been cynically abandoned in the pursuit of Tory gain", he said.

The Telecommunications Bill was the subject of a long filibuster by the Labour Party during its Commons committee stage. Any hope the Government had of getting its housing Bill through probably ended when it amended it at a late stage to increase the maximum discount for tenants buying their council homes to 60 per cent.

CND stress on cruise and Trident

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament yesterday welcomed the announcement of the general election date, although it has yet to appoint its full-time election worker and has still to decide on a slogan.

CND's campaign is likely to centre on the cruise and Trident missiles, where support for its policies is highest in the opinion polls, while Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Conservatives are likely to emphasize CND's unilateralist stance.

CND has a central budget of only about £30,000 for the campaign, and will concentrate on marginal constituencies, particularly those held by Conservatives. Its tactics will include compiling a register of candidates's views

CND's general election pack emphasizes that if the outcome is a hung Parliament the views of a few right-wing Labour, Liberal, SDP or even Tory candidates on nuclear weapons could be vital.

Mr Michael Foot (above): "Our resolute Prime Minister does not want to fight the election on her Government's record or intentions, less still on the claims about an economic recovery. If the recovery is on the way, why the rush?"

Mr David Steel (left): "The reason Mrs Thatcher has had to go now is that things are going to get worse later in the year, even though she wanted to go to the end of the Parliament."

Mr Roy Jenkins (right): "The SDP-Liberal Alliance is ready. Our joint programme for government is on its way to the printer. The voters . . . are prepared to be convinced by the party with the best policies."

Thatcher names the day

Continued from page 1

President Reagan and for the economic "summit" at Williamsburg, and her attendance at the Stuttgart European Council on June 6 and 7. She would still like to go to America but last night no decision had been made.

To judge from the state of readiness of the major parties' election manifestos, the Conservatives were the least prepared in the end for Mrs Thatcher's abandonment of her long-held preference for an October campaign.

At Conservative Central Office yesterday no one could say when the manifesto would be published, but it was thought it might be some time next week. The Alliance document, which it cheerfully calls its "joint programme for Government", was yesterday ready for the printers after rapid work to polish the text last week.

The Labour Party broke the back of its problem with the publication of its campaign document last March, in the preparation of which fierce differences over pay policy, defence and the European Community were accommodated if not resolved. But the drafting of a manifesto proper, in accordance with the constitution, will take place at a joint meeting of the National Executive Committee tomorrow afternoon.

Hailsham hint

A new Lord Chancellor is expected to be appointed in place of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone if the Conservatives win the election.

Lord Hailsham, who is 75, has said several times in the past few months that he may not continue into a third term of office. It has not been usual for recent Lord Chancellors of his age to continue beyond two terms.

He told the annual meeting of the Magistrates' Associaton last October: "I do not know whether I shall have another opportunity to address you as your president. Everyone seems to expect a general election in the autumn of next year. They may well be wrong. But again, they may not, and in any event one cannot go on for ever."

Possible successors include Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, Sir John Arnold, president of the High Court's Family Division, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, if he wishes to give up his Treasury portfolio. Another possblility is Sir Ian Percival, QC, the Solicitor General.

The post of Lord Chancellor, head of the judiciary, is a political appointment made by the Prime Minister. As well as being Speaker of the House of Lords he is a member of the Cabinet and chief spodeman on legal affairs in the Lords.

Labour leaders meet urgently

Continued from page 1

further rises in unemployment, further cuts in living standards, the destruction of British industry and the abandonment of the welfare state.

"A vote for Thatcher is a vote for despair. Neither trade unionists nor the public at large will, when eventually confronted with the choice, be prepared for that."

Mr Scargill added that the June 9 poll would give the British people an opportunity to rid themselves of "the most vicious and destructive government in living memory. I am sure that, following the election, Mrs Thatcher will be able to find work selling groceries in Grantham."

● Leaders of the eight Civil Service unions, which are traditionally non-political, are to take the unprecedented step of launching a campaign among their 500,000 members, pointing out the dangers of voting Conservative in next month's election (David Felton, Labour Correspondent writes).

The white-collar unions are by their constitutions not affiliated to the Labour Party and, according to union officials, will not strictly be taking a party line, but will instead point to the cuts in Civil Service manpower and other public services since the Conservatives took office in 1979.

The campaign was planned to start later this year, but is almost certain to be brought forward because of the election announcement. The unions will highlight what they describe as the "horrors" of the present government's attitude towards Civil Service.

The campaign was announced at a fringe meeting in Brighton last night of the Trade Unions for Labour Victory at the Civil and Public Services Association conference.

Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the 200,000-strong CPSA, said that civil servants would be asked a series of questions in leaflets which would be distributed to them, "and we believe that answers from parties other than the Labour Party would be fudged". But the campaign would not be specifically saying that civil servants ought to vote Labour, he said.

The campaign, which is to be mounted by the Council of Civil Service Unions, the umbrella body for the eight unions, reflects the concern felt by union officials over their members' voting intentions, as it was clear in the last election that many white-collar government employees voted Conservative.

Boy's body found in tip

Police in Nottingham warned parents last night that the murderer of a boy aged three could strike again, was "very dangerous and may be bloodstained".

The body of Lee Evans, aged three, was found in a communal rubbish tip 300 yards from his home in Hangerfield Court, Northampton.

He disappeared while playing close to his home on Sunday evening while his mother chatted to neighbours.

About fifty police officers conducted house-to-house inquiries yesterday and a murder headquarters was established on the housing estate where the body was found.

Det Chief Supt Peter Thomas, head of Northamptonshire CID, said: "I would appeal to young boys and girls who were out playing in the area to speak to their parents. Mothers and fathers whose children were out at that time should speak to their children to see if they saw Lee on Sunday evening."

The boy was killed with a sharp instrument, not necessarily a knife.

Not puma prints

Dr Malcolm Coe, an ecologist at Oxford university's zoology department, who examined plaster casts of paw prints found in woods at Wendover, Buckinghamshire, said yesterday that they were from a dog, not a puma.

TUC denies signs of economic recovery

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Trades Union Congress is supplying trade union and Labour Party leaders with research to disprove the Government claims of economic recovery.

A confidential policy paper which will be presented to the TUC's economic committee tomorrow investigates recent optimistic statements by ministers and the Confederation of British Industries, and concludes that "in terms of employment there is little sign of any recovery". Dole queues will lengthen for two years, it predicts.

Union leaders will consider the document tomorrow and then go sraight into a session of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory (TULV) to discuss raising another £1.8m for the Labour election campaign fund.

The paper concedes that some superficial indicators support the Government's line, but it insists: "Whilst the upturn may have occurred, it is still weak, extremely patchy and as yet shows few signs of being sustained. In fact, when considered in terms of employment, there is little sign of any recovery and unemployment is expected to rise through 1983 and 1984."

The TUC bases its assessment of economic performance on a mid-1979 benchmark, clearly related to Mrs Thatcher's assumption of office, and argues that the evidence of a resurgence in output is not substantiated by events.

Industrial output is likely to rise by only 2 per cent this year, leaving national production 13 per cent below the performance figure bequeathed by Labour at the May election four years ago, the paper adds. It says that the underlying trend of unemployment is still up by 25,000 a month and that there is little prospect of an expansion in world trade

Teachers start campaign

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The biggest teachers' union yesterday mounted its own campaign to coincide with the general election, the first such campaign for 20 years, to try to make education a key election issue.

The National Union of Teachers, which has 250,000 members, launched its campaign, entitled "Our Children, Our Future", at press conferences in London and at othre centres with the the help of 100,000 copies of its "manifesto for education" as well as badges, car stickers and postcards.

Union officials said that no spending limit had been put on the campaign, because it was so important, but £25,000 had been spent so far.

Mr Donald Winters, the NUT's president, emphasized that the action was not simply to oppose expenditure cuts, but to fight the "ideological attack" on the publicly funded service. "Therefore we are quite unashamedly timing its campaign to coincide with the general election."

North Sea divers end sit-in

By Ronald Faux

The strike by 27 divers on a North Sea oil platform ended last night when the Professional Divers' Association (PDA) instructed its members on the Ninian Northern platform to end their action.

Mr Michael Todd, the secretary of the PDA, said that after considering the legal consequences of continuing their week-long sit-in protest, the association had decided it was not in their interests to act against a court ruling ordering the men to leave the platform.

Two court officials flew to the platform which is more than 100 miles east of Shetland yesterday to serve interim interdicts on each of the divers and ordering them to leave. After discussions held over the radio telephone with the association, 10 divers decided to leave immediately. Mr Todd said the hoped that all of them would return to Aberdeen via Unst, in Shetland, today.

The sit-in had threatened to spread disruption thoroughout the North Sea oil and gas fields. It was about recognition of the PDA by the divers' employers, Sub-Sea Offshore.

Unions in Aberdeen had been organizing more widespread action by trade unionists in the long-standing dispute to gain a hold on the offshore industry, but that appeared to be waning last night.

Action by divers on a support vessel in the Ninian field petered out, and other unions, principally the National Union of Seamen, cooled in their attitude towards the strike.

How the Nation Voted in May 1979

	C	Lab	L	Scot Nat Pl Cymru	Nat Front	Comm	Others	Total
ENGLAND: Electorate								34,212,573
Votes	12,255,514	9,526,758	3,876,577	–	189,150	6,622	117,629	25,972,250
MPs	306	203	7	–	–	–	–	516
% of vote/turnout	47.2	37.6	14.9	–	0.7	0.0	0.5	75.9
Candidates	516	516	506	–	297	18	221	2,074
Swing								+5.8%
SCOTLAND: Electorate								3,795,865
Votes	916,155	1,211,445	255,095	504,259	104	5,926	23,653	2,916,637
MPs	22	44	3	2	–	–	–	71
% of vote/turnout	31.4	41.5	8.7	17.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	76.8
Candidates	71	71	42	71	1	12	16	284
Swing								+0.7%
WALES: Electorate								2,061,109
Votes	526,254	768,458	173,525	132,544	2,465	4,310	29,032	1,636,588
MPs	11	21	1	2	–	–	1*	36
% of vote/turnout	32.2	47.0	10.6	8.1	0.2	0.3	1.8	79.4
Candidates	35	35	28	36	5	8	7	154
Swing								+5.4%
NORTHERN IRELAND: Electorate								1,027,204
Votes	–	–	–	–	–	–	695,887	695,887
MPs	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
% of vote/turnout	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	67.7%
Candidates	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	64
UNITED KINGDOM: Electorate								41,096,751
Votes	13,697,923	11,506,661	4,305,197	636,803	191,719	16,858	866,201	31,221,362
MPs	339	268	11	4	–	–	13*	635
% of vote/turnout	43.9	36.9	13.8	2.0	0.6	0.1	2.8	76.0
Candidates	622	622	576	107	303	38	308	2,576
Swing								+5.2%

*Including the Speaker

'Jury nobbling' attempt denied by smugglers

Two men convicted of involvement in a multimillion pound gold smuggling fraud, yesterday dissassociated themselves from an attempt to interfere with a jury at the Central Criminal Court.

Wilfred Hayden-Rees, a businessman, and William Harding, a builder, were appearing for sentence for their part in the fraud.

Hayden-Rees, aged 47, of Clarendon Gardens, was jailed for two and a half years and Harding, aged 43, of Ledway Drive, both Wembley, north London was jailed for two years

Clive Jenkins loses vote to ASTMS left

Left-wing activists scored a significant victory over the national executive of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) at the annual delegates meeting in Bournemouth yesterday

By a two-thirds majority the conference voted to subject Mr Clive Jenkins, the union's general secretary, to an annual vote for his place on the general council of the Trades Union Congress.

Science report

Dissolving blood clots

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The blockage of blood vessels by clots, in coronary heart disease, stroke or pulmonary embolism, is the most common cause of death in the developed world.

The natural processes involved in the formation and subsequent destruction of clots, which form to stop bleeding, are complex and finely balanced. An array of enzymes and other substances ensure that clots normally form only when and where they are required to prevent loss of blood, and that they are broken down when their job is done. A clot is composed of a mesh of fibres of a protein, fibrin and it is broken down through the aciton of an enzyme, plasmin.

Stimulating the mechanism for dissolving blood clots is an important treatment for clearing congested veins and arteries. But the procedure is difficult and suffers from several disadvantages.

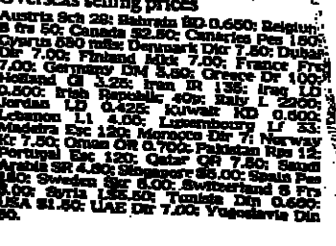
The development of substances by genetic engineering techniques that could make available safer and cheaper catalysts for clinical use are reviewed by Dr Michael Gronow and Dr Rudolph Bliem, of Cambridge Life Sciences, in *Trends in Biotechnology*.

The crucial agent for triggering the biochemical steps that end in the breakdown of fibrin is a family of substances called plasminogen activators. They are found naturally in body fluids such as tears, saliva, blood, urine, semen and cerebrospinal fluid.

Urokinase, which is synthesized in the kidney, is the most effective, but preparing extracts of it is expensive, and a course of treatment costs up to £5,000.

Other plasminogen activators have been produced in the laboratory in cultures of cells into which has been fused the gene that carries the code for making the biochemical agent.

Trends in Biotechnology. *March-April, 1983* (Elsevier, Cambridge).



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 680 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.80; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 180; Sweden Skr 6.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

Nurse jailed for life after jealous killing of lover's wife and sons

A hospital nurse who killed three members of her lover's family in a "wicked" act of jealousy, was jailed for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Lydia Galladan, aged 25, from the Philippines, was found guilty after a four-day trial of the murder of Mrs Bella Pineda, aged 35, a bank clerk, and the manslaughter of her sons, Michael, aged two weeks, and Kelly, aged two.

Galladan, of Philbeach Gardens, Earls Court, west London, who worked at the Cromwell Hospital, was in tears as she stood flanked by two prison officers. She told the court: "I am sincerly sorry for the harm I have caused and I deeply regret the shame I have brought my parents and my vocation".

Judge David Tudor Price, the Common Serjeant, said he believed she was intensly remorseful for killing the children, but the three deaths were brought about through jealousy and were "wicked".

"I believe the deaths of the children will hang very heavily on your conscience", he added.

Mr William Howard, QC, for the prosection said that Galladan began an affair last spring with Mr Augusto Pineda, aged 34, a barman, and hoped that he would leave his wife and marry her.



Lydia Galladan three days before the deaths.

But when the family moved to a new house in College Gardens, Tooting, south London Galladan saw her chances of being anything other than a "mistress" slipping away.

On September 6 last she left her flat at 7 am and travelled by Tube to the house, where she attacked Mrs Pineda, stabbing her 27 times and then starting a fire beside the body, which suffocated the two children as they slept.

Galladan was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Mrs Pineda and given concurrent five-year terms for the manslaughter.

Galladan, of Philbeach Gardens, Earls Court, came to England 10 years ago. She worked at several London hospitals and in 1980 went to Saudi Arabia to work at a military hospital.

She confessed that she had had several lovers before her affair with Mr Pineda began and although she tried to end the relationship she could not bring herself to do so. Mrs Pineda who was expecting her second child found out about it in May.

On September 3, Galladan and Mr Pineda had a day out and she suspected that it was their last meeting. Three days later she arrived at College Gardens, and watched Mr Pineda go off to work.

With a knife in her shoulder bag, she pretended to be weeding plants in the front garden of the Pineda's house while builders, working nearby, were in the street. During their tea break she slipped the catch on the front room window and climbed in.

Within minutes Mrs Pineda lay dead from 27 stab wounds to the face, back and chest. She was attacked in her upstairs bedroom as her two sons lay sleeping in the same room.

As Galladan washed her hands and cleaned the knife the baby began crying and she gave him a bottle to keep him quiet.

After putting one of the dead woman's dresses beside the body Galladan struck a match and dropped it. She left the room, closing the door, and returned home to start work.



Laboratory will identify lethal replica firearms

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Real and replica guns (above) at the £4m forensic science laboratory at Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, to be opened by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, on Friday.

Mr Peter Prescott, principal scientific officer, is holding a Czech Skorpion pistol in his right hand. An M16 assault rifle is in the foreground (left). The other two guns are Japanese replicas.

The Firearms Act, 1982, will restrict the sale of replica firearms capable of being converted for lethal use. Tests at the laboratory suggest that an astonishing variety of models that may be bought by children are potentially lethal.

The laboratory will test whether imitation guns that go on sale can be converted and fired. It examines firearms for all police forces in England and Wales except the Metropolitan, in London.

Its scientists have converted successfully imitations of a Colt revolver and a wartime German machine-gun.

(Photograph: Harry Kerr)

'Coronation Street' actor for trial

Peter Adamson, the television actor in *Coronation Street*, yesterday elected a Crown Court trial on two charges of indecently assaulting eight-year-old girls.

Mr Adamson, aged 53, of Walmersley Old Road, Bury, Greater Manchester, who plays Len Fairclough in the series, appeared before Rossendale magistrates at Rawtenstall, Lancashire, and was remanded on bail for five weeks. He made no plea.

The charges against him are that at Haslingden, Lancashire, on April 16 he indecently assaulted a girl aged eight years, and that on April 23 he indecently assaulted another girl aged eight.

Mr Adamson told the court he elected to go to the Crown Court on the two charges, and had his unconditional bail extended to June 13. Mr David Tennant, the chairman of the bench made an order banning the publication of any information leading to the identification of the two girls.

Repair bill deal over embassies

Britain and Iran are near an agreement over the repair bill, estimated at £1m for the Iranian Embassy building in London, which was damaged by bombs and fire in the Special Air Service Regiment (SAS) raid that ended the six-day siege just over three years ago.

The Foreign Office is understood to have agreed to pay for the repairs if Iran will find about £500,000 for damage to the British Embassy in Tehran

The Iranians have also been presented by Westminster council with an £87,500 bill for scaffolding erected after the building was declared dangerous.

The embassy, part of an elegant mid-Victorian terrace, has remained a charred shell since May 5, 1980, when the SAS stormed it to rescue 19 hostages, killing four of the six terrorists.

Headless corpse murder charges

Three unemployed men were remanded in custody yesterday charged with murdering Stephen Gaspard, aged 17, whose headless and handless body was found on waste ground last month.

David Estaphane, aged 20, his brother Andrew, aged 21, both of Duckett Street, Stepney, east London, and Juma Amani, of no fixed address, were remanded for a week at Thames Magistrates' Court in east London.

Banks cut back hard on home loans

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Home buyers face increasing difficulties in obtaining mortgages as leading banks further restrict the supply of loans. Barclays bank has a five month waiting list for mortgages in some areas, since the amount of money it is prepared to lend has been cut by almost half.

So far only the Royal Bank of Scotland and its subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's, has pulled out of the home loans market completely. Nearly all the other large banks have substantially reduced the money they are making available for mortgages.

At the Midland a spokesman said that lending is now at a fifth of what it was during the peak months last year, when the bank was granting mortgages at the rate of between £60 and £70m a month. Lloyds also has reduced the amount it is prepared to lend by a half, and this year customers will be fighting for a share of the £500m the bank allocated for home loans.

Only one bank, the National Westminster, is continuing to maintain mortgage lending at between £90m and £100m a month. A spokesman commented that NatWest has no plans in the immediate future to restrict home loans.

Barclays, with 90,000 borrowers, said that it decided to restrict mortgage loans last July but that it is only since the beginning of this year that the brakes have really been applied.

With the exception of NatWest all the banks are discouraging potential borrowers by applying a series of restrictions. In all cases banks now will lend only 80 per cent of valuation, compared with, in the case of Lloyds, 100 per cent a year ago.

Three years ago the banks were prepared to grant loans to anyone who applied. Today appliations are restriceted to customers of at least six months' standing.

The main banks entered the *home loans market with enthusiasm in 1980* and within a short time had captured 30 per cent of the new mortgage market. But at the time interest rates were high.

Now, interest rates at between 10 and 10½ per cent, the banks are saying home loans are less profitable because they can lend to industry at higher rates.

Cardinal thanked by Kent

By Nicholas Timmins

Mgr Bruce Kent, the general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, thanked Cardinal Basil Hume yesterday for the toleranee "which he has shown and continues to show" in allowing him to work for CND.

In his first direct statement on Cardinal Hume's recent letter in which he gave Mgr Kent continued permission to work for CND, but said he had "serious misgivings" if CND's activities became more political, Mgr Kent said it was the cardinal's "characteristic kindness and generosity" which made it possible for him to work full time for CND three years ago.

"He has recently made it clear that this permission is not without qualification. I quite understand this. There is a theological debate alive in the church today about the role of the priest in politics, even when those politics are of a non-party political nature."

Mgr Kent's remarks were made at a meeting attended by the cardinal at Archbishop's House in London.

'Morning after' pill campaign launched

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Doctor's were urged yesterday to make the "morning after" contraceptive pill available through the National Health Service to all women needing it.

Launching a new campaign to increase awareness among both doctors and women of post-coital methods, the Family Planning Association said their use could reduce abortions and unplanned pregnancies.

All general practitioners and family planning clinics are being sent a statement from the association's medical advisory panel which emphasizes that post-coital contraception should be used only in an emergency, such as cases of unprotected intercourse, rape and failure of mechanical methods, including burst sheaths.

Doctors should prescribe either special doses of the contraceptive pill within 72 hours of unprotected intercourse, or fit an interuterine device within five days.

Dr Michael Smith, the association's chief medical officer, said that a recent survey has shown that more than half of all GPs approved of morning-after contraception but only a small number prescribed it regularly.

"Provision in some parts of Britain is nil and some women are travelling huge distances in order to get help. The FPA's campaign should make morning-after contraception readily accessible to every women in the country, for use in emergency."

Post-coital contraception is strictly limited under present guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Social Security, which is revising its handbook for doctors on contraceptive practice.

At present the handbook refers only to hormonal methods, but the revised version is expected to include guidance on the use of IUDs as a post-coital contraceptive method.

Mr Alistair Service, secretary general of the FPA, said: "In the South-east most London family clinics are offering a post-coital service, as are most of Hertfordshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

"But in much of Bedfordshire and in several areas of Sussex, Suffolk and Essex a woman needing the service would have great difficulty in finding out about it."

In the last 18 months inquiries about the method had increased hugely, "but perhaps astonishingly, many inquiries have come from doctors all over the country", he said.

Leading article, page 13

Two months' jail for sleeping signalman

A railway signalman, Leo Morris, who fell asleep in his signalbox at Tiverton Junction, Devon, on the main Paddington to Penzance line, was jailed yesterday for two months Magistrates at Collumpton, heard that five trains on his 12-mile section of line were delayed, one by 78 minutes. They told Morris: "It is very fortunate for you and all concerned that there was no accident. It makes one shudder to think what could have happened."

Morris, a married man, of Belmont Road, Tiverton, was told that the two-month sentence was the maximum for the offence.

Detective Inspector Reginald Peck, for the British Transport police, said a train driver had found Morris slumped unconscious in his signalbox after all contact with a 12-mile stretch of the Paddington to Penzance line was lost for 87 minutes.

Attempts to reach Morris by telephone in the box had failed. Eventually one of five drivers "lost" in the section proceeded with caution through the red signal and reached the box.

He found Morris slumped asleep in his chair smelling of alcohol, and all attempts to wake him failed.

Morris had admitted being drunk on duty and was unable to operate a signal lever. He told magistrates on his first court appearance last month, that he had celebrated his birthday with too much drink and had fallen off his bicycle, hitting his head.

Mr Robert Wilson, defending, said Morris had been taking medication for influenza, and *that, coupled with a fall from* his bicycle, had contributed to the incident.

He said Morris had a drink problem but had denied that he had ever been drunk on duty before.

Tobacco raiders

Theives stole cigarettes valued at £60,000 from the Roadline depot at Oxford last weekend. They cut alarm and telephone wires and escaped with 240 cardboard boxes.

No cut in benefits, Rossi says

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, yesterday emphatically denied that the Government is considering cutting child benefits to pay for *a new disability allowance.*

His remarks on the BBC radio programme, *The World at One*, were greeted with relief at the denial that selectivity might be introduced into child benefit. But there was also disappointment that be did not confirm that there might be a new prospect of a comprehensive allowance for disabled people.

Reports yesterday suggested that the Government had asked civil servants to prepare papers on a new disability allowance costing up to £3,000m a year, as part of a review of the social security budget. The reports said that such and allowance would be paid for by making child benefits subject to a means test.

But Mr Rossi ridiculed the suggestion and implied that the idea had been promoted, by an official of the Labour Party in Scotland. He said that the Government, which had announced a big increase in child benefit to take effect in November, had also increased benefits for people with disabilities by 21 per cent in real terms.

"It is true that we have a real concern for the disabled. They are the most economically disadvantaged; they cannot earn for themselves and life is far more expensive for them", he said.

But any hope of improving cash benefits for them depended on the country earning more money. That would enable the Government to help those "who really need the help".

Asked if there might be a change to the present system where child benefits are paid free of tax and irrespective of income for every child, Mr Rossi said that the Conservatives had supported the substitution of cash benefits for the *former child* tax allowances. As far as he was aware, there had been no discussions to return to the old system.

Child benefits were introduced gradually over a period of three years starting in 1976.

Firm fined after explosion

A Salford haulage company was fined £500 yesterday for storing chemicals which exploded last September, causing damage worth £1m. But Mr Cecil Latham, the Salford Stipendiary Magistrate, agreed *that the owners of B & R* Hauliers should escape a maximum £1,000 fine because they had not deliberately flouted safety regulations.

Earlier Mr Malcolm Wright, prosecuting on behalf of the Health and Safety Executive, conceded that the company had been "poorly advised".

The explosion occurred when a fire ignited nearly 30 tonnes of Sodium Chlorate. Sixty local people were taken to hospital suffering from cuts, nausea, shock and the effects of smoke.

Mr Wright said the company had contravened the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act by storing sodium chlorate in drums on wooden pallets. Instead it should have been well isolated from ignition sources and inside fire resistant premises.

Mr Anthony Hammond, for the company, said that although his clients admitted the charge they were not aware of any specific safety regulations regarding sodium chlorate and had not deliberately stored it in a dangerous manner.

Cannabis charge remand

Christopher Whitehouse, aged 36, of Four Houses, Baldwins Gate, Betley, Staffordshire, was remanded on unconditional bail until June 6 at Newcastle-under-Lyme, North Staffordshire, yesterday to await committal to the Crown Court on drugs charges.

Court to settle custody of dead mother's baby

From Our Correspondent, Bradford

A judge will be asked to decide the future of Michael Brooke, who was born while his mother was kept alive on a life support machine. The twelve-day-old child's father and grandmother are both seeking custody.

The boy was born at Leeds General Infirmary 24 hours before his mother, Miss Beverley Brooke, aged 19, died from a brain disease. He is being cared for by Mrs Noelene Colley, Miss Brooke's mother at her home in Pilgrim Crescent, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire.

But Mr Frank Brennan, aged 28, the boy's father, wants him to stay at his home in Beckett Walk, near by.

Miss Helen Kay, Mr Brennan's solicitor, said: "Court proceedings will begin in the next few days. *There will be a* hearing, probably at Dewsbury County Court, on the custody of the child. The fact that Mr Brennan is the baby's father is not contested."

Miss Kay declined to comment on whether Mr Gordon Smith, Miss Brooke's fiancé, would also seek custody of the baby. Mr Smith is the father of Miss Brooke's other son, Sebastian, aged two.

Mrs Colley said: "Michael has a good home here and I want him with me. I will do all I can to keep him." She was granted an interim custody order at Dewsbury County Court last week.

Mr Brennan said: "I went to see Michael while he was in hospital. Beverley's family have not told me anything and I do not think they like me."

Man accused of child's murder

A man was charged with the *murder of Denise Bradbury*, aged two, before Birmingham magistrates yesterday. Robert Albert Astley, aged 23, a polisher, of Finchley Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham, was remanded in custody for a week.

'Suicide' booklet to continue

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Voluntary Euthanasia Society will continue to distribute its suicide booklet after a recent High Court ruling that it is not illegal in all circumstances to do so. But those applying for *A Guide to Self Deliverance*, will now have to give an undertaking that they have no present intention of taking their lives, or are contemplating doing so in the forseeable future.

In a statement yesterday the society's executive committee noted the comments of Mr Justice Woolf, in the case brought by the Attorney General, that the booklet "provides as satisfactory treatment as it would be possible to devise".

He had also said it might in some cases deter people from committing suicide.

"Nevertheless it seems from the judgment that the Voluntary Euthanasia staff and committee could be vulnerable to criminal prosecution if there were evidence in a particular case that they knew that a purchaser was in fact contemplating suicide", the society said.

"Ironically, there would seem to be less risk if a bookseller had the guide on open sale, having no knowledge of the purchaser's intentions."

The society added that it was absurd that a risk of prosecution should arise because of the society's responsible concern to limit distribution to recipients over the age of 25. They must also be members of three months' standing. But the society existed to promote reform of the law and not to flout it, it said.

The number of deaths said to be linked with the booklet was forty at most, and probably nearer twenty, it added.

TV programme ban on Time Out

The weekly magazine *Time Out* was yesterday banned permanently by a High Court judge in London from publishing advance schedules of television programmes.

The magazine must also agree to limit the scope of its critical programme guide. But, in a judgment regarded as a test case by newspapers and periodicals, Mr Justice Whitford declined to say how many critical selections could be published within the law.

***Granting* injunctions against *Time Out* sought by the BBC and Independent Television Publications, the judge ruled that the schedules, comprising dates, times and titles of programmes, were "written compilations" protected under the Copyright Act.**

The selections were similarly protected because they relied on a "substantial part" of the compilations.

Mr Justice Whitford advised *Time Out* and the television companies to agree on the scope of the magazine's critical guide. Under a provisional agreement pending the outcome of the dispute the magazine can publish 15 BBC selections a week and 14 each from independent television and Channel 4.

In his judgment Mr Justice Whitford ruled that the daily programme schedules on which information in *Radio Times* and *TV Times* was based were the product of "a great deal of skill and labour". Such written compilations were protected under the Copyright Act as "literary works".

The judge granted injunctions restraining *Time Out* and its publisher, Mr Tony Elliott, from infringing the copyright of the BBC and Independent Television Publications. The latter were also granted an inquiry into damages for conversion of their schedules. Costs were awarded to the television companies and are estimated at £150,000, including *Time Out*'s own legal fees.

Law Report, page 24

PARLIAMENT May 9 1983

Lukewarm backing for EEC aid plan

THIRD WORLD

The Government had reservations about a proposal by the European Commission for a special programme amounting to around £31m to combat hunger in the world and until they had been resolved it would have difficulty in supporting the plan, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, said in opening a debate in the Commons on the special programme.

He moved that the House note the European Community document containing the Commission proposal for a Council regulation on the implementation of the special programme to combat hunger in the world, and welcomed the Government's efforts to secure improvements to the proposal.

The Council of Ministers had yet to discuss the proposals in the document, he said, but it was expected to be on the agenda for the next Development Council meeting on June 9.

The essential purpose of the proposal was that the Council should adopt the legal basis necessary to administer the equivalent of £31m in the Community's budget for 1983 to finance the special programme.

The amount of money involved was comparatively small in terms of the total aid provision of around £560m in 1983. It would enable the Community to grant aid to all developing countries, to support national food strategies and structure measures to protect natural resources and improve their utilization, together with training in these fields.

The protection proposals would pave the way for work of general interest such as aforestation and control and development of village water supplies. The least developedl countries would have a priority claim to aid to improve the food position.

On that basis it would appear there were many parts of the proposald that the Government could endorse, but the Government's view was that the title of the regulation was misleading.

That was because it suggested a more comprehensive and closely targetted scheme than was in fact envisaged.

As a result the Government had reservations about aspects of the proposals which would require resolution before the Government could give its support.

The first difficulty was in seeing how the rather general measures envisaged would ad significantly or effectively to the Community's existing efforts to alleviate world hunger to which the Government attached more importance.

The proposals duplicated in a rather less satisfactory way parts of the aid facilities already available to the Community.

Many of the proposals would require considerable refinement and clarification to ensure the aid resourses were concentrated effectively on those countries and programmes most in need.

The proposals illustrated one of the difficulties which arose when a sum of money was made available and there then followed attempts to define the policies on which it should be spent.

It had been part of the United Kingdom policy to see there was a proper balance geographically and that the interests of the poorer developed countries of Asia were treated equitably.

The Government could not agree that countries which were already well favoured under existing arrangements should benefit by additional appropriation from the budget.

Before giving support therefore the Government would like to see a new item directed towards the non-associated developing countries. These countries did not at present derive so much benefit from the European Community.

Mr Guy Barnett, an Opposition spokesman on European and community affairs (Greenwich, Lab), said he was grateful for the minister's clear explanation of the Government's attitude to these proposals.

There could be no doubt in anybody's mind about the importance of the subject of these proposals: the implementation of a special programme to combat hunger in the world. Its rather grandiose title was hardly measured up to by the proposal as it appeared before the House, because they were talking about a mere £31m to combat hunger in the world and anyone who had any knowledge of the situation they were faced with must be aware of the inadequacy of sums of that kind.

Poverty in the third world remained a vast problem and it was continually deteriorating. The rate of pauperization was increasing despite all the fine rhetoric attached to any aid programme. What was needed more than anything else was a coherent programme to deal with the problem.

The proposal they were now considering would, if anything, make the situation administratively worse rather than better. Anybody who visited a third world country would find that the recipient government was very often overwhelmed by the variety of offers made in this direction, by the variety of aid donors with a variety of proposals they wished to make in order to assist them and the administrative burden placed on these governments was a considerable charge upon them.

Therefore he looked with suspicion at proposals which lay outside the bilateral programmes of the countries of the EEC and even outside the framework of the European Development Fund.

These proposals, for the reasons the minister had explained, were open to severe critisicm.

First, the sum of money talked about was quite inadequate even to cope with the problems of a relatively small number of countries. Secondly, some of the most severe problems of hunger occured in the non-associated countries rather than those who were members of the Lomé agreement.

Not only was food aid very often highly damaging, but also the indiscriminate dumping of food surpluses on the world markets could result in the consequences opposite to the purposes which were supposed to be served by the proposal before the House. For instance, something in the nature of a food war was going on between the United States and the EEC, a food war which could only have the most damaging consequences for the third world.

One of the most serious criticisms of food aid was not merely that it could be damaging in some respects to the markets of those who were trying to obtain proper reward for their products but also, for instance, could introduce a liking for wheat rather than maize which was expensive to produce in third world countries.

Or it could introduce a liking for rice rather than maize which may be difficult, if not impossible, to produce in the country concerned. This was not to deny that food aid had its value and its use and he very much hoped that a good deal more thought would be given to the whole issue of food aid because it had a role in development but often they had had to learn by bitter experience the consequences of ill thought out programmes of the distribution of food aid.

So far as possible there ought to be the maximum degree of coordination between donor countries in the contribution they made in third world countries. Any attempt to coordinate it in a more sensible direction should be welcome, but this did not seem to be the likely consequence of the proposal being debated.

He was glad the minister had made the speech he had, and the nature of his reservations, and he very much hoped that as a result of the reservations that had been expressed on both sides of the House the proposal would be reconsidered and some of the objections that had been raised on both sides would alter the kind of regulation that eventually emerged.

Mr Percy Grieve (Solihull, C) said this might be the last speech he made in the House of Commons, following the Prime Minister's announcement. The mere export of food was far from being enough. The people of third world countries had to be helped with expertise, with technology, with agriculture, and with advice on which crops were suitable.

He shared the reservations expressed by the minister with regard to the Commission's proposals, because it was plain that these proposals concentrated too much o the export of food and not enough on the much more constructive ways in which it was possible to help the third world.

He hoped Britain would bring constructive criticism to bear and that the ultimate proposals of the European Community would be better for its suggestions.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport North, Lab) said he regretted the Government had not announced more money for aid. All this initiative really amounted to was that the EEC was saying it wanted to decide how some of the British money was going to be spent.

Although he regretted the Government did not spend more on overseas aid, the money had overall been well spent, fairly well thought out and targetted on the right areas.

The British seemed to have far more expertise and efficiency in this area than would appear to come from the programme put forward in the directive. Britain should resist the intention of anyone else to spend its money. It should keep control over its own programme, which ideally should be increased.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said it was fruitless for the EEC to take away the control of national countries over their own aid budgets, particularly Britain's. What should have been done was to coordinate national programmes of aid as put forward by component parts of the EEC, to make certain, for example, that the projects adopted by a developing country and the projects which it accepted from donor countries did not compete with each other, and added to the sum wealth and possibility of development of that particular country.

Competing aid organizations had resulted in the efforts of one country being offset by the efforts of another and so the economic development and hunger got worse.

It was unfortunate that the document aimed purely at food aid. Famine relief was not aimed at generating food production.

The EEC could and should help by reducing its own surplus production of products such as sugar, which was in world oversupply and was produced in the developing world.

All the EEC had done was to increase its own production and reduce market prices, making it impossible for many countries overseas to help themselves by trading and selling sugar at a price at least above their cost of production. The £31m in the document was laughable. It was replacing billions of pounds with a mere gesture. Why had the EEC even put this forward?

Beneficial and sympathetic trade policies would assist the developing world far more than giving money indiscriminately in the form of aid to many of these countries.

Food aid as such was very suspect. It needed special techniques and attention as had happened with the World Bank programme in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. It was as a result of that programme that India would eventually become not just self-sufficient in rice, but an exporter to needy countries. That was the sort of example to follow.

The craziness of the EEC proposal was that it was trying to produce another element of additional assistance to the developing countries to that which already existed within the Community.

The Government should refuse to have anything to do with it until the European Community had put its own house in order.

To produce such proposals without any consultation with the potential recipients was ill considered and insensitive. They should have been asked for ideas as to how Europe could provide the best framework of which they could take advantage. As far as he was aware no such effort at consultation had been made.

There should be consultations too with all other agencies, so as to produce a coordinated and comprehensive system of aid.

Mr Clinton Davies, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Hackney, Central, Lab) said the aim of aid should be to enable developing countries to create additional ways of producing their own food because that would at least mitigate any corrupting influence there might be at work as well as being the most beneficial way in which third world couhtries could develop their own particular requirements.

That could not be done unless there was the maximum consultation and coordination with the people who had the expertise on the ground in the areas concerned.

The Government should not adopt an idealogical stance. Nicaragua was not beyond the pale. There were other countries like it that needed technological help. The Government should not turn aside the pleas of Oxfam, Christian Aid and other independent agencies who had representatives working hard with great dedication day in and day out in the service of a very poor and deprived peasant people.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) said he agreed that stagnation should not be treated ideologically. What had happened in many countries of the third world where there was scarcity, hunger and starvation was what had happened in the Soviet empire. For Ideological reasons efficient food producers had in many cases been expropriated or liquidated.

Mr Peter Griffiths (Portsmouth North, C) said in the next few weeks he expected there would be much sound and fury and so much on which to disagree, but perhaps on this issue MPs could agree that a programme to combat hunger in the world was one on which they could find full agreement.

Mr Richard Luce (Shoreham, C) said what was more important in the long run than responding to emergencies was the way in which the West could help countries to cultivate their harsh and desert regions so that they could be cushioned against some of the worst effects of natural disasters that took place and could be given greater prospects of survival and an improved standard of living.

Although it was important to respond to emergencies when they arose, it was important to prevent such emergencies from arising.

The western world and the developing countries should find ways in which they could reach a greater understanding and a greater measure of cooperation particularly on agricultural production. If some concrete understandings could be reached at the Williamsburg conference that could be of great benfit to the developing as well as the developed countries.

There was a case for thinking in terms of a Community group of experts and advisers who could more readily be encouraged to go to developing countries to assist them on particularly important issues such as agricultural production.

Mr Reginald Prentice (Daventry, C) said he agreed with the minister that while they needed to do more in terms of helping with the problems of the hungry countries of the world, the latest ideas to come from the Community were not necessarily the most helpful way to approach the problem. There was to much machinery already.

What was needed was an increase in resources available to the institutions and an improvement in their efficiency and cost-effectiveness, not new institutions

The motion was agreed to.



Mr Cecil Parkinson, Conservative Party Chairman (left), leaving No 10 Downing Street after being told of the election date, and Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, who went to the Commons to answer questions.

More money for inner city renewal

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced in a Commons written reply that he had approved in principle a further six projects for Urban Development Grant.

These schemes (he said) represent additional total investment of some £10m, achieved by an input of £1.5m of public expenditure.

The local authorities involved are Soutwark, Newcastle, Lambeth, Leeds, Dudley and South Yorkshire. The projects include a project combining a petrol filling station and community workshops and training facilities in Brixton: two schemes for refurbishing listed buildings to provide flats for sale: and a new shopping centre in Southwark.

I have now approved 72 projects for Urban Development Grant, representing total investment of some £153m in the inner cities and other urban areas. These schemes will involve public expenditure of about £31m, leading to additional private secfor investment of about £122; a ratio of almost 1.4.

Peers reject twice yearly pension rise

The Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, which provides for increases in various social security benefits to be calculated on a historic basis rather than on a forecast basis, completed its committee stage without amendment.

Peers rejected during committee stage a new claused moved by Lord Banks (L), proposing that the Secretary of State, not later than six months of the Act coming into force, should recommend to Parliament a method for twice-yearly upratings of the retirement pension.

Lords business rearranged

Lord Denham, Government Chief Whip in the Lords, announced that in the light of the general election the business of the House this week had been rearranged.

He said the business would now be: Tomorrow (Tuesday): Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Bill, third reading; County Courts (Penalties for Contempt) Bill, Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, Diseases of Fish Bill, committee and remaining stages: Prohibition of Female Circumcision Bill, committee.

Wednesday: Charities Bill, Solvent Abuse (Scotland) Bill, second reading and remaining stages; debate on industrial production.

Thursday: Business to include: National Heritage Bill and Mobile Homes Bill, Commons amendments, both advanced from Friday; Social Security and Housing Bill, report and remaining stages. Copyright (Amendment) Bill, second reading and remaining stage.

Friday: Bills brought or returned from the Commons.

The Telecommunications Bill and the Housing and Building Control Bill would not proceed any further.

Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House of Commons, announced in a business statement that the remaining stagres of the Police and Criminal- Evidence Bill, due for consideration today, would not be proceeded with.

Royal Assent

The following Acts and Measures received Royal Assent: British Shipbuilders; Level Crossings; Plant Varieties; Nuclear Material (Offences): Matrimonial Homes; Mental Health; Pilotage: Forts (Reduction of Debt); Water; Licensing (Occasional Permissions): Energy; Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment); Pastoral Measure; Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure; Hampshire.

Rapid developments in North Sea predicted

ENERGY

The Government estimated that new developments in the North Sea over the next two years were likely to come forward at the rate of one every six weeks, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, said during questions in the Commons.

He told Mr Michael Morris (Northampton South, C), who had asked whether, following the Chancellor's announcement of changes in the North Sea tax regime, he had evidence of increasing interest in marginal fields: There has been a uniformly positive response from the industry and I am confident they will now be pressing ahead with plans for a number of new developments as a direct consequence of the new reliefs for future fields.

Mr Morris: That is very good news to British industry. In relation to the southern basin, the passing of the Oil and Gas Enterprise Act does open up new opportunities, but at the moment there is a question mark over developing gas-related dimension, clarification of this point would be of great benefit.

Mr Lawson: There is already as a result to a large extent of the passage of the Oil and Gas Enterprise Act a greatly renewed interest in the southern basin. For example, there were 17 new exploration and appraisal wells drilled last year – more than in the previous seven years put together.

There is already considerable interest in the eighth round in the southern basin.

Mr George Foulkes (South Ayrshire, Lab): Is it really the wisest use of revenues from this valuable, irreplaceable source of energy to say four million people to stay at home doing nothing? The revenues would be better used to provide jobs by increased public investment?

Mr Lawson: I deeply regret the present level of unemployment which is a consequence of the world recession. The use to which the North Sea oil revenues are being put has been reducing the very high public sector borrowing requirement which we inherited from the previous administration, which has enabled us to keep interest rates down to 4.5 per cent, the lowest figure since the sixties. This is of benefit to the whole country.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab): At present we are in reality over-produced from the big fields and ought a long time ago to have been accelerating development of the marginals.

Mr Gray: Jealousy will get him nowhere. What most Labour MPs fear most is good news and there is an abundance of good news from the North Sea. The future of the North Sea is in safe hands and looks bright. Only the policies advocated by the Opposition could inhibit prosperity.

Depletion policy has served country well

There is a possibility of no fewer than 17 new oil fields coming on stream in the North Sea, Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said during question time in the Commons.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab) asked if the Secretary of State for Energy would review North Sea oil depletion policy in the light of the world oil surplus.

Mr Gray: No. Present depletion policies have served us well by giving the oil industry the freedom and confidence to develop the resources of the North Sea to the economic benefit of the nation. The tax and royalty concessions announced in the Budget will further encourage the new development which we need.

Dubs: Revenue needed to finance dole queue

Mr Dubs: At a time of world glut and falling prices it would be in this country's interest to conserve North Sea oil stocks. The only reason the Government is not following this policy is because of the need for revenue to finance to dole queues.

Mr Gray: He has it all wrong. There is no case for delaying development when our main concern must be to stimulate new development to come on stream once production from present fields begins to decline.

Privatization proposals going ahead

The Government intended to maintain the momentum of its privatization programme on energy and further proposals would be put to the House in the next Parliament, Mr Nigel Lawson, secretary of State for Energy, said in the Commons during question time.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab): While it would be unreasonable to expect Mr Lawson in the next two or three days to carry out any further examples of reckless irresponsibility or daylight robbery, will he confirm that it is not the Government's intention either to denationalize any part of the deep mining capacity or to proceed with the denationalization of any open cast activity in the United Kingdom?

Mr Lawson: I have no present intentions in either of those regards.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford, C): While I welcome proposals to privatize the nationalized sector, given the sale of the British Gas Corporation's oil assets, will the partners involved in some of those assets have an option to buy and will that be continued?

Mr Lawson: This is going ahead. There are two schemes, one transferring the assets to a new subsidiary of the Gas Corporation and the second establishing the proper participation arrangements, which came into force a few days ago at the beginning of this month.

The next step will be to transfer the shares of these new subsidiaries to me as Secretary of State and this will require an order which will be laid in the new Parliament.

As for the existing partners of BGC in these holdings, I know there was a report in the press from one of them – Amoco alleging that he was angry about this. My office have received a telephone call today from Mr Dalton, the company spokesman and managing director, stating that he was misquoted and that he feels the Government has every right to continue with this policy.

Mr Edward Rowlands, and Opposition spokesman on energy, (Merthr Tydfill, Lab): Can we have one clear categorical assurance that no decision to sell the Wytch Farm interests will now be taken before the next election, as he never had a mandate to sell this or any other assets. We will seek a mandate to restore them to national control.

Mr Lawson: Leaving aside that rather optimistic last remark which is singularly empty of conviction, I cannot give that assurance because of course the Government is not a party to the sale. It is a matter for the British Gas Corportation and the Dorset group and their discussions are now in their final stages.

I can tell him that BP's present intention, having examined the bid, is not to exercise their matching rights. It is the intention that BP should become the operator.

State help for liquefaction research

The Government continued to provide financial support for the National Coal Board's work on coal liquefaction so as to encourage its development towards a technically viable United Kingdom technology, to give it the best chance of reaching commercial maturity and therefore securing for itself a successful position in the long-term market for synthetic fuel process Mr John Moore, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said during Commons questions.

Later, in response to a question about progress on the project at Llanwern he said: If all goes according to plan, work on the detailed engineering programme and construction should begin in mid-1984.

Electrification likely of three main lines

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Government approval for the electrification of main lines to Leeds, Newcastle and Edinburgh at a cost of £300m is expected shortly. The decision is not dependent on the outcome of the general election, since the Labour Party is committed to the scheme.

The decision comes after British Rail submitted an improved case for the electrification after its initial rejection last year by Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's economics advisor.

Work is expected to start next year on the new fast electric, which will have redesigned new coaches and airline-type catering, from King's Cross to Huntingdon in 1985, Peterborough in 1987, Leeds in 1988, Newcastle in 1990, and Edinburgh in 1994.

The scheme is expected also to bring greatly improved services on other routes including: Newcastle to Bristol and Cardiff, Edinburgh to Glasgow, Liverpool to Newcastle, Liverpool to Plymouth, and Glasgow to Aberdeen. These services will receive the 125 mph high speed trains displaced from the east coast main line (ECML), in place of the aging diesels.

The scheme was twice refused after reservations expressed on the entire future of British Rail and its Inter-City business by Professor Walters. As a result BR have tightened up their case considerably and now show a confident 10½ per cent return on the scheme, compared with 7 per cent required for nationalized industry projects generally.

BR have still not succeeded in bringing the whole Inter-City business into the 5 per cent profit target demanded by the Government. At present it looks as though BR will break even in 1986 and make a modest profit in 1988.

However much the rail network is reduced as a result of stringent policies towards the railways in the future, the ECML, as BR's second most important route after Euston to Glasgow must survive; and if it survives without electrification, the cost of replacing diesels in the 1990s could be actually greater than that of electrification, but with an inferior service.

£2.2m aid for projects in Scotland

Government grants and loans totalling £2.2m for 14 projects were announced in Glasgow yesterday by Mr Allan Stewart, minister responsible for home affairs at the Scottish Office. The allocations will allow projects valued at £14.9m to go ahead.

The assistance comes from the Governments's LEG-UP scheme (Local Enterprise Grants for Urban Projects).

The largest project to receive help is a £4.6m warehouse conversion in Kent Road, Glasgow, where a block of 196 flats will be created with LEG-UP support of £240,000.

Hampden Park, Glasgow, receives £450,000 towards a £1.9m improvement scheme and Dundee ice rink £292,000 towards an extension.

One hop ahead

A wallaby, spotted near Pulham Market, Norfolk, yesterday by police is thought to have adapted to the wild after escaping from a zoo 18 months ago. It has evaded several attempts to catch it.

Whitehall brief

Polaris blast brings budget reforms

By Peter Hennessy

Britain has just achieved a first in nuclear weapons. It is a breakthrough, peaceful and benign, of which even the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament would wholly approve.

Though no official announcement has been made, a Royal Navy Polaris missile has been used as a lever to produce an important parliamentary reform, a spin-off without precedent among the nuclear powers. The man behind it is Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, Westminster's spending watchdog.

Mr Downey has used the sorry saga of the Chevaline improvement to the British Polaris force, whose chaotic financial history he unravelled for the all-party Commons Public Accounts Committee (PAC), to persuade the Ministry of Defence and the Treasury to adopt a new system of public expenditure reporting.

In April last year, the PAC published its report on Chevaline, a complicated British-designed spacecraft crammed into the nose cone of Polaris to enable its warheads to penetrate the anti-ballistic missile screen around Moscow. The document contained a stinging rebuke for successive Labour and Conservative adminis- trations of the 1970s. It said:

In the case of Chevaline a major project costing £1,000m continued for over 10 years without Parliament being, in our view, properly informed of its existence and escalating costs... Our criticism is that the costs were not disclosed, and that there was no requirement that they should be disclosed... The failure to inform Parliament or this committee until 1980 that a major programme on this scale was being undertaken, or that its cost was turning out to be so far in excess of that originally expected, is quite unacceptable. Full accountability to Parliament in future is imperative.

Mr Gordon Downey: Man behind spending watchdog

Full accountability there will be, thanks to the Downey concordat now agreed between Whitehall and the committee. Once a year, in October, the Ministry of Defence will provide the PAC with a confidential statement of the progress and costs of weapons projects involving budgets of more than £200m once the Government has made a firm decision to proceed with them. The list will be split into conventional and nuclear weapons. Its contents will include:

- **The original cost estimate in actual prices at the date approved and in figures converted to present prices.**
- **Spending to date, actual and converted.**
- **Estimated overall cost of the project at present prices.**
- **The date the project is expected to be brought into service by the Armed Forces alongside the date originally planned if different.**

The MOD has undertaken to give the committee early warning of big projects already absorbing considerable amounts of public funds even if they have yet to receive final ministerial approval.

The Downey concordat has already yielded dividends. Last October the PAC received information on between 20 and 30 defence programmes of more than £200m, including Tornado and Trident. It is now in a position on behalf of Parliament as a whole to pursue private investigations into cost control and value for money.

As for Chevaline, it has, at last, been fitted to two submarines, HMS Revenge and HMS Renown. HMS Resolution is in the process of acquiring it and HMS Repulse will shortly be coming in for a general refit and its 16 mini spacecrafts. A spokesman for the Royal Navy said last week Chevaline was now operational and its final cost had not exceeded £1,000m.

Newspaper apology to Goldsmith

Sir James Goldsmith yesterday received an apology in the High Court, London, from the *Financial Times*, which published an article in 1980 headed "Goldsmith share dealings probe".

Announcing settlement of the libel action, Mr James Price, counsel for Sir James, told Mr Justice Jupp that he had no wish to pursue his claim for damages against the newspaper.

Sir James's chief concern had been to correct the inaccurate impression given by the article concerning himself and the other plaintiffs, Cavenham Ltd and Basic Resources International, SA.

Mr Price said an allegation in the article that a Department of Trade investigation was being carried out into share dealings, insofar as it implied some form of misconduct by Sir James, was groundless and wholly misleading.

Mr Charles Gray, counsel for the newspaper, Mr Fredy Fisher, who was then its editor, Miss Christine Moir, the journalist, said they accepted that the article contained inaccuracies and was misleading.

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Countdown to the general election

Alliance faces battle over television air time

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Liberal Social Democratic Alliance will tomorrow demand equal broadcasting time with the Conservative and Labour parties during the election campaign.

A serious argument is likely in the Committee on Party Political Broadcasting as the two main parties block the Alliance's demand for parity in the distribution of election broadcasts and in the amount of airtime given on television and radio news programmes.

The committee will consider a proposal from the broadcasting authorities that four election broadcasts should be given to the Alliance for every five granted to Labour and the Conservatives. In recent elections, broadcasts have been allocated to the Liberals on a ratio of 5:5:3, but the change has been recommended to reflect the emergence of the SDP.

But the Alliance will refuse to accept such an arrangement and deadlock will almost certainly result.

Mr John Roper, the SDP Chief Whip, said: "We will be arguing for parity on the grounds that the Alliance will be putting up candidates in every constituency in Great Britain and that since the formation of the Alliance we have taken a third of the votes in by-elections".

A confidential memorandum from the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which went before the committee last year, said it was important to acknowledge that the election broadcasts "look forward to the composition and work of the next Parliament rather than back to the life of the old Parliament".

The allocation of broadcasts has in the past been on the basis of parties' support at the previous general election and the number of candidates standing.

News bulletins to be extended

Extended news bulletins, special radio phone-ins to politicans and many hours of extra coverage on Channel 4 and the two breakfast television services will be features of the election campaign on radio and television (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The BBC's coverage begins on Monday with campaign reports on the *Nine O'Clock News* presented alternately by David Dimbleby and Fred Emery. BBC-2's *Newsnight* programme will be extended to seven days a week

Sir Robin Day will conduct political interviews for the BBC as well as chair campaign editions of *Question Time* and host *Election Call*, a radio phone-in on Radio 4 introduced in 1974.

Independent television coverage of the campaign is complicated by a move from the companies to persuade the Independent Broadcasting Authority to put the main "morning-after" coverage on Channel 4 rather than TV-am,

Managing directors of the companies meet today

The IBA decision is expected later this week.

Goodbye go the old familiar faces

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Minister, Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, head the lengthy list of MPs who are retiring at the end of this Parliament.

Other familiar MPs will be missing because they have failed to be reselected after the boundary changes. Prominent among them is Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr Frederick Mulley, the former Labour Secretary of State for Defence.

Others who are retiring include Sir John Nott, the former Secretary of State for Defence, and Sir Neil Marteen, Minister for Overseas Development.

Conservative MPs who sought seats under the redrawn boundaries but failed to get them include Mr Ray Mawby (Totnes) and Mr William Rees-Davies (Thanet, West). Labour MPs who failed to get reselected and are not fighting include Mr Stanley Cohen (Leeds, South East), Mr Raymond Fletcher (Ilkeston), Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton) and Mr John Sever (Birmingham, Ladywood).



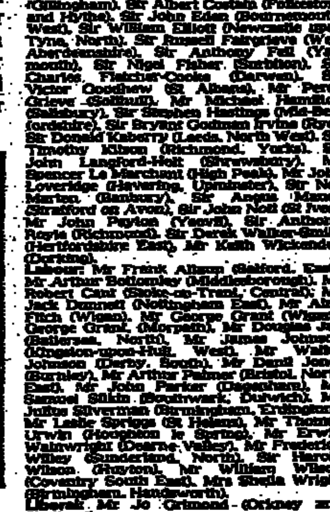
Mr George Thomas: retiring speaker.

Mr James Callaghan, the former prime minister, is likely to preside over the election of the Speaker when the new Parliament is summoned on June 15. An agreed successor to Mr George Thomas, who is standing down, has yet to be found.

Mr Callaghan is expected to be the Father of the House if he is elected in his Cardiff and Penarth seat.

At one time the present Deputy Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, was the clear favourite to succeed Mr Thomas. He is less so now, doubts have arisen over his ability to control the House in its more unruly times. Other names that have been floated, include Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Mr Mark Carlisle, Mr Edward Du Cann and Mr Peter Thomas, the former Welsh Secretary.

The retiring MPs are as follows:



Conservatives: Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham), Sir Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe), Sir John Eden (Bournemouth, West), Sir William Elliott (Newcastle upon Tyne, North), Sir Russell Fairgrieve (West Aberdeenshire), Sir Anthony Fell (Yarmouth), Sir Nigel Fisher (Surbiton), Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen), Sir Victor Goodhew (St Albans), Mr Percy Grieve (Solihull), Mr Michael Hamilton (Salisbury), Sir Stephen Hastings (Mid-Bedfordshire), Sir Bryant Godman Irvine (Rye), Sir Donald Kaberry (Leeds, North West), Sir Timothy Kitson (Richmond, Yorks), Sir John Langford-Holt (Shrewsbury), Mr Spencer Le Marchant (High Peak), Mr John Loveridge (Havering, Upminster), Sir Neil Marten (Banbury), Sir Angus Maude (Stratford on Avon), Sir John Nott (St Ives), Mr John Peyton (Yeovil), Sir Anthony Royle (Richmond), Sir Derek Walker-Smith (Hertfordshire East), Mr Keith Wickenden (Dorking).

Labour: Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East), Mr Arthur Bottomley (Middlesbrough), Mr Robert Cant (Stoke-on-Trent, Central), Mr Jack Dunnett (Nottingham East), Mr Alan Fitch (Wigan), Mr George Grant (Wigan), George Grant (Morpeth), Mr Douglas Jay (Battersea, North), Mr James Johnson (Kingston-upon-Hull, West), Mr Walter Johnson (Derby, South), Mr Danil Jones (Burnley), Mr Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North East), Mr John Parker (Dagenham), Mr Samuel Silkin (Southwark, Dulwich), Mr Julius Silverman (Birmingham, Erdington), Mr Leslie Spriggs (St Helens), Mr Thomas Urwin (Houghton le Spring), Mr Erwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley), Mr Frederick Willey (Sunderland, North), Sir Harold Wilson (Huyton), Mr William Wilson (Coventry South East), Mrs Sheila Wright (Birmingham, Handsworth).

Liberal: Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland).

Others: Mr George Thomas (the Speaker).

Snap decision catches Tories off guard

By Our Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's rush to the polls has caught the Conservative Party so off-guard that an estimated 26 constituencies had not chosen their candidates by last weekend.

Party headquarters were yesterday unable to identify the constituencies which still had selections to complete, but it was thought that they included the plum Tory seat of South-West Cambridgeshire, where the party association has rejected one selected candidate.

Labour selections, meanwhile, have been flooding into party headquarters in south London at such a pace that no one there could say exactly how many constituency parties still had to select a candidate.

It was said, however, that about forty had selected over the weekend, which would indicate that about ninety constituencies have still to decide.

The Liberal Party headquarters said it had no central list of candidate selections, but a spokeswoman identified 16 constituencies where no candidate had yet been chosen. The Social Democrat side of the Alliance, the only party with a complete and up-to-date list at headquarters, said it had only 11 seats, including Darlington, for which to find candidates.

Two sitting Labour MPs, Mr Leslie Huckfield, and Mr John Sever, failed yesterday to get on the short list for selection at Birmingham, Erdington. Mr Huckfield, now MP for Nuneaton, recently failed at Wigan and Mr Sever was rejected by his Birmingham, Ladywood, constituency two years ago.

The Labour candidate for Erdington will be chosen from a list of seven tomorrow.

Ladywood will see what may be the only all-female clash on June 9. Miss Clare Short, left-wing wife of Mr Alexander Lyon, MP, ousted another left-winger to win the nomination for Labour by 44 votes to 21

Her Conservative opponent will be Mrs Pramila Le Hunte, the party's first Asian woman candidate.

Mr Benjamin Ford, the Labour MP, announced yesterday that he will fight his Bradford, North, seat as an Independent Labour candidate.

Mr Ford, who has been displaced as prospective parliamentary candidate by Mr Pat Wall, a Militant Tendency supporter, said:

"I shall be running a full-scale election campaign based on my record of service as MP

How Labour would axe captains of industry

By Alan Hamilton

The announcement of a general election has called into question the future of a number of public figures appointed to public office by the Conservative Government and unlikely to survive if Labour wins.

A future Labour government would see as one of its prime targets Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of the National Westminster Bank, who was recently appointed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher as Governor of the Bank of England.

Labour MPs were distressed by the overtly political tone he adopted on his appointment, and a Labour government would almost certainly drop him in favour of a more sympathetic candidate.

Almost equally important as a target in Labour's sights would be Mr Ian MacGregor, whose appointment as the new chairman of the National Coal Board would be unlikely to be confirmed.

Mr MacGregor was first courted from America by Mr Eric Varley, the former Labour industry secretary, but his slimming down of British Steel, and the expectation that he would make a similarly uncompromising approach to the loss-making coal industry, would be too bitter a pill for Labour to swallow.

Labour sources indicated yesterday that another early casualty would be Dr Walter Marshall, recently appointed chairman of the Century electricity Generating Board, whose close associations with the pressurized water reactor design of nuclear power stations and his clear empathy with Mr Nigel Lawson, the present Secretary of State for Energy, have lost him the support of Labour MPs.

Less certain would be the position of Sir John King, chairman of British Airways. He is unpopular with trade unions because of his redundancy programme in the airline, but Labour sources are prepared to admit that he has managed his business well.

Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas, would be quite secure because of his well publicized difference of opinion with Mr Lawson. But the senior managers of Britoil and British Petroleum would find a Labour government breathing heavily down their necks.

One other area at which a future Labour government would be expected to look is the appointment and promotion of senior civil servants. Last November Mr John Silkin, MP, suggested that Mrs Thatcher had tampered with the traditional political neutrality of the service, and pledged that an incoming Labour government would subject her appointees to a "test of impartiality".



"My specialist subject is 'British Prime Ministers from 1979 to 1988'."

Thatcher's decision day diary

The Prime Minister's timetable for making her election-day announcement yesterday was:

10 am: Close Cabinet colleagues and Conservative Party advisers gathered at 10 Downing Street for final meeting before the election date is announced.

11 am: Mr Cecil Parkinson, party chairman, leaves briefly to break the news to Conservative Central Office.

11.15 am: Mr Parkinson returns to Downing Street for a Cabinet meeting where June 9 date is revealed.

12.20 pm: The Prime Minister leaves for Buckingham Palace and asks the Queen to dissolve Parliament. After an audience lasting a little more than half an hour Mrs Thatcher returns to Downing Street at 1.10 pm.

2.15 pm: The Press Association releases the text of an official statement headed "General Election, June, 1983", and personal letters from the Prime Minister are sent to Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, informing them of the decision.

2.45 pm: Most telephone lines into the Downing Street press office are fully engaged.

Last night Mrs Thatcher hosted a general reception for invited guests "from all walks of life."

America accused at UN of declaring war against Nicaragua

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Nicaragua yesterday brought its grievances against the Reagan Administration to the United Nations Security Council for the second time since March.

In an emotive atmosphere heightened by internal debates in Washington, European and Latin American capitals over the proper course President Reagan should take in Central America, Señor Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, said that recent actions and pronouncements by the American Adminstration could be seen as constituting a genuine declaration of war.

Referring specifically to President Reagan's speech before a joint session of Congress and his subsequent remarks labelling anti-Sandinista rebels "freedom fighters" and ever more explicit admissions of covert aid to those rebels, Señor d'escoto said there was a clear indication that the United States intened "to continue violating the most basic norms of international law upon which relations between states must be based."

He added: "Declaring that the United States is waging a war against Nicaragua cannot be taken as a figure of speech, much less as provocative rhetoric". Assumptions that the Reagan Administration was looking only to destabilize, rather than overthrow, the ruling Sandinista Government, were naive and misguided.

It was up to the Security Council, Señor d'Escoto said, to prevent the United States from feeling it could act with impunity against governments not to its liking.

He urged the Reagan Administration to abandon the East-West reference point against which the Central America region is measured, and once again called for a direct Nicaraguan-American dialogue to settle differences and find solutions.

As regularly as Señor d'Escoto returned to the theme of American intervention, he repeated Nicaragua's willingness to negotiate, his essential task apparently being to convince international public opinion to bring pressure upon the United States.

Nicaragua enjoys the sympathy of governments which can probably best be measured by the isolation the United States was forced to endure when the Council last met in March.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister said that in April alone there were 12 naval aggressions from counter-revolutionary forces, 17 armed incursions, including 13 attacks on frontier posts culminating in the massive invasion from Honduran territory of some 1,200 rebels.

● MANAGUA: A new invasion by Honduran-based rebel has been defeated after heavy fighting, Nicaraguan military sources said yesterday, Reuter report.

The souces said the rightist rebels were pushed back across the border on Sunday night and only small groups which split from the main insurgent force remained in the mountains of Nueva Segovia province.

The sources said 12 Government soldiers were killed and the rebels suffered numerous casualties in the latest fighting, near the village of Macarali within half a mile of the border.

The Sandinista Government says more than 4,000 rebels, mainly former National Guardsmen of Anastasio Somoza the former dictator who were ousted in 1979, are trying to invade from Honduras. It says 700 more rebels are operating on its southern border from camps in Costa Rica.

The official Nicaraguan news agency reported on Sunday that the military expected more invasion attempts. It quoted a border commander as saying the invaders had only retreated across the frontier to regroup for another attack.

Defence Ministry sources said Honduran soldiers fired across the border at the Nicaraguan town of La Papaya in an unprovoked attack in Sunday's fighting. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Nicaragua had sent a protest to Honduras over the incident.

'Slaughter' in Guatemala

New York (NYT) – An international group that monitors human rights has accused the Guatemalan Army of systematically murdering Indians and called for the immediate suspension of US military sales and the withholding of military aid to Guatemala.

In a report issued last week, the group, Americas Watch, said the human rights situation in Guatemala had deteriorated since the State Department approved a request for $6m (£4m) worth of spare military parts in January. The approval ended a five-year embargo on arms shipments to Guatemala.

Mr Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, said his office had not received the report, but added that there was an inherent difficulty in interviewing refugees in Mexico.

The refugees there were not a representative proportion of the population, he said. Although some were not guerrilla sympathizers, others might be. Reporting on events in Guatemala without stepping foot into the country was not recommended.

Although civilian men of all ages had been shot in large numbers by the Guatemalan Army, women and children were particular victims. Women were routinely raped before being killed, children were smashed against walls, choked, burned alive or murdered by machette or bayonet, the report said.

The report claimed that between 70,000 and 100,000 Indians had fled to southern Mexico. It said Guatemala had created a free-fire zone along its border with Mexico and routinely pursued and tried to kill refugees

The report is based on a six-day visit to southern Mexico in March by Professor Robert Rogud Goldman, Professor of International Law at the American University in Washington, and Mr Stephen Kass, a partner in a New York law firm.

Return of hijacked plane delayed by a phrase

From Jacqueline Reditt, Seoul

Chinese and South Korean officials failed to agree on the final wording of a statement concerning the recent hijacking of a Chinese airliner after a full day of talks yesterday.

In spite of an earlier agreement that the six defectors who forced a domestic airliner to fly to South Korea last week, shold be put on trial in Korea and that the airliner, its crew and passengers should be returned to China as soon as possible, yesterday's talks were adjourned with no agreed timetable for their resumption.

The main cause of disagreement was China's refusal to allow the name "Republic of Korea" to be used, even though, as the Korean side pointed out, Peking had used the name when it sent telegrams to the Seoul Government last week.

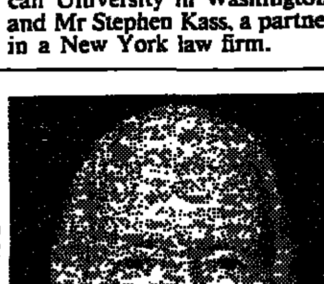
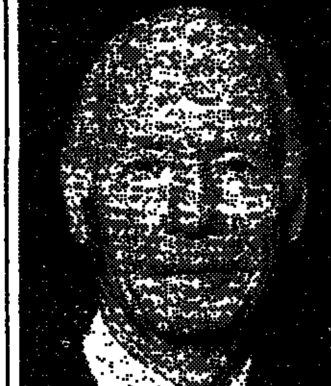
China does not recongnize South Korea and is a close ally of North Korea, which calls itself the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The Chinese delegation fears that if it signs a document with the Republic of Korea, this will be interpreted as tantamount to recongnition of the republi's status and will embarrass relations with the North.

A further cause for disagreement was the insistence of Mr Shen Tu, China's chief negotiator, that he sign the document in his capacity of director-general of the Civil Aviation Authority of China, not as the representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China, as the South Koreans demanded.

Meanwhile, the 87 Chinese passengers appeared to be enjoying their enforced holiday. The South Korean authorities have laid on a full programme of sightseeing

The English-language *Korea Times* reported that at lunchtime yesterday, they consumed beef ribs for 265 persons, 89 bowls of noodles and about 100 bottles of beer. According to the newspaper, "the early anxieties and discomfort of the Chinese people has turned into excitment . . . and their appetites seem to have been ehnanced as well."



Sir Richard Posnett: Papers passed to FO

Sensitive post goes to diplomat

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Dunrossil, a career diplomat who has been High Commissioner in Barbados since last year, has been appointed the next Governor of Bermuda.

He will take over in succession to Sir Richard Posnett who resigned two months ago after allegations over his expense allowance. The post carries a salary of £43,000 and Lord Dunrossil will be allowed more than £18,000 expenses for entertaining while at Government House.

Lord Dunrossil, aged 56, became a diplomat after serving with the RAF as a pilot for three years immediately after the war. He served in Australia, East Pakistan, South Africa, Canada, Brussels and Fiji before moving to his present posting at Bridgetown.

He is the second viscount and succeeded his father in 1961. He has two daughters by his present marriage and four grown-up children by a previous one.

The appointment was made by the Queen on advice from the Foreign Office which had unofficially admitted having difficulty in finding the right man for the job.

Sources on the island said that all papers relating to the resignation of Sir Richard Posnett, who had already retired from the Foreign Office before going to Bermuda, had been passed to the Foreign Office

Moi says foreigners plotting to oust him

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Daniel arap Moi has caused surprise here by stating at a wekend rally in western Kanya that some foreign countries are grooming an unnamed Kenyan politicain to take over the presidency.

He told his audience that he had been following the progress of this "plot", and warned those involved that they would fail if they tried to remove him. "I know that not everyone dances to my tune – but I was elected President to protect the lives of 17 million people", he said.

President Moi also suggeted that some politicians in Kenya were trying to undermine the position of Mr Mwai Kibaki, the Vice President, and said that they should desist from such moves.

The president's remarks came after a period of political activity in Kenya. In a May Day address he told his ministers not to air their differences in public, but to show an example to other Kenyans.

Recently Mr Elijah Mwangale, *the Tourism Minister, said* publicaly that some ministers were dissatisfied with President Moi's leadership – and accused them of being part of a disgruntled group who could cause disuntiy. He did not name them.

Political manoeuvring has intensified recetnly as preparations get under way for *elections to local committees of* the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu). Parliamentary elections are due to take place next year for a five-year term.

President Moi yesterday appealed to a small number of university lecturers, who fled the country after a coup attempt last year, to return home. He said they would not be harmed,

Several lecturers are in London where they have been openly critical of the Kenya Government's policies after the coup attempt last August

Tearful Homage: The scene at Moscow's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as thousands paid respects to the dead.

Moscow V-Day parade brings out medals

Moscow (AP) – Thousands of Soviet veterans proudly wearing medals and campaign ribbons crowded into Red Square and other war memorials yesterday to mark the thirtyeighth anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany.

The national holiday drew huge crowds on to flag-draped streets to commemorate the 1941-45 campaign against German invaders that left 20 million Russians dead and caused immense property damage.

On May 9, 1945, the capitalation of Hitler's forces was announced in Moscow with parades on Red Square reviewed by Stalin. Since then, the date has been an occasion for mass outpourings of patriotism.

Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the Defence Minister, aged 74, who was the wartime Commissar of Armaments, laid a wreath on the marble Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the foot of the Kremlin wall.

His order of the day, published on the front page by *Pravda*, hailed the Soviet triumph in the War and attacked the United States and Nato for seeking military superiority. He said the Soviet Union was ready to hit back hard if attacked and destroy its opponents.

***A long line of veterans and* civilians, some weeping openly, filed past the eternal flame on the tomb to pay their respects to the sound of recorded funeral music.**

Decked out with rows of wartime awards on their suit coats and old uniforms, men and women veterans thronged Red Square, the Bolshoi Theatre square, Gorky Park and other memorials round Moscow to swop war stories with old comrades from the front.

The five million-strong Soviet armed forces were represented by soldiers, airmen and seamen in dress uniforms, mingling with the veterans, workers, housewives and *schoolchildren* who used the day off to join the informal street parades in Moscow.

Fireworks were planned in the main cities of the Soviet Union in the evening.

Newspapers like *Pravda* were full of articles and photographs extolling Soviet courage in the war years, giving the impression that Soviet troops had won the war virtually single-handedly.

● Andropov's Power: For the first time, *Pravda* confirmed yesterday that Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, had been made chairman of the Soviet Defence Council as well as being General Secretary of the Communist Party, AFP reports. *The Defence Council* is thought to have supreme control in the event of war.

Editor must produce secret file

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

The publication last week of an article based on secret files allegedly obtained from the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO) is rapidly becoming an issue of the freedon of the press and the rights of journalists not to reveal their sources of information.

Mr Brian Toohey, editor of the weekly *National Times*, which published the article, has been ordered to appear in the High Court in Sydney today to answer two subpoenas as the federal Government seeks to have an interim injunction granted last Thursday extended.

The first orderd him to appear before the court, the second to deliver documents, claimed to be secret, to the High Court registrar before the hearing.

At the hearing, the federal Government will be seeking to *obtain a permanent* ban on the publication of further material and the names of all people responsible for supplying the documents on which the article was based.

The federal Government also claims that the publication of the material is a breach of the Copyright Act and may claim damages for the alleged breach.

One of the key issues to be decided today is whether the publishers of the *National Times*, the John Fairfax Group, will hand over the documents as ordered.

The *National Times* said last week that it had access to tens of thousands of pages of classified documents.

It seems certain that Mr Toohey will not reveal the source of his information and that if the federal Government presses the issue a confrontation with the press is almost inevitable.

Meanwhile, the Australian Government has assured the Government of Papua New Guinea that Australia is not tapping telephones in that country.

Mr Michael Somare, Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister, summoned Mr Robert Birch, the Australian High Commissioner in Port Moresby, to his residence on Saturday. Mr Soamare told Mr Birch that his Government was "very concerned" at reports that Australia *had sophisticated* telephone monitoring equipment

Yesterday, Mr Somare told Parliament in Port Moresby that he was considering lodging a formal note of protest over the telephone bugging claims.

Jaruzelski faces church anger

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Unexpectedly, Poland faces *this* week a new cycle of political tension, with the Catholic Church leadership sharply criticizing the Government, a Soviet commentator hitting hard at pro-reformists in the Polish Communist Party and Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, becoming ever more radical, announcing that he was now "trapped like a rabbit in a cage".

From the Government point of view, this should have been a week in which it could signal its peaceful intentions, put the recent street demonstrations into a soft focus and emphasize that it was ready to receive the Pope next month. The weekend congress of Pron, a group that is supposed *to open up dialogue* between Communists and non-communists, was intended to prepare messages of goodwill.

Instead, events are running in several different directions. A break-in at a Warsaw convent and the subsequent assault on Catholic aid volunteers has angered the church leadership to such an extent that Cardinal *Jozef Glemp, the primate,* normally soft spoken, declared that social peace in Poland should be preserved by all groups, clearly including the authorities as well.

The church had the right to help the victims of martial law, he said, referring to the beaten up church volunteers who were in charge of distributing assistance to prisoners and their families.

Moreover, there should be no more tear gas shot into the sanctuaries of churches, just as political demonstrations should also be held elsewhere. Gas and water were shot into churches during pro-Solidarity demonstrations last week.

The Primate's words are only a small reflection of the overall discontent of the church with the lead-in to the Papal visit. However, the authorities have at least released the nine associates of Mr Walesa held over the weekend.

Some of those rounded up were in a session with Mr Walesa in Warsaw during which future *solidarity* tactics were discussed. A strong letter to the Sejm (Parliament) – calling amongst other things for an amnesty of political prisoners – was also drawn up.

The most alarming element over the weekend, however, is related to a Soviet commentary in the Moscow weekly *New Times* which attacks the liberal Communist newspaper *Polityka*. This was until a year ago edited by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, who still maintains close links

The commentary is, in effect, a broadside against many reformist-minded members of the Polish party for ignoring "real socialism", paying obeisance to Solidarity ideals, and ignoring the voice of the working class.

These liberal Marxists support General Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader, so the commentary, clearly approved at a high level in Moscow, is seen as very close to the bone.

Syria told it risks armed clash

From Our Correspondent
Jerusalem

Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, Israel's newly installed Chief of Staff, believes that there is a definite possibility of armed confrontation with the Syrians if they fail to pull their forces out of Lebanon, he told reporters during a visit to southern Lebanon on Sunday.

This view was amplified in yesterday's Israeli newspapers after a briefing for military reporters by an unidentified "authoritative source", apparently Mr Moshe Ahrens the Defence Minister.

According to this source, Israel was prepared to wait for "days but not months" for the Syrians to withdraw their troops and allow implementation of the withdrawal agreement.

The same source repeated that Israel was taking into account the possibility of war breaking out between Israel and Syria, but emphasized that this would not be at Israel's initiative. It was noted that the Syrians have been reinforcing their troops in Lebanon.

A unilateral Israeli withdrawal to the Awali river was possible, but any new deployment would be dictated by strategic considerations, the source said.

Swedes intercept coded signal in hunt for subs

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

A coded Russian radio message has been intercepted by the Swedish Navy near the area off Sweden's east coast where two suspected Soviet midget submarines are being hunted.

The short-wave message was picked up at Midlanda airport, near the east coast city of Sundsvall early Sunday morning, the Navy revealed yesterday.

The message, consisting of a *series* of unconnected Russian words, was sent at the same time as a Soviet tanker, the Auseklis, was in Sundsvall harbour loading methanol. The tanker was detained for nearly four hours before being allowed to leave on Sunday night under naval escort.

Experts were working to break the cipher last night

Commander Tage Sjolader, *press spokesman* at search headquarters in Sundsvall, said it was thought the two submarines were lying on the seabed. There were no fresh contacts yesterday, he said.

"In such conditions there is little we can do but wait. They have to come up soon for air. Then we must be ready."

According to military sources *quoted by Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm's main daily newspaper, the depth charges dropped by the Navy on Saturday were aimed at the midgets' "mother" vessel, a conventional submarine which is thought to be lying just outside the area and organizing a breakout attempt.

Pope admits Galileo was wronged

The Pope said that the Vatican is still examining the heresies of Galileo, but gave no hint whether it would eventually reverse the judgment on the 17th century Italian who shocked the *Church by saying the Earth* moved round the Sun.

He told a group of scientists and cardinals that Galileo Galilee, forced in 1633 to recant his theory of the solar system under threat of torture, had suffered at the hands of the Church.

But the pontiff appeared to suggest that the astronomer was partly responsible for his plight because he has pursued his researches independently of Catholic centres which were also studying astronomy

An inter-disciplinary research team created in 1979 to re-examine the Galileo case was "progressing very encouragingly."

The Pope was speaking at an audience to mark the 350th anniversary of the publication of Galileo's famous dialogue on the two greatest systems of the world.

He told his audience, which included 30 Nobel prize winners, that the Church's experience during the Galileo affair and afterwards had led it to a "more proper attitude" and a more accurate grasp of its own authority.

Diversion of Etna lava 'not worth the cost'

Catania (AP) – Seven professors from the University of Catania have asked the local prefect to block a controversial plan to divert Mount Etna's lava flow, saying it was not worth the £3m it is expected to cost.

They said in a letter that the project could cause enormous damage to the countryside, and said it was being undertaken without any real need to safeguard inhabited areas which were not threatened by the eruption.

Work began eight days ago on a 23-ft wide canal to divert lava that has been pouring from a new crater since March 28 and prevent it reaching nearby villages, including Ragalna just over a mile away.

600 'slaves on plantation'

Brasilia (AFP) – Six hundred workers at the 352,000-acre Vale do Rio Cristalino plantation in the eastern Amazon, owned by Volkswagen do Brazil, are kept in virtual slavery, the Rev. Ricardo Rezende, a member of the Pastoral Commission of the Earth, linked to the national episcopal conference, said here.

They were "kept by force" on the plantation, beaten by the foremen and some had been killed. Volkswagen officials in São Paulo said private agencies were responsible for workers' recruitment but the company was investigating the priest's charges.

Iran price on Gulf war losses

The Gulf war had cost Iran at least $136,000m (£90,000m) in lost output and public sector assets up to last September, according to the Iranian National News Agency monitored in London by Reuter. The $90,000m in reparations Iran is demanding from Iraq covers only lost output of oil, industry, agriculture and other public sector industries.

● BAHRAIN Gulf foreign ministers opened emergency talks here yesterday on the oil slick from damaged Iranian oil-wells which it is estimated *covers 20,700 square miles of* the Gulf.

Divers held

Colombo – Two British diving instructors, named as James Lawrence and Andrea Cordani, were remanded until May 19 by the magistrate in Trincomalee on charges of collecting sea treasures from ship wrecks off the coast of Sri Lanka. Police said the two Britons had in their possession items salvaged from a French ship that sank in 1872.

Publisher jailed

Ankara – A military court in *Istanbul sentenced Nadir Nadi,* aged 75, the owner of the left-of-centre daily *Cumhuriyet*, to two months and 20 days in jail for "instigating the people to crime". A similar sentence on the chief editor, Okay Gonensin, aged 33, was later changed to a 16,000 lira (£50) fine.

Phosphates ban

Berne (Reuter) – Switzerland is to ban phosphates from all washing powders to preserve fish life in its lakes, the government announced. The measure, to take effect in two to three years will cut the amount of phosphorus reaching the lakes by about a third.

Killer tigers

Yamaguchi (AFP) – Noriaki Matsui, aged 40, a zoo attendant, was killed by three Bengal tigers when he stepped out of a van to feed them at the Akiyoshidai safari park in Yamaguchi prefecture, western Japan.

Panda eaten

Peking (AFP) – A peasant who strangled, skinned and ate a panda in a Schuan wild life sanctuary, was jailed for two years. To cover up his crime he disconnected the transmitter on the panda's neck.

Battle for the soul of the Afrikaner will reach its climax today

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African whites go to *the polls today in four crucial* by-elections in the northern province of Transvaal, the electoral power base of the ruling National Party, *in the* first big test of strength between the Government and the extreme right-wing forces unleashed by the formation of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party last year.

The by-elections are being held less than a week after the first reading in Parliament of the Government's controversial Constitution Bill. The Bill provides for the Indian and *mixed-race Coloured minorities* to be represented in Parliament alongside whites, and also for the creation of a powerful executive presidency.

These reforms have been the main subject of the election campaign. The far right has denounced them as heralding the beginning of the end of white rule, while liberals dismiss their impact on the structure of apartheid as purely cosmetic.

At the same time, both right and left fear that the proposed president would be a despot nominated by the Government and beyond the control of Parliament.

It has been a bitter and savage campaign with insults *and charges of corruption being* freely traded as befits what, as Afrikaans-speaking commentators here have been at pains to point out, is not simply a split within a party but a *volkskeur*, a split within a people.

Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, is seen to be battling the new regiments of the right, and the more modest forces of the *left*, for the soul of the Afrikaner.

Threee of the by-elections, in the constituencies of Soutpansberg, *Waterberg and Waterkloof*, are to elect members to the federal House of Assembly in Cape Town. The fourth, in Carletonville, is to fill a seat on the Transvaal Provincial Council left vacant by the death of the National Party incumbent.

A total of some 69,000 (mostly Afrikaner) voters are involved, though more than a quarter of them have already voted by special or postal ballot.

Until very recently all four seats would have been regarded as rock-solid Government strongholds. All that changed with the expulsion of Dr Treurnicht, a former Cabinet minister, and 16 other MPs from the ruling party a year ago. Now, it is reckoned, only a few hundred votes either way could decide the issue in all four constituencies, idicating the precariousness oe Government's once vice-like grip on Transvaal where 45 per cent of its directly elected seats are located.

The most intense spotlight has been focused on Soutpansberg, a huge, mainly farming area bordering Zimbabwe to the north, Mozambique to the east *and Botswana to the west and* reaching as far south as the low veld mining town of Tzaneen.

Here Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower and a leading reformist, is struggling against the Conservative Party's Mr Tom Langley to retain a seat he has held for the last 25 years.

It was Mr Botha, much to the anguish of his colleagues, who precipitated the by-elections by rashly calling Dr Treurnicht a coward in Parliament last February and challenging him *publicly* to a by-election duel.

Although such a contest was the last thing the Government wanted at this jucture, it felt it had *to go ahead, once the* challenge had been picked up by Dr Treurnicht, for fear of losing face, an ignominy which holds an almost oriental horror for Afrikaners.

To win the seat, the Conservative Party needs a swing to it from the National Party of about 20 per cent. It must also capture the votes cast at the last general election in 1981 for the even more right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party, (HNP) which agreed not to field its own candidate this time, and another right-wing group

On the evidence of previous by-elections the Conservatives must be reckoned to have a good chance of pulling this off.

In Waterberg Dr Treurnicht *is defending the seat he last won* as a member of the Government. He is expected to hold it against a lacklustre National Party rival, Mr Eben Cuyler, but the position is complicated because the HNP's leader, Mr Jaap Marais, is also running, which will split the far-right vote.

The odd man out among the parliamentary by-elections is Waterkloof, an affluent Pretoria suburb, whrer the engaging Mr Tertius Spies, one of the new breed of liberal Afrikaners, is hoping to win the seat for the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party.



Lucky to be alive: Mr John Hutley, a New Zealand fisherman, aged 53, with his wife Rose and daughter Karen, after being trapped for 45 hours in an air pocket in an overturned trawler. Divers took in a breathing mouthpiece and pulled him free through a tiny hole.

US told to set an example over MX

From Frederick Bonnart
Brussels

The Americans cannot expect the Europeans to agree to the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe if they themselves fail to agree to the deployment of the new MX missiles in the United States, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former West German Chancellor, said at a conference of senior Nato military men at Supreme Allied Headquarters in Belgium.

The Americans had to set this *example as a political gesture*, regardless of the military value of the MX missile, he added. (There is considerable doubt in the US Congress about the MX.)

The concept of the Allies being the first to use nuclear weapons to counter the Warsaw *Pact's numerically* superior conventional forces was becoming increasingly incredible, Herr Schmidt went on, and therefore should be replaced by adequate Western conventional strength.

This could be achieved, he affirmed, not by increasing the number of allied troops in Germany – there were already more troops there in peacetime than ever before – but by increasing their quality and having adequate reserves readily available.

He added that there were also too many short-range nuclear warheads in Germany, many of them with little purpose.

General Bernard Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander, agreed that these could be reduced but insisted that they should not be given away for nothing, like the 1,000 the alliance had voluntarily dismantled at the time of the 1979 Nato decision to introduce the medium-range missiles.

He also agreed that the answer was to obtain sufficient strength in conventional forces so as to make a Soviet conventional attack near-impossible. This could be done by using the *West's superior technology*: the means had been invented and they could be in use by the end of the decade.

Principally, these were so-called fusion boxes which enabled possible targets to be identified electronically and the imediate dissemination of this information to the commanders who could act on it, as well as conventional warheads for missiles with submunitions *capable of dispersing tank* concentrations and cratering airfield runways, so as to halt the movement of an aggressor's second echelon forces.

Pessimism descends on France

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Today marks the second anniversary of President Mitterrand's election. Never before have the *Socialists* been in power for so long. Never before has the fall in popularity of a French President been so abrupt and sharp. Never before under the Fifth Republic has France had to face such an acute economic crisis.

The latest opinion poll carried out by Sofres and published at the weekend by the weekly *Figaro* magazine shows that the proportion of people expressing confidence in President Mitterrand's ability to solve the nation's problems has plummeted from 74 per cent in June 1981, just after his election, to 49 per cent today.

The fall in confidence in M Pierre Maurou, newly reappointed as Prime Minister by President Mitterrand, has been even more precipitous, dropping from 71 per cent two years ago to 37 per cent today.

That there should be some fall in the Government's popularity during a period of economic crisis is hardly surprising. Nobody likes to see their income tax go up, or see their standard of living fall, or have their freedom to take holidays abroad restricted. However, perhaps more disturbing is the general feeling of pessism revealed by the polls.

People will usually swallow an unpleasant medicine if they believe that it will do them some good. But three-quarters of those questioned in the *Sofres poll said they* did not think that the Government's fight against inflation or unemployment would be effective.

There is without a doubt widespread disillusionment throughout the country.

The Government's indisputable advances on the social front – the fifth week's paid holiday, the sharp increase in pensions and family benefits and wages for the lowest paid. The 39-hour working week, extention of workers' rights, the abolition of capital punishment – are things of the past that can no longer be offset against demands for new sacrifices.

But contrary to the impressions given by headline-grabbing news of violent clashes between students and the police, hospitals immobilized by doctors' strikes (now solved), and angry demonstrations by *farmers, shopkeepers* and small businessmen, the general discontent is not about to erupt into anything approaching the student riots, general strike and poitical crisis of May 1968.

There is no real focus for the discontent. It is a more a general feeling of malaise, of *aimless drifting with no on in* control at the helm. The Government's image has become one of incoherence, indecisivness and general disarray.

Leading article, page 13

3,000 gather in Berlin to plan anti-missile drive

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A five-day convention of peace movements from leading West European countries opened in West Berlin yesterday in the hope of mobilizing public opinion against deployment this autumn of new Nato missiles and encouraging campaigns of civil disobedience.

Some 3,000 delegates are expected to attend the second European Nuclear Disarmanemt Convention, including leaders of the West German Green Party, Mgr Bruce Kent, chairman of the CND, a seven-man delegation from the Transport and General Workers Union, and leaders and participants in the women's *protest* at Greenham Common air base.

Mr Wedgwood Benn was due to arrive later this week, but may now cancel his visit.

Delegates were also invited from unofficial peace movements in Eastern Europe, but no one has yet obtained an exit visa to come here. Official government-sponsored peace movements, including the Soviet movement, have refused to take part because *of the* inclusion of Soviet SS20 missiles and other Soviet weapons in the agenda.

At a press conference yesterday, symbolically held at five minutes to 12, Mr Ken Koates, secretary of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, which launched the first general appeal for European disarmament in *1980, said: "Unless people* organize themselves now, there is a very serious danger that the decade we have entered will be the last in history."

He said that in response to *the proposed stationing of* Pershing 2 rockets in West Germany, the Russians had already announced they would launch on warning. In the past 18 months there were 147 false alarms – "any one of which could have been lethal and begun the process of Armageddon."

Mr Daniel Ellsberg, a veteran *American peace campaigner*, said both the Pershing 2 and the planned MX missiles were first strike weapons, as indeed were all land-based missiles in Western Europe that were not designed to survive a nuclear attack, and therefore could not be seen as retaliation forces.

Church leaders had made it clear that nuclear weapons were never to be used in response to conventional attacks. The *bishops had even stated that* Roman Catholics in the American armed forces should "refuse to detonate nuclear weapons even if the order came from the President".

The conference organizers are still hoping that East European can attend, and vigorously rejected Soviet assertions that the meeting would serve Nato's interests.

They produced a cardboard box *containing a dove of peace*, said to have been sent to West Berlin with a peace message from unofficial peace movements in East Germany.

A billion dead

An all-out nuclear war would kill one billion people and injure another billion, according to the World Health Organization in a report to be discussed in Geneva this week. This is more than half the world's population. A single one-megaton bomb dropped on *a large city could kill 1,500,000* and release lethal radiation over an area of 1,200 square miles. No health service in any *part of the world could cope* adequately with the effects of this one bomb.

Japan gets backing for bigger navy

From David Watts
Singapore

When he returns from Tokyo today at the end of his tour of the countries of the Association of *South-East Asian Nations* (Ascan). Mr Yasu Hiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prome Minister, can congratulate *himself* on going a long way on comparatively little political and economic substance.

The preparation was im*maculate. There were no sur*prises along the way, and the Prime Minister clearly made the best of his material.

The Japanese got what they wanted: positive exposure for their new Prime Minister with a minimum of economic giveaways, but most important of all, endorsement for a build-up of Japanese military capability.

For the most part there was understanding for Japan's decision to defend its sea lanes up to 1,000 miles from shore and why it is necessary so long as they were carried out in the context of the defence of the home islands.

Manila, however, remains concerned that the 1,000 mile limit of the plan would intrude into Philippine waters, but President Marcos made it clear in advance of Mr Nakasone's arrival that he saw no threat from Japan in the foreseeable future.

Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore are happy to see the ultimate expansion of Japanese naval power to take care of its own defences in order to free *American naval forces for use* further west, through the crucial Straits of Malacca and the Indian Ocean, where there has been an increase in Soviet naval activity recently.

On the last stop of his tour in Kuala Lumpur, Mr Nakasone assured a luncheon that the Japanese military build-up would be solely for self-defence.

Sweeping gains for Spanish Socialists

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish *Prime* Minister, hastened to deny yesterday that his Socialist Party had been placed in "too commanding a pos*ition" after sweeping gains* in Sunday's local and regional elections only seven months after obtaining an absolute majority at the general election.

Although final results are yet to be announced by the Interior Ministry, the Socialists have won absolute majorities in 26 of the country's *52 biggest* cities, including Madrid, with relative majorities in seven more. They also took control of 11 of the 13 *newly-established* autonomous regions, Madrid again among them.

The Socialist strategy, concentrating on their record during four years when they ruled in the town halls, led to almost a doubling of the number of their councillors elected. In a turnout almost 3 per cent higher than in 1979, at 65 per cent on Sunday, they obtained 43 per cent of the vote only some three per cent less than they got at the general election.

Señor González, striving to avoid crowing over his win, promised that if Spaniards were now prepared to work hard and make sacrifices, not only could the economic crisis be overcome but their country could be modernized so that it would not again "miss the train of history". He gave the signal for *discussions to begin this month* on an economic stabilization programme.

The opposition coalition of right wingers, former Centre Democrats and Liberals led by Señor Manuel Fraga increased its vote over last October very slowly to 26 per cent.

This will *allow* Señor Fraga to maintain his position as leader, but the election results, and the mistaken strategy adopted of turning local elections into a referendum on Socialist rule, only confirm that there is no counterweight yet to Señor *González and his party.*

ABC, the conservative Madrid daily, argued in an editorial yesterday that it would probably take two years at least for any significant change of attitude to emerge in the country towards the Socialists.

Señor Fraga has confirmed his limits or, as it is known here, voting "ceiling" as enough one-time Centre Democrat voters are still content to support *the pragmatic and* moderate Señor González.

The opposition captured only 10 big cities, all with a strongly agricultural background except the resort of Palma, Majorca.

The Basque Nationalists managed to fight off a Socialist challenge in the region's three main cities, but in Catalonia the Socialists continued to advance at the expense of the regionalist Convergencia party which *failed to unseat the young* Socialist mayor of Barcelona.

The opposition won an absolute majority in the rich farming region of Cantabria, its only outright victory in a regional parliament.

Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former Centre Democrat Prime Minister, took another knock, his party winning only eight regional seats in the whole country and 1.7 per cent of the national vote. *The* tiny Centrist Liberal Party fared even worse.

The Communists made a small comeback, compared with last October, obtaining 7 per cent of the national vote and confirmed their hold on Córdoba, the one large town where they elected the mayor.

In backward Extremadura, one of the new regions where the Socialists gained an absolute majority, the future chief *minister countered* the argument about a dangerous accumulation of power with the words: "The right has been in power here for the last 150 years; it will only be compensation if we take power now".

Big parties maintain stranglehold

With Venezuelan elections due this year, COLIN HARDING, in the second of two articles, assesses the political system and the contenders in Latin America's wealthiest country.

The Venezuelan political system, which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the return to democratic rule in January, is facing the most searching test yet of its stability and maturity.

The candidates competing for power in the December presi*dential elections* cannot count on a continuation of the growth and prosperity of the last decade; instead, each must try to convince the overwhelmingly youthful electorate that he is the best qualified to cope with the economic crisis brought by the slump in oil prices.

The creation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was largely the work of a Venezuelan politician, Dr Juan Pablo Pérez Alfonzo. His foresight was vindicated when oil prices soared in 1973-74, and Venezuala's national income went up with it.

It became the wealthiest country in Latin America, and was able to import apparently unlimited quantities of con*sumer goods. At the same time*, billions were spent on large-scale development projects. Caracas, the capital, became a jungle of urban motorways, high-rise office development and luxury shopping complexes.

Politics during the oil boom were a spoils system, in which *militancy in the two main* parties was seen as a passport to a government job, or to generous credits from state development banks which rarely bothered to check how their money was being spent. Union leaders were bought off with a share in the all-pervading corruption.

In his later years, Dr Pérez Alfonzo came to regret the effects of the oil-based prosperity he had fought to make possible. He became a Jeremiah, *telling* Venequelans that their wealth was making them lazy and irresponsible, fit only to spend money they had done nothing to deserve on goods they did not need. He was widely respected, but the implications of his message were ignored.

The prophet died long before the crisis he knew to be inevitable struck. The electorate appears to have little confidence *in either of the main parties*, Acción Democrática (AD) and the Christian Democrats, who are known at Copei.

More than 60 per cent of the electorate of 7.9 million are under 24; at least one and a half million of 18 and over will be able to vote for the first time *this year*.

Whether they will exercise that right is another matter, even though voting is theoretically compulsory. The rate of *voter registration* has been very slow, and the polls show that many intend to abstain.

There appears to be widespread disillusionment with the political system, which has come to be regarded as a mechanism for concentrating power and influence in few hands. The 150,000 young Venezuelans who come on to the job market this year face poor employment prospects, *but see few signs of concern* about their plight among the politicians.

Dr Rafael Caldera, the Copei *candidate, has the advantage of* being backed by the government machine, but he has been careful to keep his distance from the Copei administration of President Luis Herrera Campins. The worrying combination of econonic stagnation and rising inflation has helped to give *Dr Jaime Lusinchi*, the AD contender, a comfortable lead in most opinion polls.

The campaign is not about issues but personalities. The Venezuelan system invests almost unlimited power in the *President* and very little *in* supposedly policy-making bodies such as the Cabinet and Congress.

Dr Caldera has made the more impressive showing so far. He has emphasized his experience.

His AD rival comes across as a genial but lack-lustre figure, who has apparently been told by Mr Joe Napolitan, his American campaign adviser, to avoid debates and media appearances, which might expose his limitations.

The left may have thrown away *its best chance* yet to break the two main parties' stranglehold on Venezuelan politics by fielding two candidates. Señor Teodoro Petkoff is a former guerrilla leader, who accepted a government amnesty in the late 1960s; his party, Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS), recently disavowed its Marxist past, and hopes to win protest votes from both AD and Copei.

Seõr José Vincente Rangel is a veteran presidential contender, who stood for MAS in the past. He is now supported by a coalition of small parties, including the Communists. He and Señor Petkoff together should reach a respectable total of votes, but there is no sign so far of a stampede away from the traditional parties.

Concluded



Dr Caldera: Impressive but trailing

Soares invites rival to join coalition

From Susan MacDonald
Lisbon

The Portuguese Socialists and Social Democrats have agreed to begin coalition negotiations with a view to forming a government. *After a formal* invitation from Dr Soares, the Socialist Party leader, to Senhor Mota Pinto, the Social Demo*cratic leader, to join a coalition*, talks between the two parties are now getting under way.

Although the Socialists won the general election *last* month they failed to gain an overall majority and have stated that they would form a minority government only if coalition talks failed and until new elections could be held.

The Social Democrats who headed the outgoing coalition, came second in the elections

Negotiations, which could be prolonged, are unlikely to be easy. The Socialists will be negotiating in accordance with their centre-left election programme, while the Social Democrats, who are no longer in first position, will none the less be trying to impose certain centre-right conditions which they *feel* would *calm* internal opposition to such a coalition.



Bangladesh: Shawkat Ali

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Shawkat Ali, a retired army colonel and member of the central committee of the main opposition party, the Awami League, has been in detention since May last year.

He is 49 and suffers from a chronic heart ailment, for which he is reported to be receiving no treatment. *His wife and three* children are living in considerable hardship.

Mr Ali was arrested over *charges laid against him in* 1979, shortly after he had been elected to Parliament. They were initiated by the defeated *Bangladesh* Nationalist Party candidate for the constituency – Naria, in Faridpur – and related to alleged murder and kidnap*ping offences. said to* have been committed in the early 1970s.



Prisoners of conscience

In October last year, Mr Ali was acquitted by a special martial law court in Jessore. Instead of being released, he was *transferred* from *jail* in Jessore to Dhaka Central Jail and accused of trying to create a "sharp division"

Accused with him were two other Freedom Fighter leaders – Mr Ali is chairman of the Freedom Fighters Solidarity *Council which represents vol*unteers who fought in the 1971 Bangladesh war against Pakistan.

Both the Freedom *Fighters* are now out of prison. Mr Ali has been granted bail by the Dhaka High Court, but remains *in* indefinite detention under the Special Powers Act.

Six economies in shambles without Tito

From Our Correspondent, Belgrade

As Yugoslavia last week marked the third anniversary of President Tito's death, the country's political and economic leaders were proceeding cautiously with the democratization and decentralization he instituted.

A new government programme is being prepared, based on greater reliance on market forces, less political intervention in the economy, more involvement in the international economy and greater influence for the private sector. This, it is felt, may help to ease the economic problems.

In effect, the programme will *mean resuming the reforms* launched in 1965 but stopped abruptly later because the regime feared their consequences.

The new programme will need the strengthening of the federal mechanism to prevent the nation's six republics continuing to pursue their own sometimes conflicting or overlapping policies.

The need for economic goals to be formulated on a state-wide basis is generally recognized; The trouble starts when it comes to implementation.

Yugoslavia's ills are partly caused by dilution of its unified economy, something which had begun under Tito. Politicans put the blame on the economic nationalism practised by the republics.

Investment has been undertaken at the behest of *local* politicians who often want to endow their republics with important factories. This has frequently *resulted in* duplication of development projects; everyone wanted to have petrochemical plants, refineries *or similar* enterprises.

As the years of plenty have given way to lean times, this has come to an end and the realization has dawned that sacrifices are essential.

There have been no fundamental changes in the three years since Tito died. His basic tenets remain unquestioned and the complex decision-making system continues to function on the principle of consultation and agreement. But without Tito's unique authority at its head, the system has become a political and economic shambles.

The political atmosphere has changed, however, with relatively greater freedom of debate, particularly striking in the press. In recent months this tendency has come under fierce attack from politicians, but the media continue to voice criticism and to investigate the causes of the economic disarray, if in a lower-key manner.

In addition it has recognized that the federal parliament is the place where conflicting interests can be reconciled without endangering stability. The struggle is often conducted behind the scenes, among factions of the leadership, but it also involves various regional interests.

Over the past three years, the power of the central authority has continued to diminish while that of the regions has increased. This decline of central authority has been apparent within the Communist party itself, and today none of the personalities at the centre of politics can be regarded as having a Yugoslavia-wide *identity* or power base.

In both state institutions and the party, power flows from the republics.

One leading politician, Professor Najdan Pasic, president of the Serbian Constitutional Court, has identified the system whereby the Communist Party exercises a monopoly in the selection of officials as being a main source of Yugoslavia's problems.

Calls for democratization of the system, which was established under Tito, have come from various political circles. The critics believe democratization would bring the right people into responsible jobs.

"In other countries," wrote a political commentator, " institutions remain, but people in them change. In Yugoslavia, institutions change but the people remain the same."

● **Editor forced out:** Journalists on Yugoslavia's oldest and most respected daily *Politika* are defying attempts by politicians to appoint an outsider to succeed Mr Dragoljub Trialovic, *the editor-in-chief*, whose resignation was forced by political pressure designed to bring the media under closer *control*.

The editor let the circumstances of his departure be known but said that the reason was never explained to him directly.

THE ARTS

Galleries

Violent images in the cause of peace

Terry Atkinson/ Bruce McLean
Whitechapel

Nigel Henderson/ Leon Vilaincour
Serpentine

Hundertwasser/ Carpet Magic/The Icon of St Peter
Barbican

Though the confrontation/collaboration of Art and Language has its special significance and its capital letters in relation to just one of the living artists on show this week, Terry Atkinson at the Whitechapel Art Gallery – he was one of the inventors of a conceptual art movement called that in the mid-Sixties – the idea seems to run obsessively through most of the current shows. And if the "and" in the phrase gives us pause (why not "Art as Language"?) then we have ample occasion for reflection. Of course art is a language, in that it is a medium of communication. But what exactly does it or can it communicate? How effectual can it be in the communication of precise ideas? Are philosophical or political ideas better conveyed in words – and, if so, are equal collaborations of word and image such as Atkinson seems to aim at sensible or even possible?

Before I get bogged down in words myself I had better explain just what Atkinson does. His show, which occupies the upper gallery at Whitechapel until June 5 while sculptures and painting by Bruce McLean are to be seen down below, covers six years of activity. It starts with a series of paintings concerning the First World War, large, violent images in the cause (one presumes) of peace and social harmony. One presumes this because that is what peculiarly bloodthirsty art is usually in the cause of, though of course, if similar images to *Picture with botched-up drawing depicting British proletarians attacking German proletarians, both sets of proletarians defending the interests of their respective capitalisms* were to appear in a manual of armed and unarmed combat, we would understand them very differently.

But then, here we have the words to guide our responses. Some of Atkinson's lengthy captions are actually rather funny, though one may get a little frazzled by his unfailing vehemence about every trendy cause in sight. But a question does still hang over the show: does this division of labour between words and images work, or is one side or the other likely to be unecessary? Atkinson's images are by no means weak: one could get quite a bit out of walking round the show without reading the labels. But what one would get might not be what the artist wanted one to get. From a rather jolly picture of a man in a suit with an aardvark on a lead you might get a slight surrealist jolt, but you have to be told in words that this is a bitter reflection on the state of South Africa now. And the same goes for most of the show: inadvertently I used the word "caption" instead of "title", thereby implying that these are cartoons. A legitimate and time-honoured way of making political statements – but is that all Atkinson meant them to be?

Bruce McLean has long been interested in another popular form of word/image combination: graffiti. The odd scribbled word turns up in the latest batch of paintings which he did in Berlin. But the main point of interest is



the large stone sculptures, in which he seems to be going much the same way as Barry Flanagan in his carved work – rough-hewn images with often humorous, punning titles like *Bridgehead/s* (a bridge supported by carved heads). You do not have to know what they are called, but it helps. And they are maybe rather large for this sort of larkiness.

At the Serpentine Gallery until May 30 are two more painting shows which raise the question of what art conveys and how it conveys it. The Serpentine seems to be developing an informal series of exhibitions devoted to the work of artists who are – so it may be argued – less well known than they might be as painters because they have devoted so much of their lives to teaching. Patrick George, Laurence Gowing, and now Nigel Henderson and Leon Vilaincour. Both could be tagged as literary artists, but in very different ways.

Nigel Henderson has had just one one-man show in London since 1961, but he has been a very influential teacher in Norwich, and has evidently continued to work away at his established obsessions with random images from magazines, advertisements, cigarette cards, aerial photographs and anything else that catches his fancy. A lot of the early work falls under the heading of "Imaginary Landscapes", using bizarre materials to recreate relief maps or rocky promontories, and is quite enchanting.

Most of the later works are based on two images: one of a man wearing a mask-like full-face bandage, derived from an old cigarette card in a series devoted to first aid, and a full-faced close-up of the artist himself. Given an interest in physiognomy and in early quasi-scientific studies of facial expression, Henderson is able to extract an extraordinary amount from combining these two images with other material, making collages or painting and drawing over or mixing his media in such complicated fashions that one can only guess at how it is done. Some of the results are very funny, but ultimately his art is deadly serious: the images that stare out at us are more likely to be anguished or threatening or throttled by life in the very intensity of their struggle to communicate – the most obvious example of this last being entitled simply *Stroke*. At the Henderson show you meet a lively, well-stocked mind – but also a vision of life which is conveyed entirely in visual

A surrealist jolt from Atkinson's *Postcard from Trotsky in heaven to the South African Government in Pretoria, dated 1976;* and the head of the Icon of St Peter



terms, subsuming the language into the art.

There is a lot of literary significance in Vilaincour's painting – almost too much for its own good. We have seen the odd canvas in Royal Academy summer shows over the past few years, and he had a one-man show at the Knoedler Gallery last year, but this, at the age of 60, seems to be his first big one-man show. And the result is somewhat indigestible. Whether good or not, I really cannot tell. Faced with these overcrowded, rather sickly canvases, I feel rather as I do in the presence of Messiaen's *Turangalîla Symphonie*: they are both the apotheosis of something, and something very French I suspect (Vilaincour is of Polish-French origin), but the rather monstrous, grandiose obverse of gallic neatness and classical precision.

Vilaincour's paintings refer intricately to Joan of Arc, French military history, Napoleon, Marie Antoinette and so on: history painting with a vengeance. Their surfaces are further encrusted with the carefully painted semblance of pearls and panels of bevelled glass. He claims to have had some kind of revelation around 1964 which inspired him to roll back the tide of modernism and paint as if the past century or so had not existed: I suspect that Salons of that time would have found his technique slapdash and his subject-matter incomprehensible. So may we. But it also seems possible that someone on just the right wavelength could find here an experience as intense as Messiaen can provide for true believers.

Maybe there are people who get some intense experience from the perusal of Hundertwasser. If there are, they will be in seventh heaven at the Barbican Art Gallery, where until June 19 the upper half is crowded with works in many media, not to mention so many trees and bushes that one is prompted to some ecologically irresponsible reflections as one struggles to glimpse the art through the leaves. Hundertwasser has worked so hard at establishing his character in the world, his deep and overriding concern for nature conservation and the rest of it, that it seems almost blasphemous to query the value of his art as art. It is all in such a patently good cause. And yet, for all the windy pronouncements about ecology, a still, small voice keeps whispering that this is all Unesco-greeting-card art, pushing a no doubt real but very limited talent much further than it can hope to go other than on the ultimately insufficient wing of good intentions. The same images of the force that through the green fuse drives the flower keep recurring, with minor variations of virulent colour, and when one spies, in the early work, that Klee is the main formative influence, the consequent reflections can only be saddening.

Downstairs there is a much nicer show devoted to Carpet Magic: oriental carpets ancient or (mostly) modern which can tell the attentive a lot about the carpets and their background, even though it tends to be couched in overheated P.R. prose. There is also a first public opportunity to see one of the British Museum's newest acquisitions, a rather splendid Icon of St Peter *attributed to the Chora Monastery* in the early fourteenth century, which was recently discovered on the back of a known later icon. One little mystery attaches to it, however. The accompanying booklet says that the *nose of the saint was so badly damaged* as to "trap the spectator's eye", and has consequently been restored once cleaning and conservation were completed. But in all the photograhs, even that of the icon with only about half the blackened varnish under which it was hidden removed, the nose is already immaculately reconstructed. Seems like a funny way of going about things.

John Russell Taylor

Television

A very superior soap opera

From the start, it was clear that this was the stuff of dreams or nightmares: a shipwreck, some corpses, cries of "Mother! Mother!" and music played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Jamaica Inn (HTV) immediately set the tone of very superior soap opera, Cornish cream laid on so thick that, if you do not like it, it will choke you. In fact Daphne Du Maurier is a most interesting writer whose novels and short stories (*Rebecca, The Birds, Don't Look Now*) have tapped the wells of both popular superstition and private dread.

The essential quality of *Jamaica Inn*, however, lies in its story and an historical melodrama of last night's kind is quite able to preserve it entire. The production itself was skilful, orchestrating the moods and scenes with grandiose self-confidence – not even flinching from the *sentiment* which, in less competent hands, would have turned at once into farce. Derek Marlowe's script, also, conveys very well the hazy lyricism of the original narrative: "The moors are full of legends," one dreadful old peasant muttered, "strange rituals that go back before the darkness of time."

You cannot have a moor without Billie Whitelaw lurking somewhere upon it and of course here she was, as the luckless wife of Jamaica Inn itself. Patrick McGoohan played her husband, Joss Merlyn, in a wonderfully crazed manner; together, they were like two old parrots fighting in a cage. "Any man who lays a hand on my niece hangs on that hook", Joss says *in a threatening tone*: since the niece in question, Mary Yellan, is played by *Jane Seymour*, we can expect the old inn to resemble an abbatoir before very long. Mary has arrived at the inn unexpectedly, and quickly discovers that it is not a happy place; what with the loose talk about murdering women and children, gibbets and general pillage, it is enough to make any girl bite her nails and wonder what to do next.

And who is the evil man in black cape and hat? It is difficult to tell, since most of the men are wearing the same costume. Perhaps the vicar is the guilty party; he looked far too nice to be wholly genuine. Niceness is not at a premium in *Jamaica Inn*. But we will have to wait and see.

Peter Ackroyd

London debuts

Stylish glimpses

The young Irish mezzo Anna Caleb sang as an encore the massive "Nobles, seigneurs, salut!" from Meyerbeer's *Les Huguenots*. It was a happy choice, for, although she needs to (and no doubt will) develop power and projection for such a demanding operatic showpiece, it *drew together* the strands of German, French and Italian music which had dominated her varied and taxing Wigmore recital. She began with Francesco Durante and Bellini, but seemed most at ease in French song. Her Fauré group had taste and refinement (despite some questionable French pronunciation) and she brought plenty of character and lightness to Poulenc's *Métamorphoses*, with a specially impish wit in "Paganini". There were similar qualities in Walton's *A Song for the Lord Mayor's Table*.

In her Brahms group Miss Caleb revealed an incipient perception of style, tackling the music with a broad, lyrical sweep and a sure feeling for drama in "Von ewiger Liebe", though the voice itself was not yet sufficiently ripe in its middle and lower registers to lend the music much expressive force. But her three Rachmaninov songs, if dogged by tentative, pallid Russian, nonetheless hinted at a passionate musical sensibility, and suggested that here was a voice of considerable promise, already acknowledged in her first prize at 's Hertogenbosch last year. It was perhaps strange to end the recital with the lavish piano coda to Rachmaninov's "Ne ver' mne, drug", though it nicely spotlighted the playing of Roger Vignoles, which had been sympathetic and idiomatic throughout.

A constrastingly unsure grasp of idiom was just what marred the recital by **Robin Alleson** (violin) and **Neville Schäfer** (piano) at the Purcell Room. These artists have formidable technical resources and play well together, but their Elgar Sonata, though it initially impressed through its heartfelt intensity, lacked, as it progressed, the typically Elgarian ebb and flow of dynamics and tempo which make the music come alive, the melting tenderness which permeates the central "Romance". In Prokofiev's Second Sonata the duo's muscular attack often found an appropriate outlet, but there was much that was too resolute, with an oddly forceful reading of the opening honeyed theme and a want of skittishness in the scherzo. The Schubert Fantasia, D934, though clearly articulated, was often similarly hard-driven and relentless, and it was left to their Brahms encore to show how effectively they could apply their particular assets to music of biting rhythmic thrust. All of which is a pity, for with more attention to style (and perhaps with a little more humour, relaxation, delicacy and pliability in their playing) they could without doubt give performances which are more consistently enjoyable.

Geoffrey Norris

Caroline Moorehead meets Martin Jarvis (right), who tonight opens at the Lyttelton in *The Trojan War Will Not Take Place*

National at home

Martin Jarvis tonight opens as Hector in Harold Pinter's production at the Lyttelton Theatre of Giraudoux's *The Trojan War Will Not Take Place*. The play has not been seen in London since the summer of 1955, when it masqueraded under the title of *Tiger at the Gates*, with Michael Redgrave as Hector.

Twenty years ago Jarvis caught the critical eye at the National Youth Theatre, notably as Henry V. Many successful actors speak of the kind hand of destiny shaping their careers; they talk of lucky breaks, of leading actors falling ill at critical moments. Not so Jarvis. Capricious fortune does not seem his style. He owes, he says, the shape of his acting life to a decision – a gamble – he took at the age of 19, when he turned down small walk-on parts in a Royal Shakespeare Company production of *King Lear*, with Paul Scofield, despite knowing that it might well have led on to other parts, might well in fact have marked the beginning of a solid career in the classical theatre. But he had a scheme in his mind.

"I wanted to start out with as wide a range of parts as I could handle, and I wanted to try the London stage" – just as, when a boy in Croydon, he had wished above all things to go to the cinema, and so had regularly truanted from Sunday school, his weekly pocket money only sufficient to cover one ticket at the Granada or the Century in Upper Norwood Road.

His scheme worked. During the Sixties and Seventies Jarvis, rather like Donald Sinden, became an actor as capable of charm in light comedy as of depth in tragedy, whether on stage, screen, radio or television. Tall, with pleasant fair looks, a rather pointed nose and a strong actor's voice that can be sonorous or urbane, mocking, flirtatious or pompous, he was able to switch with little difficulty from the cringing posturings of Uriah Heep in *David Copperfield*, to bland youthful guilelessness in a television sitcom called *Rings on Their Fingers* to a somewhat reflective and considerably older performance, with slicked-back hair and very round spectacles, as Worthing in *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

At its most hectic, the range and versatility spelt moments of extreme potential confusion: "I woke one day to face a morning filming in *Taste the Blood of Dracula*, a quick pause at the BBC to record André in a radio production of *War and Peace*, then up the road to read the commentary for a BBC television documentary, and across to the Mermaid for the evening performance of *The Bandwagon*: it may sound impossible, but I find that energy does in me breed energy."

And if sometimes he had occasion to regret his decision to turn his back on the RSC, and complained of reviews that mentioned his parts as "attractively played by . . .", at least he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was covering all the kind of work that ever comes an actor's way, and that he was never without employment.

In coming to settle for a time at least at the National Theatre, Jarvis has a feeling that he has "come home". His first love was for classical theatre and for all his forays elsewhere it remains his final goal. When he talks of his new part as the warrior Hector sueing for peace he conveys a feeling that it has all been a bit of a gamble, and that the gamble has paid.

Theatre

Social problems

When Your Bottle's Gone
Soho Poly

From a first glance at the programme, which lists seven actors, it looks as if the Soho Poly have lashed out on what is for them a cast of thousands. In reality the play is a two-hander and the other actors are voices on the telephone.

The setting of a council flat in south-east London is carefully detailed. There is a lamp with blobs of oil and an ornament with bobbles on antennae. On the glass table are copies of *Woman's Own* and *My Weekly* and a bottle of whisky. The incongruity is explained by the fact that Reggie Clark, a young postman, lives at home with his mother.

Reggie is in a state of panic each time someone comes to the door. A year ago he laughed at a kid being duffed up at a football match. Now they are out to get him and he dare not stir out of the house. His state of mind is not helped by frequent quaffing of the whisky, and by the time a social worker has called in answer to his request to be rehoused he has become paranoid. At first you feel inclined to dismiss his fears, which magnify 18-year-old unemployed boys into jack-booted Nazis, but in the end they prove real enough.

A second play by Mick Mahoney, a 23-year-old unemployed Londoner, it conveys the jungle atmosphere of the rougher parts of south-east London and the fears that are fuelled partly by newspaper and television reports of violence. What it needs is better construction. It is immediately a disadvantage to have nearly 20 minutes of telephone calls and monologue before introducing the second character.

Andrew Paul makes a sweatily nervous and intense Reggie and June Page is the bossy but victimized social worker. David Roger, as designer, is responsible for turning the Soho Poly into a council flat, complete with patch of grass outside the auditorium.

Clare Colvin

Concert

LPO/Eschenbach
Festival Hall

So who did write what in Mozart's *Requiem*? Last month Richard Maunder's new edition, performed at the Barbican, rejected a good deal of Süssmayr's contributions, as Nicholas Kenyon explained on this page. And on Sunday the London Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, conducted by Christoph Eschenbach, chose to take Franz Beyer's word for it.

His 1979 edition is a comfortable halfway house, accepting some Süssmayr and most of Nowak's 1965 ideas, changing little vocally but clarifying some of the orchestration, particularly from the Sanctus onwards. But, at a time when the preoccupation with authenticity *per se* can threaten to have ascendancy over both the substantive value of a text itself and the vitality of its recreation, it was good to be present at a performance of such assured and immediate physical presence.

Chorus masters often receive only parenthetical credit, but Richard Cooke's preparation of the LPC for Sunday night's performance was undoubtedly a major factor in its success. He has already done sterling work with other major London choirs, and is now moulding the LPC into one of London's brightest, most versatile instruments, firm in its harmonic blend and articulation, true and strong in its core.

The Kyrie fugue was vibrant with strands of vivid colour, and the concluding "Cum sanctis tuis" did not, for once, sound like an anticipatory run for the pub. This sort of vigorous working of the best in each voice unfailingly stimulates the orchestral playing, and the LPO, aided by Mr Eschenbach's finely judged tempi, provided warm support here, biting interchange there. Suzanne Murphy and Sally Burgess complemented each other nicely in expressive timbre, while Richard Morton and Gwynne Howell completed a strong quartet of soloists.

Mr Eschenbach's sharp eye for detail worked to less happy because more exclusive effect in a mechanistic Beethoven Symphony No 1, *before the interval*. It was a work which on Sunday failed to bring out the best in either conductor or orchestra.

Hilary Finch

Dance

Kinuta
Sadler's Wells

There is very little difference in length between the two acts of *Kinuta*, the Noh play given at Sadler's Wells on Sunday, and those of Ashton's ballet *La Fille mal gardée*. But I would guess that all the movements by all three characters in *Kinuta* amount to less than those in any one solo in *Fille*. So it is obviously a completely different response that is required from spectators, even though the lavish souvenir programme assures us that Japanese regard the performers as dancing rather than singing or acting.

By western standards, the insinuating vocal part (almost a kind of *Sprechgesang*) is the most obvious feature. Japanese *audiences will presumably* understand the words; we have to reply on a crib in the programme. So we are probably missing nuances in the slight raising or lowering of a head, *the inclination of a fan*.

The star of this work, given by the Nanjo-Okumura troupe from Kyoto, is a woman, Fukuko Okumura. In 1948, she became the first woman in Kyoto to receive a certificate as a Noh performer (breaking an all-male tradition of six centuries). As she wears a mask entirely hiding her face, and everyone uses artificial tones of voice, *would we know the* difference?

She plays a wife who dies of grief when her husband, already delayed in town for three years *by a lawsuit, is held up for* another year. That is the whole action of Act I; in Act II her ghost expresses her resentment in a dance, after which she can find peace.

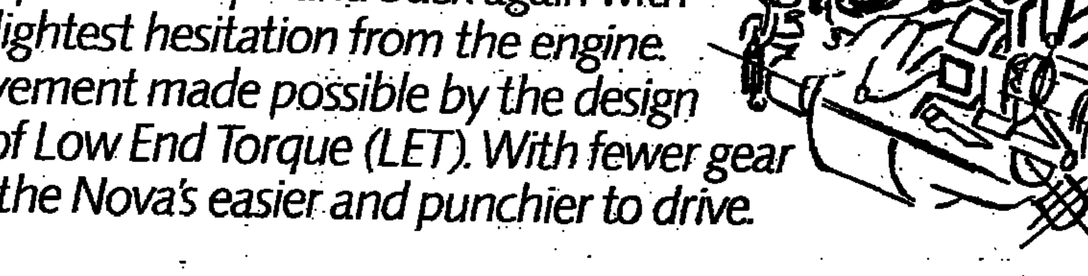
Madame Okumura's husband, Hideo Nanjo, usually plays the leading roles, but in *Kinuta* he leads the singing chorus, kneeling at one side of the stage. Mostly, I think, apart from the music, *Kinuta* must remain for westerners a curiosity, not a true theatrical experience. For the last five minutes or so, the singing and the heroine's actions come together in a slow, subdued climax. That works. Is it enough?

John Percival

Meet the Nova. Vauxhall's new little car. A car designed to do a lot, a little better.

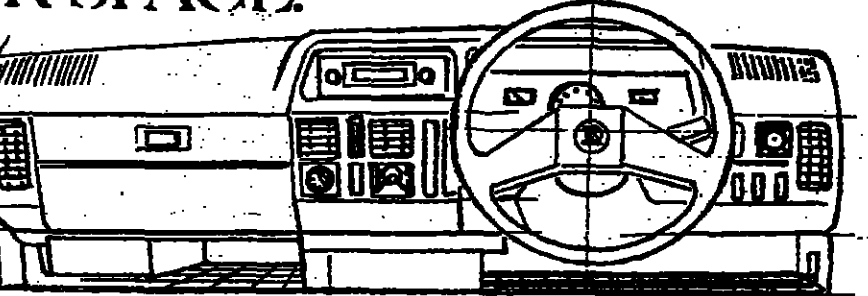
Its imaginative design has achieved a greater sense of space in a quieter interior. And a new generation of engines offer more power, more punch and more economy.

BETTER TO DRIVE.



Even in third gear, the Nova will zip from 15mph to 65mph and back again without the slightest hesitation from the engine. An achievement made possible by the design concept of Low End Torque (LET). With fewer gear changes, the Nova's easier and punchier to drive.

BETTER SPACE.



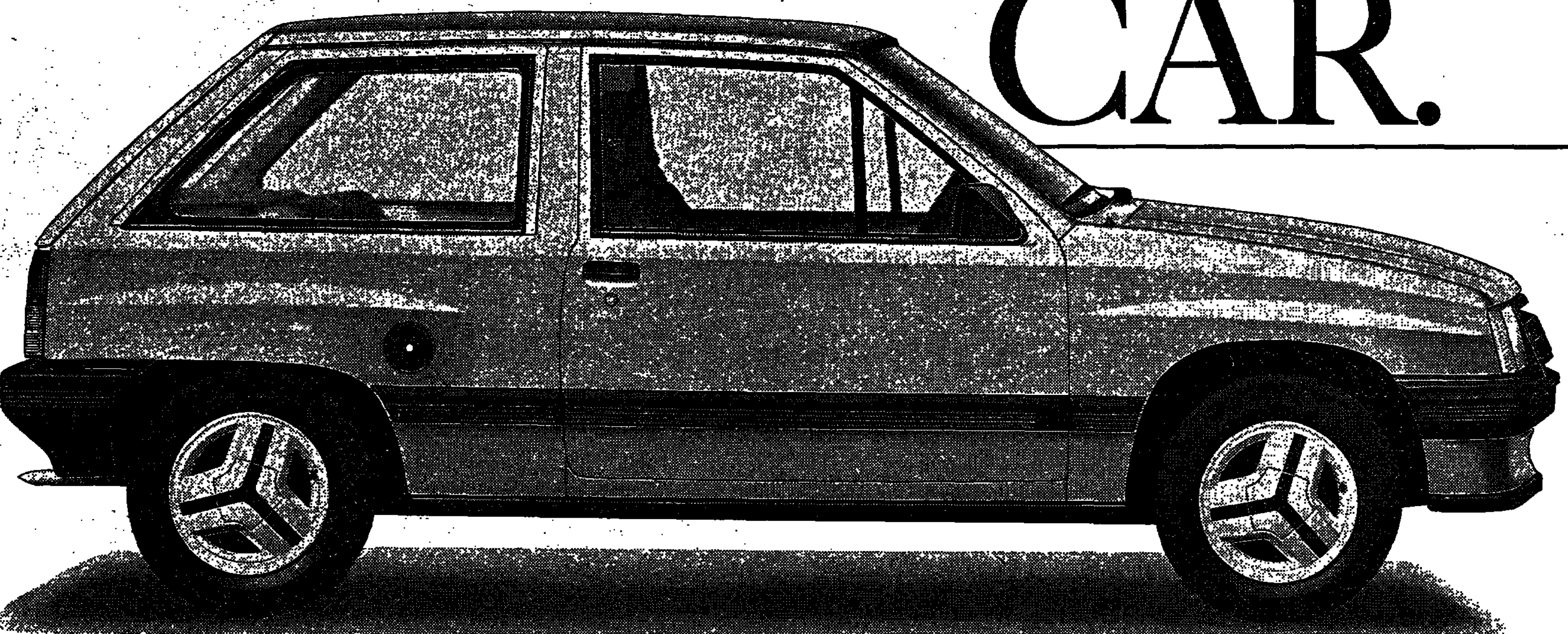
Within modest inches, the Nova is deceptively large. Its wide doors open wider than its major competitors. Likewise, it offers the driver better headroom, better legroom and better hiproom.

BETTER ECONOMY.

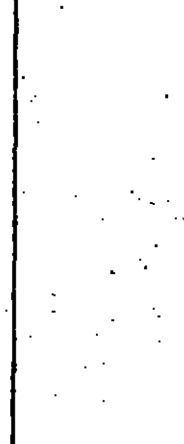
With the aid of better aerodynamics, the Nova's 1.0 and 1.2 litre LET engines deliver 57.6mpg at 56mph. And 60.1mpg with the 5-speed gearbox, available as an extra cost option.

THE NEW VAUXHALL NOVA.

THE LITTLE BETTER CAR.

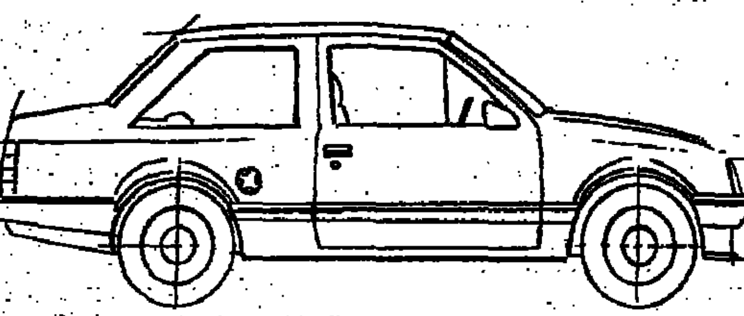


BETTER EQUIPMENT.



In striking contrast to other small cars, the Nova features a fully integrated dashboard. Every model has power brakes, a laminated windscreen and halogen headlamps. There's an intermittent rear wash wipe on hatchbacks. And on L models, there's a push button radio and a drivers door mirror that adjusts from inside the car. All touches of luxury traditionally found only on more expensive cars.

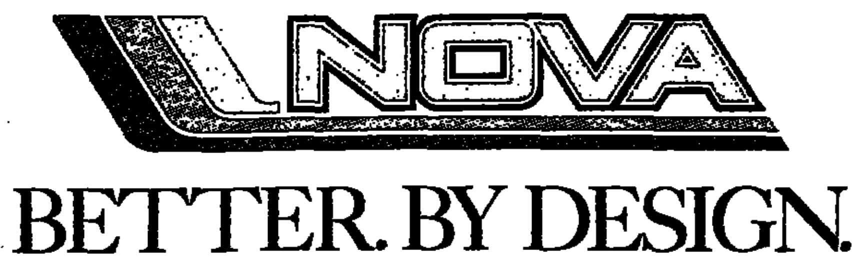
BETTER CHOICE.



The Nova is not one car but two. The saloon offers an enormous boot of 15.2 cu.ft. which is even bigger than you'll find on a lot of much larger family saloons.

FROM £3,496.

Until now a modest price meant a basic car. Nova marks the turning point. We offer all of its refinement in 4 models, from just £3,496 to £4,273. The Nova is waiting for you to test drive at your friendly Vauxhall-Opel dealer.



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ILLUSTRATED: NOVA L HATCHBACK £4273. DASHBOARD FROM NOVA L. ALLOY WHEELS SHOWN ARE AN EXTRA COST OPTION. ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. DOT FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES MPG (L/100KM). NOVA 1.0: CONSTANT 56MPH: 57.6(4.9); CONSTANT 75MPH: 42.8(6.6); URBAN CYCLE: 37.7(7.5). NOVA 1.2: CONSTANT 56MPH: 57.6(4.9); CONSTANT 75MPH: 43.6(6.5); URBAN CYCLE: 34.0(8.3). NOVA 1.0 5 SPEED: CONSTANT 56MPH: 60.1(4.7); CONSTANT 75MPH: 44.0(6.4); URBAN CYCLE: 37.1(7.6). NOVA 1.2 5 SPEED: CONSTANT 56MPH: 60.1(4.7); CONSTANT 75MPH: 44.8(6.3); URBAN CYCLE: 33.2(8.5).



When **Joyce Johnson** met Jack Kerouac on a blind date in 1957, she was a publisher's secretary and he was a novelist whose one book had brought him no success at all.

In the second extract from her new book, she describes his arrival in New York for publication of the novel which was to bring him vast and bewildering acclaim

'Is America going Beat?'

On *the Road* was published on September 5, 1957. I have the distinct recollection of spending much of September 4 sitting in one of the tall narrow windows of the apartment I'd moved into just two days before. I remember the view of the opposite brownstones, unrenovated then and tatty, and the high stoops where supers stood smoking and which old ladies slowly climbed with their wheezing dogs. Positioning myself to face west, I could see all the way to Columbus Avenue and Donnelly's Irish Bar, and beyond that to Broadway, where Jack might come around the corner walking with rucksack from the subway any time that afternoon, turning up 68th Street with a thirsty glance at Donnelly's on his way to what he'd called in his last letter from Orlando "our apartment" – so happy that I'd found it, although he swore he would have been content to stay with me in the Yorkshire. Anything was better than gloomy Mexico.

I'd mailed him $30 from my writing-time money for the bus ticket to New York, where tomorrow he was going to be interviewed by *Time* magazine, which was also sending a reporter to talk to Allen Ginsberg in Paris. By noon the phone had started ringing with messages from Viking Press. Was Jack Kerouac there yet? Would he call as soon as he arrived? Would I tell him they had a lot of things lined up for him? Would I make sure he called? The publicity director seemed on the edge of being distraught. "Who am I speaking to, by the way?" she asked cautiously. Was she entrusting important matters to one of those abandoned young women the author of *On the Road* wrote about? I said I was a friend of Jack's, and added in my best Barnard College voice that I'd worked in publishing until recently myself. Between calls I'd run back to the window.

It was the time of year, not quite fall, when usually nothing important happened, when the city, lulled by the last fierce heat, took a breath before what Jack still called with boyish fervency "the great new season."

Somewhere on the Cape or on the Sound, Orville Prescott, the conservative middle-aged daily reviewer for the *New York Times*, was taking his annual vacation. In the August doldrums, the task of reviewing *On the Road* had fallen to a younger man named Gilbert Millstein, who had quietly been keeping track of Kerouac for years – ever since he'd come upon the phrase "Beat Generation" in John Clellon Holmes's novel *Go* and, pursuing the definition further, asked Holmes to write a piece about it.

Apparently it was sheer luck, this matter of timing – much as it later seemed like brilliant strategy on Viking's part.

In the late afternoon of September 4, the Greyhound bus slipped in toward the back door of Manhattan. It crossed the Jersey flatlands, the cattail marshes – oil-ravaged now – where industrial chimneys spout eternal flame and where, suddenly, the Pulaski bridge rusts against the sky, a Kline painting too vast for any gallery. It's just beyond there that the towers of the city first appear, silver ghosts rising above the rank wastes, the asbestos rooftops of mean towns, marking the journey's final lap.

It was a return route Jack knew by heart. New York was the bitter testing ground of promises, never giving you what you bargained for, always holding something back. With his first book no one could have made him believe that. But by now he believed he was ready to settle for much less than he'd wanted then: enough money to tide him over for a while, a few good times to remember later, some acknowledgment wrested from the critics that at least in the music of his prose he'd broken ground (little chance they'd look kindly on his subject matter).

He had mixed feelings about *On the Road*. It had been written six years ago, the work of a very young man, about his adventures with Neal Cassady. When he'd given Neal one of the first bound copies in California, he'd felt a coldness in the way Neal had looked at him. The Viking editors had violated its spontaneity anyway. Now, when it was too late, he regretted every revision they'd talked him into. As for *Dr. Sax* and *Vision of Cody*, the two books he considered his great, wild, important works, no publisher wanted any part of them.

Still he imagined celebrity with total naivete – the longing of a shy man to become less tenuously connected to the world. Through your book you could become known without givng yourself away. When he'd had enough of all the literary parties, the mad Manhattan nights, he'd pick up his earnings, say goodbye to his New York friends, head out again freer than ever.

Standing at the window as the afternoon of September 4 shifted into evening, my own mind was on nonliterary matters. In fact, the old-fashioned sentence I was thinking of wouldn't have sounded at all like Kerouac to any of his million future readers – "I can hardly wait to hold you in my arms" – written in pencil at the end of the letter he'd sent five days ago.

I saw a man come down 68th Street. He had gleaming black hair, a Hawaiian shirt in a loud blue pattern – blue as his eyes . . . It took me a moment to be sure. Then I ran down the stairs.

There was a news-stand at 66th Street and Broadway right at the entrance to the subway. Just before midnight we woke up and threw on our clothes in the dark and walked down there. According to Viking, there was going to be a review. "Maybe it'll be terrific. Who knows?" I said. Jack said he was doubtful. Still, we could stop at Donnelly's on the way back and have a beer.

We saw the papers come off the truck. The old man at the stand cut the brown cord with a knife and we bought the one on the top of the pile and stood under a streetlamp turning the pages until we found "Books of the Times". I felt dizzy reading Millstein's first paragraph – like going up on a Ferris wheel too quickly and dangling out over space, laughing and gasping at the same time. Jack was silent.

We walked to Donnelly's and spread the paper out on the bar and read the review together, line by line, two or three more times, like students poring over a difficult text for which they sense they're going to be held responsible.

> . . . the most beautifully executed, the clearest and most important utterance yet made by the generation Kerouac himself named years ago as "beat," and whose principal avatar he is.
>
> Just as, more than any other novel of the Twenties, *The Sun Also Rises* came to be regarded as the testament of the Lost Generation, so it seems certain that *On the Road* will come to be known as that of the Beat Generation.

It was all very thrilling – but frightening, too. I'd read lots of reviews in my two years in publishing: none of them made pronouncements like this about history. What would history demand of Jack? What would a generation expect of its avatar?

Jack kept shaking his head. He didn't look happy, exactly, but strangely puzzled, as if he couldn't figure out why he wasn't happier than he was.

We returned to the apartment to go back to sleep. Jack lay down obscure for the last time in his life. The ringing phone woke him the next morining and he was famous.

The call was from Keith Jennison, one of Jack's editors at Viking, who was rushing up to the apartment with half a case of champagne. He carried it up the four flights of stairs and we drank it with orange juice, which seemed more Lost Generationish than Beat, as the phone kept on ringing with news of reporters who wanted to interview Jack, and excited old friends, and invitations to various gatherings, and my mother, who wanted to know when I was coming to dinner and what was all that talking going on in the apartment. It was the radio, I said. But it was Jack, who'd downed a lot of champagne rather quickly and finally gotten smashed and broken the quiet that might have seemed gloomy to Keith Jennison, achieving the boisterous high spirits appropriate to the occasion. Jack had his own extravagant ideas of courtesy – in some way he felt honor-bound to meet other people's expectations.

The first of many interviewers of the author of *On the Road* arrived a few hours later to get the inside story on the Beat Generation and its avatar. What was it really like to be Beat? he wanted to know. "Tell me all about it, Jack." When did you first become aware of this generation? And how many people are involved in it, in your estimation? Is America going to go Beat? Are you telling us to now turn our backs on our families and our country and look for kicks?

"Hey," Jack said. "Have some champagne. My publisher came up with all this champagne this morning."

"Thank you, no. I'll stick to coffee." The interviewer made a note on his pad and explained that he did not want to cloud his impressions. Jack advised him to try writing when he was high. The interviewer said maybe he'd do it sometime, but it didn't go along with journalism when you were dealing with fact. Expansively Jack revealed he'd wanted to be a journalist himself, a great sportswriter, and his father Leo Kerouac had always hung out with newspapermen in the days when he was a printer in Lowell. The interviewer wasn't too interested in that. "Let's get back to the Beat Generation for a minute, Jack, why do you consider yourself and your friends 'beaten'?"

Eavesdropping from the kitchen, where I'm boiling water for coffee, I don't think much of this reporter, who seems to have swallowed Millstein's review without understanding it at all.

Beaten? Bewilderedly Jack laughs and shakes his head, then with weirdly courteous patience launches into the derivation of the epithet – first uttered on a Times Square street corner in 1947 by the hipster-angel Herbert Huncke in some evanescent moment of exalted exhaustion, but resonating later in Jack's mind, living on to accrue new meaning, connecting finally with the Catholic, Latin *beatific*. "*Beat* is really *beatific*. See?"

Again and again in the coming months he will go through this derivation with increasing weariness – for other journalists, in laboured articles he himself will write. Blinking into the glare of hot white lights he will repeat it before television cameras and deliver it into microphones on the stages of auditoriums, the words slurring progressively, emptying; wine will make them flow disconnectedly from the shamed fool on stage.

No one had much patience for derivations by 1957. People wanted the quick thing, language reduced to slogans, ideas flashed like advertisements, never quite sinking in before the next one came along. "Beat Generation" sold books, sold black turtleneck sweaters and bongos, berets and dark glasses, sold a way of life that seemed like dangerous fun – thus to be either condemned or imitated. Suburban couples could have beatnik parties on Saturday nights and drink too much and fondle each other's wives. I forget when it was that *beatnik* entered the vernacular – could it have been as soon as October? The San Francisco columnist Herb Caen gets the credit for inventing it. How deftly it got the whole thing down to one word. The Russian-sounding suffix (the ascent of Sputnik was in the public consciousness at the time) hinted at free love and a little communism (not enough to be threatening), as well as a general oafishness. "Beat Generation" had implied history, some process of development. But with the right accessories, "beatniks" could be created on the spot.

For Jack, fame was as foreign a country as Mexico, and I was his sole companion in its unknown territories. He'd quickly learned it was a country with sealed borders. You couldn't leave it when you'd had enough of it, though it could cast you out when it had had enough of you. It feted you and stoned you, flattered you and mocked you – sometimes all in the same day.

Mostly I found myself waiting around to get him out of places where he'd stayed too long and drunk too much and where men would be wanting to take him on in a fight and terrifyingly avid women would be hanging around his neck.

At WOR-TV I sat in a glass booth with the publicity director of Viking, watching Jack in black and white on a monitor. It was the new John Wingate show, fortuitously entitled *Nightbeat*. Talk shows had just recently been introduced on television, and they were all the rage. People could sit securely in their living rooms and watch the latest celebrities being shown up. It was great democratic entertainment. Jack sat on a swivel stool with a spotlight on him like a suspect awaiting the third degree, his hair tangled and wet, his face gone slack. I knew exactly how much wine he'd had to drink to get himself there, and I felt scared for him.

"Tell me, Jack, just exactly what you're looking for", John Wingate asked in his smoothly supercilious announcer's voice.

"I'm waiting for God to show me His face."

It was the truth, but somehow not the right kind of truth for television. Much as your host seemed to prod you toward a striptease, you were not supposed to show yourself naked.

That night Jack knew he'd crossed some dangerous line. He'd failed to protect that deep visionary part of himself that had to remain in darkness, that could only reveal itself in dreams or books. For the next two days he stayed in the apartment and hardly spoke at all, even to me.

The critics stood waiting to hurl bricks at the hoodlum, Neanderthal, "slob running a temperature", whose freakish manifesto seemed to threaten all that they held sacred, who spoiled the view from the mullioned windows of the ivory tower by throwing garbage all over the Prufrockian lawn – entrails of cars and broken bottles of the cheapest wines, discarded old shoes and ominous white powders. Soon madmen would roam the marble corridors of culture, and what about common decency? As for those who considered themselves truly hip, they detected something decidedly uncool in *On the Road* and dismissed Jack as a sentimentalist.

The fans stood waiting at the stage door for someone who resembled Neal Cassady to come out – and got Jack Kerouac instead. "Your boyfriend's a homo, isn't he?" said a young actress who'd flirted with Jack unsuccessfully all evening. "Too bad he's an alcoholic," said a host who had plied Jack with drinks at a literary party on Park Avenue. For a few weeks there were rumours in Hollywood that *On the Road* would go for $100,000 in a movie deal negotiated by Sterling Lord. ("The Lord is my agent, I shall not want," Jack quipped, and in his mind blew the whole bundle on a house for Mémère much grander than anything she'd ever imagined, to which her son Baron Jean Louis Lebris Kerouac would return after a triumphal flight to the West Coast where he would hobnob with Frank Sinatra – they would join their masculine voices in song, astonishing the bored blonde starlets in the cocktail lounges of Beverly Hills.)

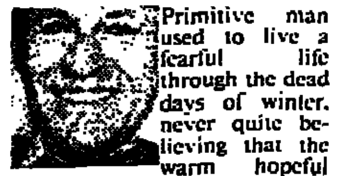
In Jack's old haunts on Bleecker Street and MacDougal, in the San Remo and the Kettle of Fish, the subterraneans whispered to each other that Jack Kerouac had sold out, would never write another word worth reading.

Abridged from Minor Characters *by Joyce Johnson, published on May 12 by Harvill Press and Pan Books, price £2.50*

For Jack, fame was as foreign a country as Mexico, a country with sealed borders. You couldn't leave it when you'd had enough of it

Getting the result, Brian, that we came for

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington



Primitive man used to live a fearful life through the dead days of winter, never quite believing that the warm hopeful days of spring would return, and most of us feel the same about the end of the football season. But here it is at last: Liverpool have reasserted their grip on the top of Division One, Hereford and Crewe have established an unrivalled claim to the bottom of Division Four, and most of the big questions in between will soon be answered, won't they, Brian?

The rest of us have an unclouded summer of sport to look forward to before the nights grow long again. Here, to remind you, are the highlights of the glorious season.

May

11 Arsenal FC start their summer tour of the Far East, drawing 1-1 with Hongkong Arts Festival XI.

14 The Invicta Ashtray World Snooker Championships at Poulton-le-Fylde.

17 Henley: strawberries come into open season.

18 Strawberries run out.

23 1986 World Cup Preliminary Qualifying Group 38: South Georgia v Patagonia, Pitcairn Island v BBC Natural History Unit, US Weather Ship "H. L. Mencken" v Ascension.

27 Britain swept by rain, storms hail and election fever. The Cricket Pools Panel meets for the first time, and declares every match a draw of the kind which is helping to drive crowds away from cricket.

June

1 South Africa announce a tour of the country by a top European team, but give no details of who, where or indeed what game is to be played. Worldwide protest.

2 First of 17 Test matches against New Zealand starts at Lord's. Some play is possible on the second day.

8 The Peerless Cigarette Paper Company World Snooker Championships at Warrington.

9 Scottish football season starts.

15 After 10 Test Matches have been played against New Zealand, England lead 1-0.

18 South Africa gives a hint about the world-class team that will shortly be touring: they will *not* be on horse-back. Arsenal v Shanghai Province (first leg).

23 The Buenos Aires Marathon: an inquiry is set up after several thousand runners disappear during the race.

27 Wimbledon. An English player beats the sixteenth seed and is admitted to hospital for examination.

July

2 South Africa admits that, well, maybe some of the players will be on horseback.

7 Fifteenth Test against New Zealand ends in an exciting draw when England, set to make 156 to win in 30 overs, get 35 for the loss of only 1 wicket.

10 Arsenal fly over South Africa but do not land.

11 The "Made in Eastern Europe" Match Box World Snooker Championships on Channel 4.

19 In the so-called "Mile of the Century", Sebastian Coe pulls out with a twinge and Steve Ovett scratches because of running shoe trouble. In the race itself, Belgian pace-maker Rick van der Bock drops out after two laps and waves the rest on. Unfortunately, there is nobody behind him.

21 South Africa announces that it has started importing foxes.

22 The British Open Golf Championship, which is open to any American to win, is won by an American.

23 So is the Americas Cup.

29 Arsenal 3: Rawalpindi 0.

August

1 First of a series of 40 one-day matches against the touring New Zealand side.

3 The Spotless Pipe Cleaner World Snooker Championships, Chipping Norton Town Hall.

7 South Africa calls press conference to announce first ever fox hunt in South Africa, a sport which is open to any citizen, be he white, black or visiting Japanese, who owns a horse and a pack of dogs.

10 Opening day of All-Basque Pelota Championships. Arsenal is knocked out in the first round. The manager says: "My boys are very tired. We were not used to the conditions. We had never played the game before. This is the result we came for."

11 Rest day for touring cricket sides. The New Zealand team goes on a walkabout.

12 Zambia and 10 other African nations ban horses, on the grounds that some of them are planning a tour of South Africa.

27 The Venice Marathon. Several drowned.

29 English football season starts. Rain. Hail. Plague of frogs. Eclipse of the moon.

September

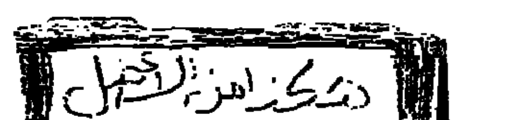
1 Winter.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 56)

ACROSS
1 Snobbish (6)
5 Hurry (4)
8 Noblemen (5)
9 Misery (7)
11 Assiduous (8)
13 First man (4)
15 Copious supply (9)
18 Tree branch (4)
19 Climber (8)
22 Inorganic matter (7)
23 Quarrel (5)
24 Journey (4)
25 Colour (6)

DOWN
2 Peeled (5)
3 It is (3)
4 Instrument projection (4,2,7)
5 Fury (4)
6 Defraud (7)
7 Meaning (5)
10 Bulge (4)
12 Crude person (4)
14 Before (4)
15 Social worker (7)
16 Mollusc (4)
17 Propagate (5)
20 In hiding (5)
21 Cover (4)
23 Every one (3)

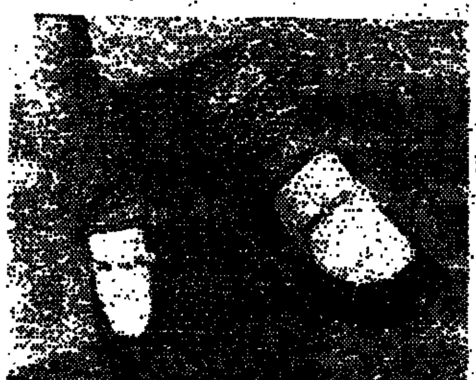
SOLUTION TO No 55
ACROSS: 1 Integration 9 America 10 Smock 11 Mrs 13 Grew 16 Cos 17 Outbid 18 None 20 Moot 21 Bodice 22 Rope 23 Tarn 25 Gem 28 Nata 29 Erudite 30 Rambler rose
DOWN: 2 Niece 3 Erin 4 Roam 5 Tass 6 Oloroso 7 Gas gangrene 8 Skeleton key 12 Raisin 14 Woe 15 At home 19 Naphtha 20 Met 24 Arias 25 Glib 26 Mere 27 Purr



هكذا من الأصل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Pictures by Barry Beattie and Russell Malkin





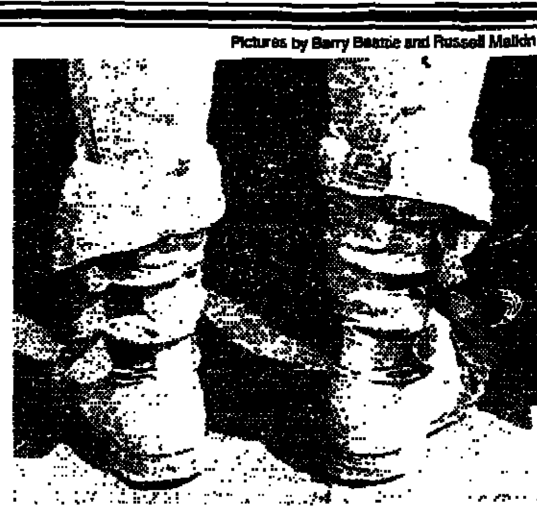
Above: Flamboyant feet. Two-tone navy and white slip-ons from Bally with Fair Isle socks. Right: Heavyweight high-ups. The laced shoe.



The fashionable tread. On the dance floor at the Camden Palace, grooved-soled Kickers, laced to the ankle. Worn with blue jeans.



Pastel blue soft suede loafers, bought from Hobbs and worn with dark peg-top trousers and white socks.



Above: Forever ethnic. Red leather sandals from the Natural Shoe Shop. Right: Hobo style boots from World's End.

FEET FIRST

You can now tell more about a man from the shape of his shoes than from the cut of his suit. Fashion conscious young men are all wearing lace-ups: from the ubiquitous trainers to the low-cut laced pumps to the Oxford brogues that have taken over from slip-ons as international high fashion. They come punched or plain, mostly in leather.

If you are wearing slip-on shoes, they will be moccasins, or loafers, glove-soft, low-cut and occasionally still with a tassel decoration. Tongues and vamps are all short.

Colour has come to shoes even in this rain-soaked spring, with pale suedes and sturdier neutral canvas a background for another male flowering: the sock. With your smarter shoes, you are now wearing thicker socks, usually ribbed, often with a brushed or textured surface, mostly cotton, sometimes discreetly argyll patterned. The white sock is as chic as the white shoe.

But you might be putting fashionable feet first in quite a different way. Following on the skinhead cult of Doc Martens, now absorbed into fashion, there is a craze for boots, especially the *hobo buckled canvas boots from* Worlds End or cuffed leather boots.

The buckle is the new style symbol in the pop world for the side-buckled, pointed-toed 1960s revival shoe. I counted four pairs in fewer minutes posing round the gallery tier at the Camden Palace last week. The Carnaby Street shop Melanddi are bringing back these winkle-*picker boots along with their Beatles jackets.*

Shoes are now a badge of type and job. The caring and creative professions wear Kickers, sandals and Hush Puppies. Aspiring executives and genuine Sloane Rangers *wear Gucci or Bally pumps. Rockers and fashion freaks* wear two-tone co-respondent shoes. The alternative society does not clean its shoes.

But part of reactionary chic is the rediscovery of shoe polish. A whole generation that has seen its dads dismiss shoe cleaning as servile and bourgeois has taken up the brushes. If you are fashion-conscious and 20, this spring is Cherry *Blossom time.*



On the right track. Grey suede Hush Puppies for an architect who was cycling back from a workout with his client. Worn with his track suit trousers.





Above: *Low life.* Soft leather moccasins cut low at the vamp from Ravel. With argyll socks. **Right:** A spot of bovver. The buckled boot at Camden Lock.





Above: *Under canvas.* Khaki lace-ups from S. Fisher in Covent Garden. **Right:** Co-respondent chic lace-ups.

Shoe shine. Dressy leather lace-ups with square-cut tongue bought in Italy. Ribbed socks. Fashion assistant Christine Painell.

Roberto, a leading man of style

Roberto Devorik celebrated 10 years *in the fashion business* by squiring Liz Taylor to her New York premiere and introducing Jacqueline Bisset to the glamorous design world of Milan.

The show business connexion is appropriate, for if the fashion world's a stage, Roberto Devorik, with his dramatic Latin looks and rivers of charm, seems ideal casting *for a male lead.*

"The theatre is the world that fascinates me more than anything else", he says as we act out an English drawing room comedy among the Gainsborough blue chintz of his London home. "I would like the challenge to communicate".

He actually plays a supporting role, dressing elegant international customers with stylish international clothes. The tenth anniversary is for Régine in Bond Steet, which, with his two Gianni Versace shops in London, is a celebration of Italian style. "My spaghettis", Roberto calls them fondly, although there must be a more luscious dish to describe the menu of famous names: Versace and Genny, Armani and Basile, Complice, Valentino and now Gianfranco Ferre, for whom Devorik plans to open a new shop.

His enthusiasm for Italian design is reflected in his own wardrobe and his choice of men's clothes for the shops. Here are the new Italian classics like the generous blouson and the slim-hipped straight-back suits. Here is the absorption with sensuous surfaces like *glove-soft* leather or textured knits; the accessories are laid out like sweetmeats in surprising and tempting colours. Customers include the humble who save up for one wonderful jacket as well as the wealthy and successful *searching for status* clothes.

Roberto Devorik himself mixes the different looks.

"I admire Versace above all and wear it a lot", he says. "But I break it with other things. Clothes must never rule you, *and if you* are too aware of them they lose their chicness".

He does not, he claims, buy for himself. "Fashion is feelings. When I am buying, I first think about what I like. Then I think about the trend, what the designer is trying to express. And I think it is a total error to market a shop with a particular man or woman in mind".

Two-thirds of his male customers are *Englishmen* in search of international style. In the women's shops it is the reverse, *although Devorik* admits that the elegant fine-boned English woman – a Jackie Bisset – would be his ideal.

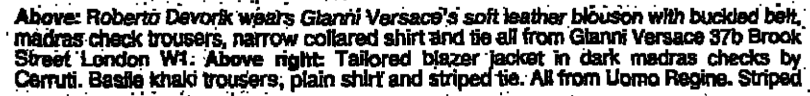
"The English woman is not fashion conscious, but she has an enormous respect for quality", he says. "When she buys good clothes, she puts them together in an unpolished way that is very attractive. It is like the shabbiness of the English country houses. They are as grand as palladian mansions or *French chateaux,* but in a different way. There is nothing more beautiful than an English home."











Above: Roberto Devorik wears Gianni Versace's soft leather blouson with buckled belt, madras check trousers, narrow collared shirt and tie all from Gianni Versace 37b Brook Street London W1. **Above right:** Tailored blazer jacket in dark madras checks by Cerruti. Basile khaki trousers, plain shirt and striped tie. All from Uomo Regine. Striped *socks and piped loafer shoes by Versace.* **Below right:** Khaki cotton knit sweater zipped at raglan shoulder seam by Gianfranco Ferre, Punch shirt and Basile trousers all from Uomo Regine 43/44 New Bond Street London W1. Hair by Kevin at Michaeljohn. **Photographs by NICK BRIGGS.**

His love affair with England ("we Latins are an emotional *people") started when he arrived* from Argentina 15 years ago at the age of 20 when his idea of fashion was buying cashmere sweaters. His introduction to real fashion he credits to his mother, who has a couture house in Buenos Aires based on the finest French fashions.

"I admire her taste enormously and she educated me into seeing France as the capital of the fashion world", he says.

"I remember sitting on those little gold chairs seeing those beautiful frocks like some theatri-*cal performance.* It was when I took a holiday in Florence that I saw women wearing clothes that were not so demanding, not catwalk clothes. It is like comparising French and Italian cooking. French food is impeccable, but after a week you have had enough of it."

In spite of his culinary tastes, Régine does carry some French designers, including Claude Montana and the American Bill Blass, Oscar de la Renta and belt-designer extraordinary Lisandro Sarasola. But not one single English designer appears in this emporium of style, although there are a few at Régine in Los Angeles, run by Devorik's partner Semiramis Karacan.

"The only English designer I admire and respect is Jean Muir", says Devorik. "Her clothes have a lot of class and are perfectly made. I see more real fashion on the streets of London than among the designers. Perhaps it is a question of continuity. In Paris and Italy, they are such big empires they cannot afford to lose production. Other designers may be creative for one season, after that it is better not to look. It is my proud boast that *in 10 years I have never* dropped a designer, only added to them."

Roberto Devorik is fierce and emotional with his loyalties. Liz Taylor, the unofficial "godmother" of his Los Angeles shop, is not seen by everyone as a paradigm of style. He defends her fiercely.

"People say she is kitsch. That is irrelevant. She is beyond fashion. Like the Queen Mother, she has a style of her own."

He pays tribute to his staff. ("No retailer can be successful *without a good cast working with* him.") He is full of gratitude to his partner Semiramis. He praises his mother for supporting him when his father pushed him to work in business administration. He is grateful to the "wise, sensitive and intelligent" Beatrix Miller, editor of *Vogue*, "who put the brakes on *but left me my exuberance.*"

He admits that his emotional enthusiasm is better received by women in the shops than by male customers. ("I'm much too flamboyant for English men. Too *much a one-man-show. English* women are amused by my accent. I make them laugh.")

What of the fashion future, of the new anarchistic wave of clothes for men and women from *Japan? Will that be a new love* affair?

"I have seen a lot of changes in fashion in the last 15 years", he says. "Some of them have been pretty and some have been ugly. This new look is one of the ugly ones. I prefer to stick to my spaghetti and foie gras and leave aside the chop suey."

THE OTHER CHIC

Face it, watches can be witty

The Times features elegantly in *yellow gold letters* on an award winning watch at the Royal Society of Arts.

Mark Walker of Birmingham Polytechnic enshrined our masthead on the face of a witty watch (it has a fly-poster's ladder too), that was one of the fine jewelry winners in the 1982/83 RSA Design Bursaries competition.

The exhibition is open to the public (at 6-8 John Adams Street, London WC2 until May 27, not weekends) and shows a wealth of creative imagination throughout industry.

Averting my eyes from carpet designs and industrial lighting, I concentrated on the fashion areas, which include some interesting fashion jewelry ideas, like the colourful locker-key holders designed by Deborah Thomason of Ulster Polytechnic. They are a practical *idea for sports enthusiasts and* a stylish accessory for casual clothes.

Shoes seem to be the forte of *Leicester Polytechnic*, who followed a brief to submit designs for children's shoes and slippers for Clarks. I liked Ellspeth Robson's jigsaw puzzle print slipper with two pieces of puzzle as tassels on the tie. Julie Fuller's pink and white leather ballerina with a strap to hold it across the foot was a neat blend of the fashionable and the practical.

I have written already about Julia Witten (Brighton Polytechnic) whose woven cottons *in sweet and muted colours* won her an award at Fabrex. In the fabric section, the Jonathan Thorp award went to Nicos Efstathiou of Brighton Poly for his striking knitwear, combining colour, pattern and texture in an interesting way. Martin Kidman (Brighton) won the Allan's of Duke Street sponsorship for his leather punched to look like lace and decorated with sequins.

I am too easily influenced by a fine graphic style to be a good judge of fashion as drawings alone. This year's RSA theme is for fashions inspired by a film, television or theatre and Christopher Horsfield (RCA) presented his Blade Runner outfits in a visually stunning way.

Fiddler on the Roof was the unexpected inspiration for some really good-looking outfits for Evans Outsize by Sara Sturgeon of Ravensbourne and I liked Judith Leech's "Hammet" designs in elegant 1930s style that won her the Courtauld's sponsorship. Sharon Peake *(Ravensbourne) is a very* interesting knitter who has won a British Knitting Export Council Award. Her textured and silky knits in soft 1930s shapes were inspired by the film *Five Days of Summer* and presented a fresh image of knitwear classics.

Thin-in with stout

The pressure to pursue the holy grail of health and fitness continues. Guinness, the brewers, launched a nationwide *workout campaign for mass* public participation last week that will tour Britain over the next six months.

The *60-minute exercise* routine combines aerobic and stretching exercises and was devised by Bridget Woods, who went to California, saw the light and with missionary zeal opened the Fitness centre in Covent Garden (where else?)

Fashion designer Bridget, aged 28, has designed a commercial range of lycra leotards, mesh vests and track suits in basic shapes that all carry either the "Guinness Workout" logo or the Toucan *motif.*

The word "stout" may be against them, but Guinness are keen to promote their product as a healthy low-calorie drink for women. They say that at 95 calories per half pint it compares favourbly with unsweetened orange juice and contains vitamins and minerals such as potassium, calcium and magnesium.

However, when served with champagne as Black Velvet at their press reception, this refreshing stout had a rather more full-bodied feel to it.

The Guinness Workout tour begins at 3pm on Saturday at *The Piazza, Covent Garden.*

The Wednesday Page:
War widows' rights; ignored Tory women



THE TIMES DIARY

Vote winners

Having been inexcusably bored by the preamble to the general election thus far. I am determined that the campaign period itself shall be much better fun. To this end, and in the interests of true democracy, which consists in the protection and encouragement of minorities rather than the authoritarian rule of the majority, the Diary declares open house to parliamentary candidates of original and independent turn of mind. Party nominees need not apply, but I will gladly receive, and sympathetically review, the manifestos of those whom other less caring media might too lightly dismiss as nutters. As side attractions in this coming term of trial, I announce two competitions: one for the most unfulfillable promise uttered by any parliamentary candidate of whatever colour, and one for the most impenetrable piece of obfuscation to issue from the hustings. The usual prizes of bubbly are offered to readers who submit the winning entries, but there is nothing in it for the politicians – except votes.

Birthday millions

If one supposes that a new lease of life begins at 40, it is entirely appropriate that the general election on June 9 will fall precisely on the 40th birthday of Charles Saatchi, senior of the brothers who handle the Conservatives' advertising account. An election campaign in which the Conservatives will be placing some millions of pounds' worth of advertising seems almost excessively generous as a birthday present.

● *British Telecom has taken Margaret Thatcher's call for a return to Victorian values to heart. The phone kiosk at Berkhamsted station has a new sign proclaiming its location as "the London and North Western Railway". Formed in 1846, the L&NWR ceased to exist in 1923.*

Even more bull

Readers who have been inundating me with that word which means "the carousing of seamen on an icebound ship" and who know about my newfound delight in obscure words, will not be surprised if I take this opportunity of recommending our politicians a spot of taghairm. This, as several correspondents have pointed out and the new Chambers dictionary confirms, is "inspiration sought by lying in a bullock's hide behind a waterfall." A bit more of it and this country might never have come to this present pass.

Dead cert

A bit of a cropper for the racing supplement in the current *Harpers and Queen*. The form guide fancies a horse called Alverton as a possible Derby winner, and shows the creature in mid-jump. True, it won the 1979 Cheltenham Gold Cup, notorious for high fences, but the Derby is a stickless affair. The guide is compiled by one David Hedges, which may have something to do with it. Oh yes, one other thing: Alverton is dead.

Song of hope

On his eightieth birthday this Thursday Sir Lennox Berkeley will be working on a new opera, his first since 1966. He tells me that although Lord Harewood at the ENO is being very understanding about it, he himself is impatient to get it finished. "These days you have to book singers so long in advance that we shall all be dead by the time it is put on." The opera is called *Falden Park* and is a saga of a house and its occupants. Meanwhile the BBC is proposing to revive his forgotten 30-year-old opera on Nelson.

● *The laundry lists in the Pegasus Hotel in Guyana bear the notice: "We are not responsible for bleeding colours."*

Gourmet corner

Congratulations to the PHSybarite who enjoyed a tin of Spanish tripe at home last week. The Spanish-English label read: "Contains beef tripes, snouts, boneless paws, spices etc." This makes it all the more surprising to see something else thrown up in my mailbag, a report on the Spanish export of food and drinks which starts: "In 1981, agroalimentary exports showed a very favourable evolution." It may be tripe, but it turns out well.

Brush-off

Howard Hibbard, whose study of the painter-assassin Caravaggio is published this month by Thames and Hudson, admits he originally approached his subject from a standpoint of complete ignorance. When he first saw the name Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio written on a University of Wisconsin blackboard, Hibbard remembers, he thought: "So that was Michelangelo's real name."



A great chicken hunt is afoot in Kensington Gardens. The poultry population there is mounting, although two dozen hens have been caught by park officials and carted off to the RSPCA in recent weeks. Most recently a cock was recaptured in an enclosure near the bandstand in Hyde Park. He has been retired to a farm at Wallingford. Some say the birds have been bought at market and dumped in the parks, while others think they have been sprung from battery farms. Either way, it smacks of fowl play.

PHS

Barry Fantoni is on holiday

Stop this nuclear blackmail

by Lord Harris of Greenwich

Thousands of people are about to be penalized by CND. Their offence: the companies they work for have been awarded Ministry of Defence contracts at Greenham Common. CND wants to deny these companies – and therefore all who work for them – the right to obtain public works contracts. The instruments it has chosen are left-wing Labour councils, who will be asked to follow the example of the London Borough of Southwark and blacklist the Greenham Common contractors and sub-contractors.

I believe that this action is unlawful. I do not consider that a council can, by resolution, debar companies from the right to tender on equal terms with competitors solely because they have undertaken work of which the council may disapprove. It would, in effect, be seeking to induce the contractors to break their contracts with the government.

However, despite the fact that Southwark Council adopted this policy last December, and called on other authorities to do the same, it has not been challenged in the courts. One reason is that some sub-contractors fear that the price of a victory in the courts would be a blacklisting by more sophisticated methods. For example, council committee chairmen might use their powers to exclude the company concerned from the list of contractors invited by the council to tender for a particular public contract.

I hope that the more balanced critics of the present government's defence policies will hesitate before encouraging such conduct. Once this kind of precedent is established, where precisely will it end? What other kind of contract may incur the disapproval of local authorities?

And what about the interests of the ratepayers should one of the Greenham contactors submit the lowest tender for a contract and it is rejected in favour of a higher? Southwark has, indeed, taken just such action in the past, when it rejected the lowest tender for one contract because the company had displeased it during a privatization dispute in a neighbouring borough.

The defence put forward on Southwark council's behalf is that it is representing the clearly expressed wishes of its electorate. That is untrue. At the last local elections, the present Labour majority on the council had the backing of 43.7 per cent of those who voted, compared with the 52.7 per cent who voted either for the SDP-Liberal Alliance or the Conservatives. Only our absurd first-past-the-post electoral system gave Labour its overwhelming majority on the council.

The Government is in a nasty dilemma. It cannot possibly permit punitive action to be taken against its own contractors. On the other hand, unless it initiates action in the courts, it will be driven to consider taking new legislative powers to intervene in the affairs of local government. Even if the present government were to be re-elected, this would certainly be contentious; a policy of still greater intervention in local government would provoke much ill-will among many Conservative councillors. The system would also be costly to administer.

This dispute is just one more example of the price being paid for the take-over of many local authorities by the militant left. In 1960, during Labour's last convulsions over nuclear disarmament, CND made no similar appeal to Labour councils because it knew it would have been rejected out of hand, even by many councillors who agreed with its views on nuclear weapons.

Now there is a new generation of Labour leaders, on the GLC, in Southwark, Islington, Lambeth, Hackney and on many authorities outside London, often contemptuous of the rule of law, indifferent to the financial consequences of their own behaviour, determined to use local government simply as a propaganda platform against the Government.

The author was Minister of State at the Home Office in the 1974-79 Labour government. He is now in the SDP.

Security v freedom to report: the debate reopens

A Falkland factor Israel has taken to heart

Jerusalem

David Kimche, director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry: "My attitude towards Britain's handling of media coverage of the Falklands campaign was one of envy that they could get away with it".

Anonymous naval commander with the Falklands task force speaking to Michael Nicholson of ITN: "If I had my way, we would tell people nothing until the war is over. After that, we would tell them who won".

Last year's bloody war in Lebanon, the sixth Arab-Israeli confrontation, and Britain's battle against Argentina in the South Atlantic had little in common apart from the fact that months after the dust of battle has settled, the role of television and the press in both conflicts is still the subject of fierce controversy.

While the Israelis feel bitterly that distorted TV coverage of their invasion of Lebanon and subsequent siege of West Beirut has done, in the words of Dr Kimche, "irreparable damage to the country", British and international journalists are still fuming at the way reporting of the Falklands war was manipulated and restricted by the government.

If it were just another case of hurt journalistic pride over the Falklands, or another example of Israeli paranoia about external criticism of the Lebanese invasion, the issues would be of only limited interest to the world at large. But there are strong indications that the experience of the two main wars of 1982 may yet set a precedent for the way in which the media is treated, and behaves, in future conflicts in Europe, the Middle East and further afield. In Israel, there is unstinted official admiration for the way in which the Thatcher government severely limited access to the fighting, yet won a generally favourable world press for its efforts on the battlefield.

The twin issues were subjected to joint scrutiny last week when journalists and academics from 22 countries gathered in the neutral surroundings of the Jerusalem Hilton to take part in the first "international workshop on the media in wars and their aftermaths", with specific reference to the fighting in the Falklands, Lebanon and Vietnam.

The jealousy of the Israelis towards Britain (hedged with frequent tut-tutting references that to have such limitations on the "freedom of expression" would not be permitted in Israel) was demonstrated in a forceful video presentation compiled by Mr Ya'acov Levy, a senior member of the propaganda arm of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Levy had acquired film on the surrender of Port Stanley and on the Israeli armoured push northwards to Beirut made within a few weeks of each other by the same reporter, Tom Fenton of America's CBS network. Shown back to back, they reinforced Israel's repeated claim that it was hard done by.

Because of the deliberate prohibition on live film from the South Atlantic, much of the Falklands report consisted of animated graphics and references to the "courage" and "precision" of the British attack: the only film showed Argentine prisoners being tended solicitously by their British captors. By contrast, the film of Lebanon – all shot on the spot by courageous CBS cameramen – portrayed bewildered civilians, blindfolded Palestinian prisoners huddled pathetically in the blazing heat and spoke of the Israeli Army leaving behind "a trail of death and destruction".

Dr Kimche, a former Mossad agent, spoke passionately of the alleged distortion of the TV coverage of the Lebanon war. He saw three main causes: the professional need for "action shots", the political bias of many of those working for international TV companies, and a fear of Palestinian reprisals against colleagues then based in besieged Beirut.

Dr Kimche disclosed – to the obvious concern of the Israel-based correspondents present – that the Israeli Government was now asking itself "some very painful questions", primarily whether Israel should in future try to limit "this damage and act like the British in the Falklands, by shutting the place off to journalists and saying: 'To hell with democratic values'."

The enormous imbalance between the comparatively mild restrictions imposed by the Israelis on reporting the war in Lebanon and those enforced by the British was backed up by the personal experiences of the senior journalists present.

Michael Nicholson, the award-winning ITN reporter, spoke eloquently about how his Ministry of Defence "minder" had informed him pointedly that it was his task to do a "1940 propaganda job" and of the hostility displayed towards British reporters travelling with the task force once it became clear they were prepared to report the bad as well as the good news.

He explained that it was a deliberate attempt by the British authorities to muzzle news film rather than the daunting technical difficulties which had meant that some of his despatches had taken longer to reach London than the 20-day time gap between Russell filing his account of the charge of the Light Brigade and its reaching *The Times*.

All of this was apparently sweet music to the ears of Israeli officials. It reminded me painfully of the way in which Britain's attitude towards press coverage of the Falklands war has effectively castrated any protest a British war correspondent may make about his or her treatment at the hands of a foreign government. When I complained last June to an Israeli major about the complete lack of access to the front line, he merely laughed and remarked – with some justification: "Just how near do you think Mrs Thatcher would have let an Israeli reporter get to the fighting in the Falklands?"

Christopher Walker





Above, the aftermath of an Israeli air attack on Lebanon – the kind of picture that many Israeli officials would like to suppress. Below, one of the few Falklands pictures that British service chiefs were happy to see published – the Argentine surrender

Geoffrey Smith

Pitfalls on the path to a second term

"I wish the election was today", said Mr Tony Benn to BBC radio on Sunday. It was a pardonable piece of political extravagance. But if the election could be held this week there can be scarcely any doubt that the Conservatives would romp home by a comfortable margin. So the campaign for them will simply be something to be got through safely: the more that people continue to think the same about familiar issues, the better it will suit the Government.

For Labour and the Alliance, however, the campaign will be an opportunity to bring fresh issues to the top of the agenda. The experiences of 1970 and February 1974 are a reminder that the public mood can change dramatically in the course of a few intense weeks. If the voters had been as impressed with Mr Harold Wilson's performance at the end of the 1970 campaign as they were at the beginning, Mr Heath would never have entered Downing Street. Having got there, he would probably have stayed in February 1974 if the Conservatives had been able to keep public attention focused throughout the campaign on the single issue of the miners' strike.

So are there any hidden rocks on which the Conservative campaign might be wrecked this time? What are the issues that Labour and/or the Alliance should be striving to bring to the forefront? Unemployment will not serve this purpose so long as so many people do not believe that the present level of joblessness is the Government's fault but a form of economic plague from which all western countries are suffering.

Nor does Labour stand to gain much from a disarmament crusade. A large majority of British people are opposed to unilateral nuclear disarmament, so the more that Mr Foot generalizes the issue – which is his instinct – the worse he is likely to do. He will fare better if he concentrates attention upon the siting of cruise missiles in this country, even though a MORI poll for BBC's *Panorama* last night showed that there is no longer a majority against deployment. But the more precise that Labour leaders become about defence policy, the more they are liable to expose the differences between them. So defence is dangerous for Labour.

Europe perhaps? The difficulty here for Labour is not just that the MORI poll now shows a minute majority against withdrawal from the Community. It is simply that, whatever the polls may suggest about British preferences, it will be hard for any other party to convince the voters that it would stand up for British interests more effectively than Mrs Thatcher would in dealing with Brussels. If she happens to have had a public row with her European partners over the Community budget shortly before the election here so much the better for her.

But there are two possible pitfalls for the Conservatives that can be seen in advance. One is that they might rely excessively upon Mrs Thatcher. That she is a considerable electoral asset is beyond dispute. But, despite appearances, British general elections are more than popularity contests between the rival party leaders.

Indeed, throughout the postwar years those parties which have depended upon the popularity of their leader have invariably lost. The Conservatives were not defeated in 1945 because Winston Churchill had ceased to be popular but because they seemed to c[...] little beyond his popularity. Lab[our] lost in 1970 when their campa[ign] became a Wilsonian persona[l] parade. In 1979 Labour strateg[ists] based their plans largely on [Mr] Callaghan's personal appeal.

The Conservatives could com[e] unstuck this time if they give the impression of simply seeking a vote of confidence in Mrs Thatcher. At least some of her advisers are well aware of the need to fight a campaign of substance.

The other possible pitfall for the Conservatives would be if they appeared to be wanting to dismantle the welfare state. The political risk of giving the wrong impression may be all the greater for them because they do not seem to have worked out precisely what they do want in this field.

They should be on safe political ground in so far as they are just seeking to enlarge the opportunities for people to provide for their own needs in health care, education and social security. But they risk trouble if they give the impression of threatening the state system in the process. Some of Mrs Thatcher's advisers are well aware that many Conservative voters send their children to state schools, use the National Health Service and are depending upon state pensions.

So we shall not hear much during the campaign about school vouchers or replacing student grants with loans. The Conservatives will take pride in the resources devoted to the NHS. The one potential difficulty will be over pensions. Will ministers be able to avoid repeating the pledge that they gave in 1979 to preserve the real value of pensions? They do not want to give such a commitment without knowing what the rate of inflation will be and therefore what burden they would be placing upon public expenditure for the lifetime of the next government. But many Conservative voters will want such a promise. If it is given we shall know that the party is beginning to be worried.

Roger Scruton

Over the polls, a hint of Big Brother

The visitor to the "socialist" countries comes away with the overwhelming impression of having travelled backwards in time. The smell of coal fires, the sight of trams and steam trains, the decaying, uncared-for buildings, the empty shops, the queues of people in drab imperfect clothing, the sense of an overbearing public concern which gathers people up and robs them of initiative: all this returns the visitor to a distant experience, a confused memory of ration books and Pathé newsreels.

Above the scenes of conquest stand huge crumbling slogans: for socialism, for peace, for progess. But what a strange kind of progress is this! And what a strange kind of peace in these unsmiling faces! One would rather have said they belonged to a people still at war.

The reader of *Renewal*, a tract composed by the Labour Shadow Cabinet, comes away with an impression that is not dissimilar. The grey, unyielding sentences roll through his mind like a phalanx of panzers, bombarding him with grievances from another age. He is back in the world of the wicked capitalist motivated by "greed" and cynicism, of the oppressed "working class" struggling for "trade union rights". The battle for the health service has still to be won, the "class system" to be overcome, education to be freed from privilege and from a syllabus unsuited to our progressive times.

"Social control", "public ownership", "a planned evolution" towards "democratic socialism" – these are still the major purposes and still, in muted form, are heard the condemnation of "bellicose" America, and the propitiatory references to the Soviet Union, victim of so many unjustifiable threats.

The Labour Party promises us much: an end to "unacceptable" unemployment; an education that suits people for the needs of society (whether or not for needs of their own); an increase in investment, in public transport; in medical facilities, in housing, in prison accommodation; a united Ireland (the Labour Party apparently has ways of getting the Unionists to want this); an "irreversible" transformation, whereby power is taken from the hands of unscrupulous individuals and placed in the "care" of "society". For reasons which the authors neglect to mention, "society" will then use this power for the benefit of everyone, including even the Unionists.

The most striking feature of these chapters is that, with few honourable exceptions, the authors punctuate their vague and unreasoned promises with the most violent invective, against something called now "monetarism", now "Thatcherism". This enemy is never clearly defined. But we are to make no mistake about its evil purposes. It alone is responsible for the present unemployment. It has "engineered" an "unprecedented rate of industrial decline" (Merlyn Rees). It has destroyed more of British industry than the Luftwaffe (Peter Shore). Perhaps it *is* the Luftwaffe, in some new invisible form. At any rate, it is a "cold, blind, unrelenting callousness" and a "vast, lumbering, amorphous propaganda machine" (Michael Foot).

And its effects are not felt only by the unemployed. Brynmor John reminds us that "the greatest blot on our society is the way we treat children and their parents, whether employed or in receipt of social security". In plain English, we are *all* in the soup. There is no salvation for any of us, short of the "irreversible" transformation that we are promised, when we shall at last be rid of the monetarist oppressor.

I suppose there are some who feel a certain nostalgia for this kind of language, and who long to hear again its bracing tones. But is it a language worthy of the Labour Party? I doubt it, and not only because this "monetarist" enemy is so elusive and so abstract a fiction.

As our authors remind us, the Labour Party is a democratic party, committed to parliamentary government. Despite Eric Heffer's assertion that "socialism and democracy are indivisible", the Labour Party admits that non-socialists may sometimes have a right to rule. A democratic party is destined to govern people at least half of whom disagree with it. It is committed to accept that no change that it initiates is or ought to be "irreversible". It is surely a poor beginning to its election campaign that it should describe its opponent as the enemy of a people who elected her, and who are likely to elect her again.

It is one of the major claims of this "enemy" that not everything which happens in the public sphere is the responsibility of government. Some bad things just *happen* but because they cannot be prevented by any reasonable measures. The statist mentality of the Labour Party is such that it cannot really accept this claim. All public happenings, it believes, are really actions of the government. The state *already* has that vast and unassailable power over human destiny that the Labour Party wishes on it. This is no doubt why the authors feel no compulsion to give either coherent theories, or detailed policies. Since everything that has recently happened is the "doing" of the monetarist enemy, it is enough to "do" the opposite. If anyone asks "how?" one answer alone is given: by increasing public expenditure. And if anyone again asks "how?", he will not receive an answer, for it is he who must pay.

The author is Editor of the Salisbury Review.

Why the Swedes must sink a sub

Panic has no place in the Swedish soul, but the continuing intrusions by Soviet submarines into Swedish waters are causing deeper anxiety in Stockholm than has been felt since the Second World War. After 12 days of search around Sundsvall people still turn on the television news with a Falklandian excitement. It is not compassion or popular pacifism which has prevented a submarine being hit so far.

The widespread desire to hit back is fuelled by the ignominy of the continuing intrusions, but it is not simply a question of military failure. The intrusions undermine the cornerstone of Swedish foreign and defence policy: the credibility of Sweden's neutrality.

It is essential that Sweden convinces the superpowers that it will not join one side or the other in time of tension or war, but will fiercely defend its own territory if attacked. If this policy fails it is vulnerable. The submarine incidents imply that the Russians do not appear to believe that Sweden will remain, or be allowed to remain, neutral in a crisis. They may even believe that Sweden is already a crypto Nato member. According to this theory, they feel the need to spy out the Swedish coastline with a view to occupying it or denying it to Nato forces if there was a war.

Sweden's neutrality has kept it out of wars for some 170 years. Unlike Switzerland or Austria, Sweden's neutrality is not guaranteed by international treaty or enshrined in the constitution.

The porcupine defence policy reinforced the themes of neutrality, independence and self-reliance. At present 70 per cent of the armed forces' equipment is made in Sweden at a very much higher cost than the equivalent bought elsewhere. Defence policy has been based on a well equipped professional army backed up by a home guard involving the whole population. The navy received only 15 per cent of the defence budget last year.

Mr Sven Andersson, the former Defence Minister, who chaired a commission on the submarine intrusions, admits the policy was wrong and that it has failed. The figures in his recently published report show that it has been failing for some time. Intrusions by foreign, presumably Soviet, submarines go back at least as far as 1962. There were three or four incidents listed as probable in most years until 1982 when 18 were listed. In all, there have been 143 probable and possible incidents since 1962.

The government is now trying to find ways of stopping the intrusions. New regulations are being introduced on July 1 which permit the navy to destroy foreign intruders in certain circumstances. In the meantime the navy must consult the Prime Minister first. Mr Olof Palme will not be precise about the circumstances in which he would give his permission to destroy an intruder, but privately government officials say that Sweden will have to kill a submarine to get the message across to the Russians.

This may not prove easy. Sweden has 1,500 miles of coastline to watch, much of it speckled with hundreds of tiny islands and inlets. The water in the Baltic is complicated by varying temperature and salinity levels, needing specially designed sonar and hydrophone equipment.

The government is to spend Kr250m (£21m) on building four new helicopters, giving the navy 14 anti-submarine helicopters. It is also fitting out patrol boats with listening devices and equipment to search the sea bed and will install listening devices along the most sensitive stretches of coastline.

Contrary to Sweden's policy of extraordinarily open government, the press is not being given details of latest developments in the current submarine hunt. Previously the government has been accused of trying to chase the submarines away by publicity. It has also been accused of letting the submarine go last October.

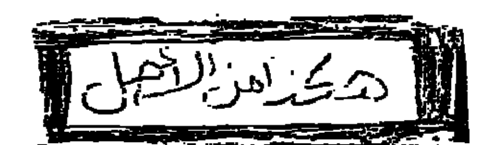
The commission firmly rejected this suggestion. The navy could have destroyed the intruding submarine then, but sought to frighten it to the surface, something never achieved by any country in peacetime. Now the navy is being equipped with new "incident" torpedoes which seek out propellors and are armed with a small warhead designed to cripple a submarine and force it to surface.

The Russians' motives still baffle the Swedish government. One theory is that the Russian military is operating outside political control and conducting the manoeuvres, possibly laying navigational beacons, unconcerned by the political price of discovery. Other military theories suggest that the Russians find Swedish waters particularly tricky and therefore ideal for training and testing new equipment.

Political motives are hard to find. Diplomatic sources in Stockholm wonder if the Russians are seeking to let the world know that they regard the Baltic as theirs, or if they want to provoke Sweden into dividing up the Baltic between them. No one is very convinced. A third theory is that Moscow wants to create tension in the region by exposing the weakness of Swedish defence policy.

Whatever part bluff played in this policy has now been called and the Swedish government must stop the intrusions if it is to maintain credibility. The time may soon come when the Swedes, who have scarcely fired a shot in anger for nearly two centuries, may find dead Russian sailors floating by their shores.

Richard Dowden





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THE ANVIL OF ARGUMENT

Free and fair elections lie at the very heart of parliamentary democracy. The secret ballot has an inherent unpredictability about it which courses through the body politic, disturbing Ministerial complacency, and exciting political imaginations. It is a form of procedural crisis in a system whose democratic freedoms are necessarily enshrined and guaranteed by procedure. That unpredictability may have been somewhat reduced by opinion polls, but not entirely eliminated so it is a risk Mrs Thatcher has taken now – a calculated risk, maybe, but still a risk.

It is a risk which the vast majority of governments in the world never take, and never have to take. For that fact, and for the freedom of political choice which lies behind it, the British voter should be thankful.

The cynic might say that all elections are now predictable, given a government's ability to manipulate the economy, or the press or television. He would be wrong. The record of Britain's post-war elections proves him wrong. But that is not the only evidence of the welcome unpredictability of British elections. The reason they remain unpredictable is because a parliamentary election – for all its party razzmatazz – remains based on the individual. It is not about block votes like the Labour Party's so-called democracy. It is not vulnerable to the waywardness of trade union barons, or wheeling and dealing in smoke-filled committee rooms. The election reflects the aggregate common sense of 40 million voters acting as individuals in the confessional privacy of a ballot box.

It is therefore about genuine choice, and an individual's power to choose, which is the basis of all freedom. Choice, moreover, is at the root of all morality. True democracy, therefore, is a highly psychological institution which must take account of human nature and human responsibility to participate in political argument.

So there must be no muffling of the issues. At the start of a general election campaign we must recognize that political life is a conflict of ideas. It is a domestic quarrel with agreed limits of the law and the constitution. Our parliamentary democracy is rightly in a chronic state of mitigated civil war, with society's internal differences recognized and rehearsed through the adversarial system of parliamentary argument. An election is thus merely a moment for taking stock of all the arguments which have been rehearsed piecemeal throughout the previous parliament, and will be again rehearsed under the same rule when the electorate, having intervened to express its view, goes back to its business.

In explaining why she had called an election yesterday, the Prime Minister said that uncertainty had become intolerable. Sadly, in the last ten days that has indeed been so, though it would have been possible earlier to staunch the speculation and carry on governing without the need to lose some important legislation and blunt the edge of British diplomacy at forthcoming summit meetings.

However these are technical matters which recede in importance now that the election is to be joined. There are only three probable results – a second term for a Conservative government, a Labour administration under Mr Foot, or a hung parliament. Of these three, the only reasonably clear picture which we have is the first, since a hung parliament would inevitably produce a period of parliamentary instability, and, to judge by the rhetoric of Labour's *New Hope for Britain* a Foot administration would seek to overturn the post-war structure of British politics and diplomacy more thoroughly and more dangerously than anything hitherto contemplated.

The issues are thus refreshingly clear. They will naturally benefit from the anvil of argument on which they will be hammered out between now and June 9th. That argument should be conducted on the basis of fair-dealing and fair-hearing. The two major parties, for instance, should feel confident enough of their positions not to begrudge the Alliance equal time in such a small matter as the party political broadcasts, on which little enough will depend.

Beyond that the argument should be based on rigour, not rancour; explanation, not exaggeration; policies, not personalities. In preparing for the polls, politicians and their listeners would do worse than to heed the injunction of St Augustine, who said: "In necessities, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity". A basically united people untroubled by its differences, free with its doubts, and fair with its arguments, would then do justice to democracy.

1983 IS NOT 1968

Les évènements de mai . . . or "springtime in Paris". Students marching in the streets. Molotov cocktails, tear-gas, baton charges. The president away on a state visit, to a communist country noted for its independence from the Soviet Union. The prime minister makes a spectacular concession to the students, while other discontented social groups join in the fray. The parliamentary opposition hesitates, anxious to exploit the government's unpopularity but afraid to play into its hands by seeming to encourage a threat to law and order.

Are we watching a re-run of a fifteen-year-old film? Has President Mitterrand, on the second anniversary of his election, already burnt out to the same extent that de Gaulle had by the tenth anniversary of the Treize Mai? Could he like de Gaulle, suddenly turn the situation to account by calling a snap election and winning a new landslide majority?

The answers must be no, no and no. Such apparent similarities are beguiling, but almost always misleading. France of 1983 is not that of 1968. Mitterrand is not de Gaulle. Right and left are not interchangeable.

Two months before May 1968, the late Pierre Viansson-Ponté wrote an article in *Le Monde*, later hailed as prophetic, under the headline "France is bored". Nothing was happening. De Gaulle having ended the Algerian war, taken France out of Nato and imposed his will on the European Community, had achieved his main objectives and was reduced to sniping at America's behaviour in Vietnam or trying to stir up trouble in Quebec. At home he was reduced to ceremonial appearances little better than the "inauguration of chrysanthemums" he had once spurned as symbolising a presidency without powers.

Economically France was getting steadily more prosperous. There was full employment and workers saw no reason to put up with low wages or authoritarian management. Students, vexed by the smugness of the regime and the conformism of their elders, were taunted by *Le Figaro* with finding nothing better to complain about than segregation in halls of residence. A revamped Marxism was still fashionable; the caution and immobility of the powerful Communist Party seemed a provocation in itself.

France today is disgruntled and unhappy, but hardly bored. Instead of being straitlaced and smug, the government carries informality to the point of incoherence. Unemployment has fallen slightly but is still over two million, and the finance minister has warned that his austerity measures will put it up by another hundred thousand. Even before those measures were announced OECD had predicted that it would worsen by 150,000 to 200,000 between now and early next year "after marking time temporarily".

That is not a climate which makes workers love their government. Nor, however, is it one that favours a general strike. Nor would the big trade unions be likely to encourage one, as they did in 1968. Despite their grievances they remain committed to the left, and on May Day they marched in support of the government.

The same economic climate affects the attitudes of students. In France as in other countries the vogue of politicisation and rebelliousness in universities has long since passed. Students today are worried principally about graduating and qualifying for jobs. Their anger is focused on government proposals which would weed out many of them before they got as far as their final exams.

Shopkeepers and other self-employed businessmen are the traditional malcontents of post-war France, fighting an endless rearguard action against the combined pressures of competition from bigger business and a state which persists in trying to collect taxes. Farmers likewise take on Paris grievances that are really directed at Brussels – that is, at a Community from which they benefit, but whose principles deny them a competitive advantage when the franc is devalued.

France can always surprise us, but as yet it is hard to see these disparate grievances coalescing into a movement that could really shake a government with an overwhelming parliamentary majority and three years' mandate to run. If anything France today is more reminiscent of Britain fifteen years ago than of herself in 1968. Luckily she is rich enough to afford a few years of Wilsonian floundering. Luckily her President cuts a more impressive figure on the world stage than Sir Harold ever did.

COMMON SENSE AND CONTRACEPTION

Post-coital contraception, the subject of a publicity campaign launched by the Family Planning Association yesterday, would be regarded by some as a contradiction in terms: the process is not one of preventing conception itself, but of preventing a fertilised egg (if there is one) from becoming implanted in the wall of the womb. It is therefore strictly a kind of abortion but one not comtemplated in the framing of the 1967 Act. Whether it is in accordance with the law of God or with the law of the land are two questions almost equally speculative.

The procedure has received wide publicity, however, and it is likely to grow more common. Pending an undisputable resolution of one or both questions, it is desirable at least that doctors should be well informed about how and when to resort to it. The FPA's brief guide is a purely technical summary, and offers only cursory guidance on the complex and necessary issue of counselling.

Birth control after coition is not from any point of view as satisfactory a method as contraception beforehand. There is a theoretical risk that it may succeed only in harming, not preventing, the development of an embryo. It is recommended only for occasions such as rape or what the FPA calls "unpremeditated intercourse regretted immediately", where the chance of the patient already being pregnant is remote.

The ethics and legalities of the matter are left to the doctor and the patient. The recent extended correspondence in our own columns is evidence enough that there is no uniformity of opinion on these problems. On the ethics there probably never will be. Although the ethical dilemma has been present ever since the intra-uterine device came into use (because it works, or may work, by preventing implantation) statute has never taken account of it. The Abortion Act refers to pregnancy as to something ascertained, and would apply very awkwardly to the situation where there could be no certainty before or after that a pregnancy ever existed. The Offences Against the Person Act 1861 does cover attempts to procure the miscarriage of a possible pregnancy, and it is a matter of dispute whether or not the common law also protects an embryo before the much later stage of "quickening".

The argument for or against post-coital contraception is distinct from the argument for or against abortion. Abortion is widely accepted today as acceptable under the safeguards laid down by the Act. But no "social clause", however notional in practice, covers the use of the procedures described by the FPA. Some supporters have tried not very felicitously to argue that the effective beginning of life is not fertilisation at all, but implantation, and that before that point there is no "carriage", and therefore no miscarriage. But a unique human entity does come into existence at fertilisation, and those who hold that it instantly has a right to all the protection that society accords to a baby after birth will never be persuaded by such casuistries. Those who find it ethically unacceptable not to take level of development into account when weighing the claims of an adult woman and her family against those of a not yet conscious foetus will never accept that uniqueness is the only relevant factor. On balance there seems more common sense, and more humanity in the latter view. But it should be clear to both sides that legal doctrines, framed in an age when obstetrical knowledge was very limited and never tested in court in modern times, should not be invoked now against the application of a medical principle which in essence has been openly practised without restraint for many years. If society wants to stop it or restrain it, Parliament should legislate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Third World aid in perspective

From Professor Lord Bauer, FBA, and Professor Basil Yamey, FBA

Sir, We cannot here reply to all the points raised in the correspondence commenting on our article (April 11). But some clarifications may be helpful.

As we made clear, we were discussing *official* aid and neither private capital flows nor the work of charitable organizations. As is generally understood, official aid consists of transfers from government to government, directly or through official international organizations. We were certainly not arguing that personal contributions to charities should be reduced. Non-politicised charities have achieved good results in the Third World.

We did not deny that specific projects financed by aid could be highly productive; and the recital of such instances does not affect our analysis. Are our critics implying that these projects would not have been undertaken without aid? If so, this would be a serious reflection on the priorities and preferences of aid-recipient governments. In any case, most of them restrict the inflow of private resources, the short supply of which in their own countries is said to be the justification for official aid.

What is the "binding cement" that unifies the Third World (letter, April 18) other than organized pressure for aid? For instance, it cannot be such matters as multinationals, colonialism or the terms of trade. The poorest countries and regions within the Third World not surprisingly have few or no external contacts, and several have not been colonies.

It is obvious that the inflow of official aid increases total spending in the recipient countries (letters, April 14). The substantive point is, however, whether this necessarily promotes development or relieves poverty. This is what we considered. The receipt of official aid (or of government revenues from the development of domestic natural resources) neither ensures economic advance nor the amelioration of the lot of the poorest. We explained why the former has so often had adverse effects in the Third World.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BAUER,
BASIL YAMEY,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
May 7.

Female of the species

From Dr R. G. A. Buxton

Sir, It was very kind of Phillip Howard to notice (April 29) some work which I have been doing on classical wolves and werewolves. I hope he won't mind if I am mischievous enough to take him to task on one point. It *does* occasionally happen that *female* werewolves are recorded.

In his *German Mythology* Grimm tells a story of a woman who, in spite of her poverty, served up meat for her husband at every meal. He was curious; she said she would reveal her secret provided he did not utter her name. They went into the fields, and the wife turned into a wolf. She seized a sheep, but the sheepdog ran after her. Terrified for her safety, the husband cried out "Ach Margaret!" There, once more, stood his wife in human form. No more free mutton chops; but love conquers all.

On the whole, though, they preferred to turn into cats.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BUXTON,
University of Bristol,
Department of Classics and Archaeology,
Wills Memorial Building,
Queens Road,
Bristol.
April 29.

A searching look

From Mr Brian O'Dowd

Sir, Dervla Murphy's suspicions (April 28) about security checks at ports of entry to Britain and anti-nuclear badges are probably correct. A very frequent traveller between Ireland and Britain, I was stopped for a security check on the first occasion I wore a CND badge.

Suspecting a connection, I did a small controlled trial on a dozen consecutive arrivals at Fishguard. When wearing a CND badge I was stopped for a security check four times out of six. Without it, I was stopped but once in six arrivals. The difference appears significant.

Yours etc,
BRIAN O'DOWD,
20 Upper Mallow Street,
Limerick,
Republic of Ireland.
April 30.

Conservative attitude on nuclear force

From Mr Anthony Verrier

Sir, I had the opportunity recently in Suffolk (a county not notably antagonistic to Mrs Thatcher or sympathetic towards the Soviet Union) of discussing nuclear issues with supporters and members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. None of these people could be described as other than conservative in their domestic politics. But they oppose the installation of cruise missiles in the United Kingdom. Given that Suffolk is already stuffed with nuclear weapons, their opposition is understandable.

Moreover, the positive arguments of these conservatives struck me as eminently sane – namely:

1. Minimum deterrence, *pace* the Duke of Edinburgh, means the capacity of the United States and Soviet Union to inflict unacceptable damage on each other in a retaliatory, not a pre-emptive, strike. This mutual deterrence has existed for a generation and is not improved by adding to nuclear arsenals or impaired if one superpower has a measurable "superiority" in a particular category of weapons.
2. Nuclear war could nevertheless start by accident or miscalculation, by a failure of intelligence (in the technical sense) or communication. The 1962 hot line is an inadequate communications channel and both the US and the Soviet Union require to support it by other means.
3. Neither Britain nor France has nuclear weapons which add anything to superpower deterrence. Their sole validity rests on the presumption that the Soviet Union has designs on these two countries and would use nuclear weapons to prosecute them. But even if one accepts this proposition (which surely reflects an exaggerated concept of British or French status in the nuclear context), it remains a fact of geography for Britain, not politics or morale, that any Soviet strike against us would inflict vastly more damage than we could inflict in either a pre-emptive or a retaliatory strike.

Doubtless the Soviet Union has designs on Britain. Our nuclear weapons do not deter them. More than three million unemployed is a far more potent weapon, put gratuitously in the hands of this hostile superpower, than our trivial nuclear armoury.

4. Phasing out Britain's nuclear weapons – and adding to our conventional forces in the process – would not affect US nuclear strategy nor impair relations within Nato. Britain was adequately protected by the US deterrent, in the context of a "general war", before 1957, when a crude, first-strike British system became operational.

Since 1957, US administrations have never shown the slightest positive enthusiasm for the British systems. US support in terms of missiles and components has been entirely governed on the development of a retaliatory system. But what British government would, nay could, order such a strike after we had been stricken by even a limited Soviet offensive?

Therefore, there is no *strategic* validity to the British "deterrent". It is a weapon of prestige, dear at the price, diminishing resources which should be committed to genuine national defence, in which all but a small minority in this country believe.

In getting on for 30 years' study of these matters I have never been a supporter or member of CND. Nor am I now, because its leadership has always lamentably failed to discuss national defence. But the arguments summarised here remain valid, and no amount of rhetoric by Government spokesmen destroys them.

Yours, etc,
ANTHONY VERRIER,
1 Nicosia Road,
Wandsworth, SW18.
May 5.

Third-party issue

From Mr H. V. Hodson

Sir, Your correspondence about the constitutional position in the event of a hung Parliament has been, for the most part, misconceived in that it has been hinged rather on the *right* of a prime minister to demand a dissolution rather than the *duty* of the Monarch to accept or reject such advice, which is the nub of the matter.

According to long-established principle of our unwritten Constitution it is the Queen's duty to accept the advice of her ministers on matters within their constitutional competence, after offering such warning as she may think proper. It is likewise her duty to accept the advice of her prime minister on a dissolution of Parliament when the government enjoys a majority in the House of Commons, or, less imperatively, when having enjoyed a majority it loses it for whatever reason. But when the government has not had a majority after a general election her duty is far less plain and absolute.

To dissolve or not to dissolve is not then, prima facie, a matter within the constitutional competence of such a government, but is a matter of Crown prerogative.

Precedent establishes that the Monarch may properly accept the advice of a minority government to dissolve, provided that no vote of confidence is pending, but has no bounden duty to do so. If, the Monarch having declined such advice and called on another political leader to form a government, this in turn fails to secure a majority, he or she undoubtedly has the right, and probably has the duty, to accept advice to dissolve from the successor prime minister. The vindication of such actions by the Monarch lies not in constitutional but in political considerations, that is to say, in the ultimate verdict of the electorate.

As Edmund Burke wrote two centuries ago, "the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to dissolve Parliament . . . is, of all the trusts vested in his Majesty, the most critical and delicate".

It is quite wrong for ministers, or Opposition leaders, or correspondents of *The Times*, to attempt to fetter the rights of the Crown in this critical and delicate matter of trust for the people in advance of circumstances which may or may not arise and in which constitutional law and precedent prescribe for her Majesty no certain course of action.

Yours faithfully,
H. V. HODSON,
23 Cadogan Lane, SW1.
May 6.

Rate reform

From Mr C. W. Sellars

Sir, How strange that Mr Geoffrey Ripon (May 6) should omit the most needed rate reform of all in his letter to you today. Agricultural property has been de-rated since 1929. Has no government the courage to put this major profitable industry on the same rating basis as all other industries?

Sincerely,
COLIN W. SELLARS,
Oxton Close, Ouston Lane,
Tadcaster, North Yorkshire.

From Professor K. W. Cattermole

Sir, Words fail me. Fortunately, comment is unnecessary: juxtaposition of two facts will do.

1. Mr Geoffrey Rippon (May 6) commends for local government the financial model of "universities, who receive a five-year block grant . . . (and) are often referred to as models of independence . . .".
2. The quinquennial system vanished 10 years ago, since when universities have lived from hand to mouth, being hacked about by governments of both complexions but by none more than the present Administration, of which one presumes Mr Rippon to be a supporter.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH W. CATTERMOLE,
University of Essex,
Department of Electrical Engineering Science,
Wivenhoe Park,
Colchester, Essex.

Room for talent

From Lord Beloff

Sir, While it is true that some extracts from the report of the Conservative policy group on education were leaked to, and printed in, *The Times*, the report itself is a confidential document and had not been published.

When Mr John Rae asserts (feature, April 27) that it proposes only "superficial remedies" he is criticizing a document which he has not seen. It is no breach of confidence to say that much of the work of the group was directed to precisely those areas of concern to which Mr Rae seeks to draw attention. And remedies such as those he proposes were not overlooked.

I believe that Mr Rae is setting a very bad example to the boys of the eminent school over which he presides when he goes into print with criticism of a document of whose content and tenor he is, perforce, almost wholly ignorant.

Yours truly,
BELOFF,
Conservative Research Department,
32 Smith Square,
Westminster, SW1.

Desirable residence

From Sir Reginald Hibbert,

Sir, I did not have the chance of talking to Mr D. E. Young (April 27) and the "think tank" team which looked at Britain's overseas representation in 1976. I would have given a firm "yes" in reply to the question to which he says everyone else answered "no" – does the influence which foreign governments exert on British policy depend much, if at all, on the style in which their diplomats live in London?

The question is, of course, a trick question. What is style? Location, size and accessibility are the important considerations, and style is largely a consequence of these. The distinguished British guests who frequent the London embassies of Britain's allies and partners, say, in Belgrave Square of Kensington Palace Gardens or Regent's Park, would not frequent them if they were situated in, say, Richmond or Twickenham. Even embassies in Hampstead are much less easily accessible than those in central London.

The price of having wide contacts is to have a large, usually a great, house in he centre of a foreign capital. A great house dictates a certain style, which is not the style of the individuals who live in it but the style of the offices which they hold. The representational work of British diplomatic missions abroad can perhaps be better understood by those with "home" rather than "foreign" experience if they think of it as an extension overseas of government hospitality.

The standard for this is set at Lancaster House, 1 Carlton Gardens, Admiralty House and the major London hotels. This "public sector" entertainment is roughly in harmony with "private sector" entertaining in London. Embassies in London could not afford to drop behind.

During my first call as Ambassador on the French Foreign Minister in 1979 he spoke to me of the importance which the French Government attached to the role which the British Embassy in Paris, occupying its splendid hotel in the rue du Faubourg St. Honoré and representing France's great neighbour, played in the life of the French capital.

I think it was Sir Charles Petrie who diagnosed that many of the difficulties which arise are not so much between Britain and France as between London, SW1, and its somewhat more scattered Paris equivalent. The existence of Britain's prestigious embassy in the heart of Paris and the expense of the "style" required to maintain it contribute very directly to keeping Britain's relationship with France steady regardless of the "SW1" troubles which crop up from time to time.

Your sincerely,
REGINALD HIBBERT,
Ditchley Park,
Enstone,
Oxford.

Correction

Two fifths of Cyprus is occupied by Turkish troops, not two thirds, as stated in a leading article on May 2.

Tasmanian dam site still an issue

From Professor David Bellamy

Sir, I write concerning the South-west Tasmanian world heritage site. Since my arrest for trespass, and period in Risden Maximum Security Prison in Hobart, which helped to bring the world's attention to the plight of the Gordon River, many things have happened, the most important being that the new Australian Government, led by Mr Bob Hawke, has pledged to uphold its election promise that the dam will never go ahead. For this reason world opinion now believes that the case is won and the whole area is saved from further damage.

This, unfortunately, is far from the truth. The Hydro-Electric Commission, backed by the Tasmanian Government, has indeed stepped up the work. A road, in places 300 metres wide, has been bulldozed through the forest to the prepared dam site; a village has been built, and soon blasting will begin to construct a small coffer dam, the back-up waters from which will flood the Kutikina caves, with all their wealth of aboriginal artefacts.

There are air photographs to prove all this. Die-back disease is already ravaging the trees of the area.

A High Court hearing is pending, the results of which will seal the fate or the fortune of this world heritage site.

The fight is not over, and we must continue to show that the thinking world at large really does care. Every second we waste another part of a world heritage site is being destroyed.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BELLAMY,
Mill House,
Bedburn,
Bishop Auckland,
co Durham.
May 4.

Land of the free

From Mrs W. M. A. Potts

Sir, What has happened to England, the land of the free? We are staying in Florence. Even in a downpour of rain the Italians were cheerful, improvising waterproof coverings for the children and grannies. Meanwhile the cars and motorbikes speeded incessantly by: no helmets, no seat belts or apparent restrictions. There are cars on pavements and in nooks and crannies, wherever they can be manoeuvred.

There is a refreshing air of improvisation and of making the best of things. Yesterday we joined a large congregation at Mass in San Croce. In the square outside there were later hundreds at a good-tempered trade union rally with banners and bands. The speeches were fiery rabble-rousers, but everyone returned calmly home.

The atmosphere is one of freedom and I suppose self-discipline. There is a lot of laughter, fun and cheerfulness, which it is striking to see. And what has happened to us? When did we start to be gloomy, to hang our heads and accept the shackles imposed on us? Nowadays we seem often to have petty officials checking and naming and fining. We are too conditioned to rebel to stand up for our personal freedom, even to take risks.

If, when we get home, I have two pillion passengers on my bike and give a lift to another sitting sidesaddle (without a helmet) and park my beltless car half on the pavement and start selling flowers in the street, I should be halfway to prison. Such action would go quite unremarked in Florence, where they've never heard of parking meters or seen double yellow lines.

Sir, what has happened to England, the land of the free?

Yours faithfully,
ANNE POTTS,
10 Sparkford Close,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
May 1.

Eating guinea pigs

From Lady James of Rusholme

Sir, In the cathedral at Cuzco, Peru, there hangs a large seventeenth-century painting of local origin depicting the Last Supper in which the delicacy set on the table before our Lord is pointed out as being the best that could be offered, namely a good-sized roast guinea pig!

Yours etc,
CORDELIA JAMES,
Penhill Cottage,
West Witton,
Leyburn,
North Yorkshire.
May 3.

Too near the bone?

From Mr Dennis Rolfe

Sir, I am aghast at the indiscretion of your paper in reporting the story of Mr Gerry Harley shaving 987 soldiers in one hour (April 29). This must surely be classified information.

I timed myself shaving this morning and it took five minutes, which I think must be average. Using this figure as a basis, the British Armed Forces, numbering 327,900 (1982) say 300,000 allowing for women and beards, should spend 25,000 man hours a day shaving.

However if the MOD has adopted Mr Harley's method, at 3.64 seconds a shave the total will only be 303.3 man hours. A magnificent shaving saving of 24,697 man hours a day, equivalent to having over 1,000 extra men available for service.

Why make a gift of this information to the Kremlin? Let their "moles" at least work for their living.

Yours ever vigilantly,
D. ROLFE,
4 Steeles Studios,
Haverstock Hill, NW3.
May 3.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 9: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher MP, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, had an audience of The Queen.

The Queen this afternoon attended a Service of Dedication in Westminster Abbey to celebrate the Centenary of the Cooperative Women's Guild.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Dean of Westminster, the Very Reverend Edward Carpenter, and the National President of the Guild, Mrs Sylvia Paine.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Llantrisant in the Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Mid-Glamorgan, Mr D. G. Badham.

His Royal Highness then drove to the Mwyndy Works of Maxiheat Anthracite Briquettes Limited (*Chairman and Managing Director*, Mr O. G. Yemm) and, after touring the factory, opened the Maxibrite Smokeless Fuel Extension.

The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon presented the 1983 Design Council Awards at the St David's Centre, Cardiff.

Having been received at Cardiff Castle by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutentant for the Counties of Glamorgan, Colonel Sir Cennydd Traherne, and the Chairman of the Design Council, Sir William Barlow, His Royal Highness drove to the Centre and was received by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for South Glamorgan, Mrs Susan Williams, and the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Councillor P Dunleavy.

The Duke of Edinburgh toured the Design Council exhibition, meeting members of award winning companies, was entertained at luncheon and afterwards presented the awards.

His Royal Highness, attented by Mr Brian McGrath, later returned to Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, this evening *presided at the annual* dinner for the Younger Brethren at Trinity House, London, EC3, where His Royal Highness was received by the Deputy Master (Captain Sir Miles Wingate).

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynn, RN was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Birmingham today and this morning attended a Service of Thanksgiving for the Centenary *of the Schools of King Edward the* Sixth in Birmingham Town Hall.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the West Midlands (the Earl of Aylsford), the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Councillor P. Hollingworth, and the Bailiff of the Schools of King Edward the Sixth, Birmingham, Mr R. Harvey.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was later entertained at luncheon by the Governors of the Schools at King Edward's Grammer School for Girls, Handsworth.

This afternoon Her Royal Highness toured the factory of Metropolitan Cammell (Chairman, Mr A. Sansome).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this evening attended a Reception and Dinner in aid of the Missions to Seamen at the Albany Hotel and was received by the Bishop of Birmingham, Patron of the Birmingham Association of the Missions to Seamen, and Councillor Mrs F. M. Cocks, President.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, Chancellor of Leeds University, will not preside at the congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees at the university on May 12.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will not attend an evening performance of the Newbury Spring Festival at St Nicholas Parish Church, Newbury, on May 16.

A memorial service for Viscount Head will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon today.

A memorial service for Sir Noel Hall will be held in the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, at 2.30 pm on Friday, May 20.

A memorial service for Brigadier Sir John Smyth, Bt, VC, will be held on Thursday, June 9, 1983, at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, at 11.30 am.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. Hook and Miss L. Gray
The marriage has been arranged and will take place in June between Simon, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hilary Hook, of Kiserian, Kiganjo, Kenya, and Mrs Michael Prettejohn, of Sangare Ranch, Mweiga, Kenya, and Laura, younger daughter of Sir Anthony and Lady Gray, of Temple House, Upton Scudamore, Warminster, Wiltshire.

Mr M. I. D. Wright and Miss J. M. Riches
The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Dr D. R. Wright, of Milton Keynes, and Mrs *W. J. A. Wright, of Maidenhead*, and Jenny, daughter of Sir Eric and Lady Riches, of Eresby House, Rutland Gate, London.

Mr H. D. Kendal and Miss J. M. Smethers
The engagement is announced between Henry David, younger son of Bill and Rosemary Kendal, of Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, and *Jane Margaret, daughter of John* Smethers and the late Biddy Smethers, of Grange Park, London, N21.

Mr N. P. G. Salisbury and Miss L. E. Fairclough
The engagement is announced between Nigel Salisbury, 1st Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), youngest son of Mr and Mrs Norman Salisbury, of Ashen Clough, Chinley, Derbyshire, and Lucy Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Fairclough, of Hains, Marnhull, Dorset.

Mr N. J. H. Houldsworth and Miss M. J. Lee
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Major and Mrs H. H. Houldsworth, of Whitelee, Galashiels, Selkirkshire, and Melanie, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. K. Lee, of The Priory, Odiham, Hampshire.

Mr J. Platt and Miss C. Yapp
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Platt, of London, and Carolyn Yapp, of Reading.

Mr A. R. Ludlow and Miss I. S. B. Woods
The engagement is announced between Anthony Ralph, youngest *son of Mrs B. E. Ludlow, of New* Costessey, Norwich, and Imogen Sarah Bradley, elder daughter of Major-General and Mrs Henry Woods, of Grafton House, Tockwith, York. A family marriage in Yorkshire in August will be followed by a reception later in London.

Mr W. Q. Nicol and Miss P. Dee Shapland
The marriage will take place quietly in Johannesburg on May 13 between Bill Nicol and Pam Shapland, of Box 65622, Benmore 2010, Republic of South Africa.

Marriage

Mr G. W. Edwards and Miss J. C. Roberton
The marriage took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, on May 7 between Mr Giles Edwards, son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Edwards, of Frome House, Frome St Quintin, Dorset, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Neil Roberton, of Mynthurst, Reigate, Surrey. Father John Tracy, SJ, officiated.

Christenings

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Richard Stack was christened Robert Leigh by the Rev Philip Buckler in the Chapel of the Order of the British Empire, St Paul's Cathedral, on Saturday, May 7, 1983. The godparents are Mr Peter Wallis, Mr Derek Nicholls and Mrs Angela Wallis.

The infant daughter of Miss Jane Weyman was christened Lucinda Mary Alexandra on May 8, 1983, by Father Colin McLean at the Brompton Oratory, London. The godparents are Mr Patrick Moorsom and Miss Joanna Wills.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Benson, Mr Hugh De Gylpin, of Kingswood, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire..........£194,013
Bryan, Mr John, of Saunderton, Buckinghamshire..........£212,839
Hamlyn, Mrs Phyllis Dormer, of Radlett, Hertfordshire..........£217,232
Humphriss, Mr Eric Allan, of Fulham, south-west London..........£217,387
Lewis, Mrs Muriel Anne, of Claygate, Surrey..........£202,011

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a *luncheon given at Lancaster House* in honour of the Malaysian High Commissioner.

HM Government
Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Afairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of the Commonwealth Caribbean High Commissioners.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants
The President of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, Mr Derrick Willingham, entertained the following guests at a luncheon at 63 Portland Place, London, W1, on Monday, May 9:
Sir Campbell Adamson, Mr T B Degenhardt, Mr A D A W Forbes, Mr Roy H Hill, Mr D R Lewis, Mr Andrew Lilderman, Mr J Iain Murray, Sir William Ryrie, Mr Tim Smith, MP, and Mr B L J Spratt.

Lecture

Chartered Institute of Transport
Mr James B. Sherwood, president, Sea Containers Ltd, delivered the 1983 Reginald Grout Memorial Lecture to the Chartered Institute of Transport at the headquarters of the General Council of British Shipping last evening. His title was "Some thoughts on a quarter century of containerization". The president, Mr R. B. Reid, presided and afterwards entertained the speaker at dinner.

Caroline Paylor (left) and Caroline Bethell, two guides at the Stock Exchange, in London, display their new summer uniforms yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Receptions

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a reception held yesterday evening at 10 *Downing Street*.

English-Speaking Union
The Chief Justice of India, Mr Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, was the guest of honour at a reception arranged by the English-Speaking Union at Dartmouth House last night. Guests were received by Sir Donald Tebbit, Chairman of the ESU of the Commonwealth, and Mr Alan Lee Williams, director-general.

Dinners

HM Government
Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Trade, was host at a dinner held last night at Lancaster House on the occasion of the conference on competition policy.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club staged a boxing dinner evening at the Hotel Piccadlly, Manchester, yesterday at which Mr Bob Paisley was the guest of honour. Mr Graeme Souness was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Frank Gispie and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

University College London
At a ceremony held last night at University College London the following new fellows were admitted:
Professor B. J. L. Berry, Sir Ellis Clarke, Judge Elias, Professor Ruth M. Hicks, Dr P. H. Kemp, Mr H. R. Oakley, Miss Jean F. H. Orr, Professor H. P. Rang, Dr D. S. Ridley and Mr Euan Uglow. Sir Hugh Casson, Lord Denning (in abstentia) and Mr J. R. Stewart were admitted as honorary fellows. At a dinner held afterwards, the Provost, Sir James Lighthill, presided and Sir Peter Matthews, chairman of council, and Professor D. W. James and Professor J. W. Mullin, Vice-Provosts, were among those present.

Wine and Spirit Traders' Benevolent Society
The annual dinner of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Benevolent Society was *held at Grosvenor House* last night. Mr Ian D. F. Symington presided and the other speakers were Lord Oaksey and Mr John F. Plowman, chairman of the council. The Ambassador of Portugal was among the guests.

Service dinner

25th Indian Division
Officers of the 25th Indian Division held their annual dinner at the Oriental Club on Friday. Major-General F. J. C. Piggott presided.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Lord Shackleton was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Over-Seas League, held last night at Over-Seas House, St James's. Mr Harold Tull presided.

Memorial service

Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH
A memorial service for Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH, was held in Truro Cathedral on Thursday, May 5. The Dean of Truro officiated and the lessons were read by the Very Rev H. Lloyd and Canon M. Andrews. An address was given by *Dr A. L. Rowse and the* blessing by the Bishop of Truro. Viscount Boyd's orders and decorations were carried by his son, Viscount Boyd of Merton.

Those present included: Patricia Viscountess Boyd of Merton (widow), Viscountess Boyd of Merton (daughter-in-law), the Hon Christopher Lennox-Boyd (son), the Hon Mark and Mrs Lennox-Boyd (son and daughter-in-law), the Hon Charlotte Lennox-Boyd (granddaughter). The Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall and Viscountess Falmouth, the Lord Lieutenant of Devon and the Countess of Morley, the Deputy High Sheriff, Mr Pavel Briggs (rep the High Sheriff of Cornwall), Mr Julian Williams (Chairman of Cornwall County Council), Mr Robert Hicks, MP, and Mrs Hicks, Mr David Harris, MEP, and Mrs Harris, Chief Inspector J Richards (rep the Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall), the Mayor and Mayoress of Saltash, Mr L Chapman and Mr J Collins (rep Caradon District Council).

Birthdays today

Mr Richard Adams, 63; Sir John Ainley, 77; Mr Trevor Clay, 47; Lord Collison, 74; Miss Monica Dickens, 68; Major-General Edward Fursdon, 58; Sir Edward Gardner, MP, 71; Professor Alan Gemmell, 70; Sir Rodger Jackling, 70; Sir Ewart Levy, 86; Mr Richard Lewis, 69; Miss Maureen Lipman, 37; Sir William Lithgow, 49; Mr Justice Mustill, 52; Sir David Orr, 61; Sir Angus Paton, 78; Mr Bruce Raymond, 40; Mr Manuel Santana, 45; Lord Smith, 69; the Duke of Sutherland, 68; Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-Smith, 78; Brigadier Dame Margot Turner, 73.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Viscount Dunrossil to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda in successsion to Sir Richard Posnett.
Rear-Admiral Derek Reffell to be Vice-Admiral on July 1 and to be Flag Officer Naval Air Command, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir John Cox in September.
Rear-Admiral Robert Gerken, to be Director General Naval Manpower and Training, in succession to Rear-Admiral Nicholas Hunt
Mr Bryant Marriott, Head of Recording Services, BBC, Radio, to be Controller, Radio 2.
Mr Kenneth Anthony Bradshaw, Clerk Assistant in the House of Commons, *is to be Clerk of the* House of Commons in succession to Sir Charles Gordon.

Bridge

Outsiders win pairs title

Two hithertoo little known players, D. Mills and R. Watts, from the North-east confounded predicitons when they won the National Pairs championship organized by the English Bridge Union last weekend (a Bridge Correspondent writes).

Mills and Watts took an early lead in the finals, held in Birmingham, which they increased to a comfortable margin of 92 points at the finish. It was a memorable conclusion to a championship which attracted about 1,200 competitors for the opening rounds last autumn.

Results: 1, D Mills, R Watts (NEBA) 4,646; 2, A H Dalton, A C Eastgate (Surrey) 4,554; equal 3, Mr and Mrs B Goldenfield (North-west), G J Watson, D J Jones (Warwicks) 4,502; 5, I D Hall, R Mallinson (Notts) 4,486; 6, P Hepworth, J Dutton (NW) 4,461.

University news

Oxford
Elections:
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE: To scholarships: Rachel M Gosling, Commoner of the College, formerly of St Mary's Convent, Shaftesbury; E J Stell, Exhibitioner, formerly of Merchant Taylors School, Northwood. To an Exhibition: J A Thompson, Commoner of the College, formerly of Brentwood School.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: Senior Visiting Research Fellowship from October 1, 1983: Professor Thorkild Jacobsen, (MA, D Phil, University of Copenhagen, PhD University of Chicago): Casberd Scholarships from Trinity Term 1983: M Lindsey-Clark, Literae Humaniores, Gillian R. Booth, Modern Languages, Vasilis Politis, Philosophy and Modern Languages; Casberd Exhibition from Trinity Term 1983: Fiona M Waller, English.

OBITUARY

KAI WINDING

Outstanding jazz trombonist

Kai Winding, American jazz trombonist, died on May 7 after a heart attack in a hospital near New York, where he had been undergoing treatment for a brain-tumour. He was 60.

A native of Denmark, Winding had spent most of his career in the United States and had lived most recently in Spain. In the middle 1940s he was one of the first trombonists to adapt the new principles of modern jazz to his instrument; with his peer, J. J. Johnson, he jointly led a group whose two-trombone sound enjoyed popularity in the 1950s.

Born Kai Chresten Winding in Aarhus on May 18, 1922, he moved to America with his family in 1932. Professionally active by the age of 18, he performed with several important big bands during the 1940s, principally those of Benny Goodman, Stan Kenton and Charlie Ventura. By the latter part of the decade he was recongnized as being, with Johnson, pre-eminent among modern trombonists; their styles were later to present a fruitful contrast in their quintet, which was known as "Jay and Kai".

Winding participated in many important recording sessions. He and Johnson alternated in the famous Miles Davis Nonet recordings later anthologized as *Birth of the Cool*; elsewhere, Winding's studio collaborators included Stan Getz, Zoot Sims and Gerry Mulligan.

In the 1960s, after he and Johnson had disbanded their group, he became active in the fields of film music and advertising jingles, and was appointed musical director of the Playboy Club in New York. From 1970 he performed in the staff band of the Merv Griffin television show, and in 1971 he reemerged into the jazz world as a member of the Giants of Jazz, with Thelonious Monk and Dizzy Gillespie.

Throughout the 1970s he conducted school clinics and worked in the film world, occasionally making tours as a soloist and as part of all-star groups at jazz festivals. In 1982, *he and Johnson* were reunited for the first time in 24 years at a festival in Japan.

MR WILLIAM BROOKER

Mr William Brooker, ARA, painter and art teacher, died on May 8. He was 64. He was an extrovert and this enabled him to be quite prolific in his output of painting and dynamic in his teaching.

Born on June 26, 1918, he attended the Royal Masonic School. His art studies, first at Croydon then at Chelsea Schools of Art, under Ruskin Spear, were interrupted by the war. He joined up in 1940, was commissioned into the artillery, and served in an anti-tank regiment throughout the campaign in North-West Europe until the end of the war. He seemed somehow always to be able to concentrate on the job in hand at the moment.

On return to civilian life he began his long career as a teacher of painting at the Bath *Academy of Art* where he was Senior Assistant in 1949, but this did not prevent his work as an artist. He became truly professional in whatever he undertook and his enthusiasm always added sparkle to his achievements. His work was disciplined but passionate, with subject-matters that were not in themselves important but which allowed groupings that fired the imagination.

He himself had been inspired in his youth by painters such as Braque and Picasso, then for a time by Sickert, and there seemed to be echoes of William Coldstream in some of his later work. But he was no mere follower. He was a fine draughtsman and his intimate pictures of still life, as well as his nudes, earned him not only many one-man exhibitions in London, principally at Tooths Galleries between 1955-75, and elsewhere but a deserved place in British painting.

For more than 30 years he taught in various art schools. From Bath he went on to Willesden, Harrow, Ealing, and to the Central School of Art and Design, culminating in his becoming Principal of the Wimbledon School of Art from 1969 until his retirement in 1981.

Brooker was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1980. He married in 1975 Katina Belôn. He listed among his recreations in *Who's Who* listening to music, reading poetry and "playing Russian Roulette without a revolver."

MR ANTHONY BEAMISH

Mr Anthony Hamilton Beamish, OBE, who died on May 2, was a nature conservationist with a particular interest in the Seychelles and the Far East. He made many wild-life films of those areas, which he produced and photographed himself; every year from 1969 until his death he visited the Seychelles, and played a key role in the establishment of the important reserves on the islands of Cousin, Aride and La Digue.

He was first employed by the BBC in 1939 as an announcer. When war broke out he joined the Royal Ulster Rifles and was mentioned in despatches; for a time he acted as ADC to Generals Templer and Steele and was on the staff of Lord Mountbatten. After the war he returned to the BBC, transferring to Radio Malaya, of which he later became the director. In 1966 he worked for the Foreign Office in Laos, and was appointed OBE for gallantry in rescuing flood victims.

On his return home he, and his book *Aldabra Alone* which appeared in 1970, played a great part in saving that island from the proposal for an Indian Ocean air base there, enabling it to become an international heritage site. The base is now situated on Diego Garcia. What he achieved by his intimate knowledge of wild life and his ability and perseverance in fighting for its preservation will come to be appreciated by future generations. An expert on Chinese porcelain, he was also an excellent linguist, fine raconteur, and most steadfast companion.

JOHN WILLIAMS

John Williams, an Englishman who, after early London success, went to Broadway in a Lonsdale play and remained there for most of his professional life, has died, aged 80. From the 1930s he appeared regularly in films and for more than 40 years was a dependable supporting player who was particularly effective in parts which used his talent for polished comedy.

Born at Chalfont St Giles in April 1903, son of Colonel Alfred Williams, he was educated at Lancing. He began as a child actor, made his debut in *Peter Pan* in 1916, and was precociously a handsome young man about the West End theatre, acting principally in light comedies or unexacting dramas. It was sound experience for a player who never aspired to classical parts, but who was always valuable in any cast, and specially in work from London.

His most noticeable parts in the Twenties were Bobby in *The Romantic Age* and Bertie in *The Knave of Diamonds*; he also acted in Milne's *Success* (1923). In 1924 he followed Francis Lister in Lonsdale's uncharacteristic piece, *The Fake*; in this he went to New York with Godfrey Tearle late in 1924.

For the rest of his career he returned only once to the London stage. That was at the Haymarket (1935) as Archie in Ivor Novello's *Full House*. On Broadway, down the years, with a break during 1941-45 when he served with the RAF in England, he acted in nearly 30 plays.

In films he will probably be best remembered as the police inspector in Hitchcock's thriller, *Dial M For Murder*, a nicely dry performance he had previously given in the stage version. He was excellent, too, in Hitchcock's *To Catch A Thief*, and among his many other films were *Next of Kin, Sabrina Fair, The Solid Gold Cadillac, Island In the Sun* and *Witness For the Prosecution*.

He married Beatrice Helen Blanchard.

PREBENDARY TOM KERFOOT

Prebendary Tom Kerfoot, OBE, who died on April 23 at the age of 74, was a former General Secretary of The Missions to Seamen and the first General Secretary of the International Christian Maritime Association, which he helped set up in Rotterdam in 1969.

Born in Rainford, Lancashire he was educated at Upholland Grammar School and was *ordained in the Diocese* of Liverpool in 1933. He was successively assistant curate in the parishes of St Thomas, Wigan, and Farnworth before joining The Missions to Seamen as organizing secretary for the North-West Division and assistant chaplain for the port of Manchester.

He earned a high reputation as a chaplain in the ports of Manchester, Yokohama and Kobe, Durban and Cape Town and in 1948 he came back to England to become a Superintendant at headquarters. In 1959 he became Deputy General Secretary and in 1969, General Secretary, a position he held for seven years.

He was made a prebendary of St Paul's Cathederal in 1972 and an OBE in 1976.

He was made a freeman of the City of London in November last year and a few days later, in December, was admitted to the livery of the Worshipful Company of Innholders.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Correction
The obituary of Professor Gladwin Buttle, OBE published *yesterday should have said that* he married in 1936, not 1963.

Sale room

Art Deco glass sculpture fetches £14,275 in Geneva

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A two-foot chunk of unevenly shaped clear glass with a carved face emerging from it, the work of Aristide-Michel Colotte, proved the most sought after item in Christie's main spring auction of Art Nouveau and Art Deco in Geneva on Sunday. An American dealer carried it off for 46,000 Swiss francs (estimate 15,000–18,000 francs), or £14,275.

Colotte was born in Baccharat in 1885 and died in 1959. He worked in Nancy as a glass sculptor, engraver and jeweller. His massive glass sculptures, with their evocation of the Art Deco spirit, have long been his most prized works.

His distinguished predecessor, Emile Galle, however, appears to be gently slipping from favour. Christie's failed to sell the two most important pieces in the sale. A *marqueterie de verre* vase of slender, tentacled form, reminscent of a squid, with engraved and applied decoration in soft colours, failed to find a buyer and was bought in at 70,000 francs.

The sale was only sporadically successful and Christie's glumly reported that there were "no trend-setting prices". Sales amounted to £206,434, with an unusual 42 per cent left unsold.

The one area of strength which took the auctioneers by surprise was a group of bronze animals and birds cast after models by Francois Pompon at the Valsuani foundry. A seven-inch owl made an astonishing 17,050 francs (estimate 500-800 francs) or £5,230, nine-imch hippopotamus 11,000 francs (estimate 400-700 francs), a six-inch pig 11,000 francs (estimate 400-500 francs), or £3,416, and a six-inch marabout 8,800 francs (estimate 400-600 francs), or £2,732.

Christie's continued their series of Geneva sales yesterday with a sale of important European porcelain totalling £174,780, with 11 per cent unsold.

The porcelain snuffboxes proved the big money spinners, with a Meissen box of about 1730 painted with delicate cartouches of river and harbour scenes peopled with colourful Turkish figures at 55,000 francs (estimate 25,000-30,000 francs), or £17,080.

Colombine's unlaced corsage as she receives the drunken advances of Harlequin carried another finely painted Meissen box of about 1745 to 44,000 francs (estimate 25,000-35,000 francs), or £13,664.

Sotheby's held the first two sessions of one of their new marathon 1,001-lot book sales and had clearly failed to appreciate the fascination for stamp collectors of a group of letters sent home from the second Afghan war by a Lieutenant Alastair Cambell; 26 letters with 24 envelopes made £2,035 (estimate £200-£250).

An early photograph of Sir Winston Churchill also ran well beyond expectations to sell for £1,100 (estimate £350-£400). It was posed in Cairo.

Churchill is shown in uniform with some stage rocks beside him. He has signed the photograph and dated it September 2, 1898. That was the day of the battle of Omdurman; Churchill's participation in the last great cavalry charge by the 21st Lancers was one of the most celebrated incidents in his early life.

The carved glass face by Aristide-Michel Colotte which was sold for £14,275 in Geneva.

Church news

Bishops to meet on Catholics joining council

By Robert Nowell

The possibility of Roman Catholic membership of the British Council of Churches, on which Roman Catholic observers have been present since 1967, will be discussed at a meeting of English and Welsh church leaders next January.

This will be the formal conference to which, last November, the Roman Catholics Bishops of England and Wales invited other church leaders in order to consider, among other things, their reservations about becoming full members of the council.

In addition the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, in his capacity as president of the council, and Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, are jointly inviting a group of church leaders for three days' prayer and reflection on unity at Canterbury next April 6.

The January meeting will take place within the framework of a special session of the bishops' conference. It will be held at New Hall, Chelmsford, from January 9 to 12, and will discuss "the Catholic Church and church unity, present and future plans".

Appointments
The Rev C E Blankenship, Parish Priest, St Philip with St Bartholomew, Battersea, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, St Philip with St Bartholomew, Battersea, same diocese.
The Rev L H Campbell, Naval Director, RAF Chaplains' School, to be Rector, Brancaster with Burnham Deepdale and Titchwell, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev W A Canham, Vicar, St Peter, Tadley, diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar, St Luke, Winton, Bournemouth, same diocese.
The Rev A A Clements, Curate, Wokingham, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar, Felton, diocese of Newcastle.
The Rev A Coleman, Chaplain, Missions to Seamen, Shoreham Harbour, diocese of Chichester, to be Rector, Gunness with Burringham, diocese of Lincoln.
The Rev G H Earney, Team Vicar, Battle Hill in Willington Team Ministry, diocese of Newcastle, to be Team Rector of Willington Team Ministry, same diocese.
The Rev I Gammell, Assistant priest, St Stephen and St Wulstan, Selly Park, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar, St Christopher, Leicester, diocese of Leicester.
The Rev D Griggs, Parish Priest, St Mary-le-Park, Battersea, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, St Mary-le-Park, Battersea, same diocese.
The Rev Canon J D Hayden, Honorary Canon of Mount Kilimanjaro, and Home Secretary of USCL in the Feed the Minds Partnership, and licensed to officiate in the diocese of Guildford, to be Team Vicar in the parish of St Mary Stoke with St Peter and St Mary Quay, Ipswich, with special responsibility for the Stoke Park area, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev A M Hirst, Assistant Curate, Coity with Nolton, Bridgend, diocese of Llandaf, to be Rector, Hallaton with Horninghold and Allexton, Tugby and East Norton, diocese of Leicester.
The Rev N Hulme, Vicar, Moulton, diocese of Lincoln to be Vicar, Earl Shilton with Elmsthorpe, diocese of Leicester.
The Rev R H Jennings, Team Vicar, Scunthorpe, Bottesford with Ashby Team Ministry, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar, Witney Team Ministry, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev M A Hart, Parish Priest, St Luke, Eltham Park, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, St Luke, Eltham Park, same diocese.
The Rev C Lowson, Priest in charge, Holy Trinity, Eltham, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, Holy Trinity, Eltham, same diocese.
The Rev J E Neal, Parish Priest, St Barnabas, Eltham, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, St Barnabas, Eltham, same diocese.
The Rev I H Owers, Parish Priest, Christ Church with St Andrew and St Michael, East Greenwich, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, Christ Church with St Andrew and St Michael, East Greenwich, same diocese.
The Rev G L Pattison, Priest in charge, St Philip and St James, Kimblesworth, diocese of Durham, to be Rector of Badwell Ash, with Great Ashfield, Stowlangtoft, with Langham and Hunston, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev S V Prins, Vicar, Humshaugh and Priest in charge, Simonburn and Wark, diocese of Newcastle, to be Rural Dean, Bellingham Deanery, same diocese.
The Rev C J Rees, Vicar, St John Evangelist, *Lostock Gralam, diocese* of Chester, to be Rector, St Wilfrid, Davenham, same diocese.
The Rev G H McN Shelford, Priest in charge, Nettleton with Littleton Drew, diocese of Bristol, to be Chaplain to Countess Mountbatten House, Southampton, diocese of Winchester.
The Rev C R Smith, Assistant Curate, Maybush, Southampton, diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar of the Candover Valley, Brown with Chilton Candover and Northington with Swarraton and Preston Candover with Nutley and Bradley, same diocese.
The Rev D L Stevens, Vicar, St Faith and St Martin, Lincoln, diocese of Lincoln, to be Assistant Curate, Newton Abbott, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev A Wadge, Vicar, Holy Trinity, Drybrook, diocese of Gloucester, to be Chaplain to Gresham's School, Holt.
The Rev P P F Ward, Vicar, St John, Fishponds, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar, St Mary, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness, diocese of Carlisle.
The Rev A G Woods, Priest in charge, Charminster, diocese of Salisbury, to be also Priest in charge, Stinsford, same diocese.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev R W Barrett, Vicar, The Bassingham Group, diocese of Lincoln, to retire on April 30, 1983.
The Rev J G L Collyer, Priest in charge, Copdock with Washbrook, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to resign on May 31, 1983.
The Rev P R M Corser, Rector, Claypole, diocese of Lincoln, to retire on June 30, 1983.
The Rev F J Griggs, Priest in charge, Frating with Thorrington, diocese of Chelmsford, to retire on September 21, 1983.
The Rev S G Harris, Vicar, Helpringham with Hale, diocese of Lincoln, to retire on June 1, 1983.
The Rev H J Moorhouse, Rector, Vange, diocese of Chelmsford, to retire on September 30, 1983.
The Ven D J Smith, Vicar, Felton, diocese of Newcastle, to resign on June 30, 1983.
The Rev H Treble, Vicar, Barkingside, St Cedd, diocese of Chelmsford, to retire on April 30, 1983.
The Dean of Manchester, the Very Reverend Alfred Jowett, has announced his retirement as from a date to be arranged in autumn 1983. He was appointed to the Deanery in 1964. The Dean was a member of the Community Relations Commission from 1968 to 1977 and deputy chairman from 1972.

Church in Wales
Appointments
The Rev J T E Davies, Rector of the Rectorial Benefice of Cwmbran, to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Saint Woolos, diocese of Monmouth.
The Rev A J Prescott, general secretary of the Additional Curates Society, to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Saint Woolos, diocese of Monmouth.
The Rev F W Begley, Vicar of St Dyfrig with St Samson, Cardiff, Diocese of Llandaff, to be Rector of Llanwenarth Ultra (Govilon).
The Rev D A G Hathaway, Vicar of St Matthew's, Newport, Gwent, to be Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Abertillery.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 690.2, down 4.2
FT Gilts: 81.82, down 0.4
FT All Share: 427.88, down 1.23
Bargains: 21,441
Tring Hall USM Index: 169.8, down 0.7
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones, 8,719, up 31.11
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index, 967.62, down 19.09
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average 1228.62, down 3.97

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5670, down 1.10
Index 84.2, down 0.5
DM 3.8175, down 0.375
FrF 11.50, down 0.1150
Yen 364.75, down 6.0
Dollar
Index 121.7, down 0.3
DM 2.4345, down 67pts
Gold
$434.50, up $2.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $434
Sterling $1.5690

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank $10^{3}/_{16}$-$10^{1}/_{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $8^{11}/_{16}$-$8^{13}/_{16}$
3 month DM $5^{1}/_{16}$-$4^{15}/_{16}$
3 month FrFr $14^{3}/_{4}$-$14^{1}/_{2}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling *Export Finance Scheme IV* Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Benn Bros 200p, up 10p
Cornell 126p, up 13p
Davies & N'man 208p, up 10p
Mettoy 41p, up 3p
Polly Peck £16½ up £2½
Sainsbury 401p, up 18p
BICC 245p, down 8p
Blue Circle 453p, down 13p
Brit & Common 800p, down 10p
Fisons 633p, down 10p
House of Fraser 184p, down 16p
UEI 269p, down 14p

TODAY

Interims: Aaronson, Associated Paper, Baggeridge Bridge, Federick Cooper, J Hepworth & Sons, Smith & Nephew (quarterly), United Wire
Finals: Barr & Wallace Arnold, Belgrave (Blackheath), Commercial Union, Costain Group, Crystalate Holdings, Edith, Maurice James Industries, More O'Ferrall, Rotaflex, Shires Investments
Economic statistics: Retail sales (March, final), credit business (March), Wholesale Price index numbers (April, provisional), London clearing banks' monthly statement, provisional estimates on monetary aggregates.

BA talks on new aircraft

British Airways is negotiating with the world's three leading aircraft manufacturers for replacements for its ageing Trident fleet, a move that ould cost between £300m and £400m for at least 15 new aircraft after 1986.

The state-owned airline would not comment yesterday on a weekend report that it was negotiating a £1,000m deal with Airbus Industrie, the European consortium in which British Aerospace has a 20 per cent stake, to lease rivals' jets until the proposed Airbus A320 150-seater comes off the production lines in 1988. A spokesman said that BA was talking with Airbus, McDonnell Douglas and Boeing and no decisions had yet been taken.

● USM STAKE: Mr Mark Watson-Mitchell and Mr Barry Hersh, who run the stock market tip sheet, *USM Investor*, have acquired an option to buy a 25.3 per cent stake in the London sheet metal fabricator, VW, which has had its shares traded on the unlisted securities market since late 1981.

● BTR SUPPORT: Shareholders in BTR yesterday gave overwhelming support to their company's bid for Thomas Tilling. More than 30 million votes were cast in favour of the increase in capital needed for the bid. About 750,000 votes went against the motion. More than half of those are believed to be owned by the Thomas Tilling Pension Fund, or companies associated with the Tilling group.

● GULF GO-AHEAD: The Swedish Government has agreed to let the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation buy the Swedish marketing assets of Gulf Oil.

Wall St slips as recovery falters

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – stocks were lower yesterday after an attempt to completely overcome their sharp early fall failed.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down about 3½ points. Its drop of 9 at the start had been reduced to a loss of about a point before the recovery faltered.

Declines were 4-to-3 over advances in active trading.

Mr Tom Epperson, research director at Howard Weil Labouisse Friedrichs in New Orleans, said: "It is the aggressive buyers who have the substantial profits."

International Business Machines was off ½ at 117⅛; **American Telephone & Telegraph** off ⅜ at 69⅛; *Digital* **Equipment** up ⅛ to 120⅞; **Boise Cascade** up ⅛ at 45; **Union Pacific** off ¼ at 57¾; **Texas Instruments** down 2⅛ at 155; **General Motors** off ⅜ at 69¾; *and Federal Express down* 1¾ to 84¼.

Appeal to summit over poor

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The Overseas Development Council yesterday urged the heads of the seven summit nations to consider the urgent needs of the developing world.

Mr Robert McNamara, chairman of the council and the former head of the World Bank, said the board feared that the "*world's financial and trading* systems are in danger of unravelling".

The rich nations, he said, must prevent global recession by targetting more resources for poorer countries.

This was an issue which should be a priority item on the agenda at Williamsburg, Virginia, the council said, echoing a call last weekend by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, that greater emphasis be placed on Third World recovery.

Mr Trudeau said: "I will urge my summit colleagues to address the need for fully adequate financial flows to sustain Third World recovery."

The council, noting that the developing countries will not be represented at the Williamsburg meeting, urged a similar course of action which they said was an important part of the solution to world's economic problems.

Describing developing nations as a "strategic link" to growth in Western economies, the council urged heads of state to adopt a specific set of policy initiatives at the summit including:

● A firm committment to increased resources for the International Development Association with or without participation by the United States which has demonstrated a failure to meet its pledged commitments resulting in a likely reduction if 35 per cent to 40 per cent in Ida's funds.

Brighter prospects in North America raise hopes for sustained growth

TI chairman confirms engineers' optimism on economic recovery

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet were given a confidence-boosting economic prediction yesterday from the normally reticent and depressed engineering industry to coincide with the General Election announcement.

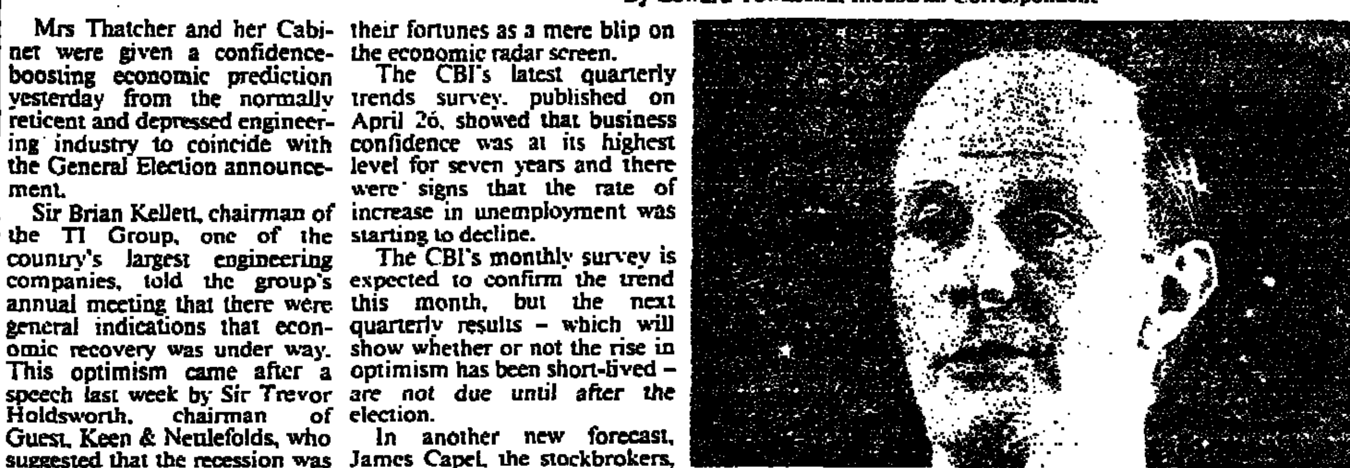
Sir Brian Kellett, chairman of the TI Group, one of the country's largest engineering companies, told the group's annual meeting that there were general indications that economic recovery was under way. This optimism came after a speech last week by Sir Trevor Holdsworth, chairman of Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, who suggested that the recession was ending.

Such remarks, from the top men of two important "bell wether" manufacturing companies, confirm the rise in business confidence being witnessed by the Confederation of British Industry and give a clear *indication that business leaders* do not regard the upturn in their fortunes as a mere blip on the economic radar screen.

The CBI's latest quarterly trends survey, published on April 26, showed that business confidence was at its highest level for seven years and there were signs that the rate of increase in unemployment was starting to decline.

The CBI's monthly survey is expected to confirm the trend this month, but the next quarterly results – which will show whether or not the rise in optimism has been short-lived – are not due until after the election.

In another new forecast, James Capel, the stockbrokers, confirm that Europe and the US are beginning to pull out of the recession caused by the second oil shock. As a result, world trade should now grow by a healthy 3 to 4 per cent this year and be at least as robust next year. However, this assumes *that action is taken to curb high* interest rates and Third World debt problems, which may otherwise slow the recovery in world trade next year.


Sir Brian Kellett: consumer sales buoyant

Sir Brian, whose company made pretax profits of £4.7m last year compared with a loss of £10.3m in 1981, said the economic prospects in North America were now more favourable, although the benefit from the weak sterling exchange rate, so helpful to the company's international competitiveness, had been significantly reduced since November.

Overall, TI expect the profits increase in the first half of 1983 to match the level of the first half of last year and to show further progress in the second half of the current year.

Profit-taking hits sterling

Sterling fell from over $1.58 to $1.5785 on news of the election. It has been bought over the last few weeks in expectation of a June poll but *buyers decided to take profits* before the expected date anyway.

Some dealers also said the market feared that the election might mean further base rate cuts. Last week sterling had been trading at around $1.585, the highest levels since January.

Sterling is likely to be vulnerable to opinion poll results during the run-up to the election

Average Annualized Rates of Return on Pension Funds	1978-82 %pa	1979-82 %pa	1980-82 %pa	1981-82 %pa	1982 %
Average portfolios monitered by Cubic Wood	16.8	19.5	23.0	21.0	31.7
Retail Price Index	*11.5*	*12.2*	*10.4*	*8.5*	*5.2*
National Average Earnings Index	13.6	13.5	11.5	9.2	8.0

Better pension deals possible, survey says

Companies could afford to index-link pensioners' benefits without incurring crippling costs because of the surpluses being earned by pension funds, according to pension consultants Cubie Wood.

In their latest review of pension schemes they say: "Investment returns of most private sector pension funds have so consistently outpaced inflation over recent years that companies can now consider index-linked of retirement benefits without committing themselves to excessive, and open-ended costs."

This is the second important survey in recent weeks to highlight the huge surpluses building up in pension funds. Earlier, stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie, came to a similar conclusion.

The average return on investments from 150 pension funds monitored by Cubie Wood over the past five years was 16.8 per cent a year, compared with an average rate of inflation of 11.5 per cent. Over the five years every fund in the survey managed to show a return in excess of the increases in the retail prices index.

"Most pension funds have already accepted liability for *wage inflation up to retirement.* It is now possible for them to give more serious consideration to carrying this through after retirement so that the purchasing power of the pension is maintained", Cubie Wood says.

Tony Fox

Tricentrol's Tony Fox dies

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The management crisis at Tricentrol, the exploration company, has intensified with the death yesterday of Mr Tony Fox, the company's long-serving head of exploration.

Mr Fox, aged 62, had been promoted to the new post of managing director for exploration and production only seven weeks ago after the abrupt resignation of Mr Graham Hearne as chief executive.

He had been with Tricentrol since 1972 and was appointed a board director in 1978. Although he had been planning to retire for some time, he was persuaded to stay on as an interim measure to coordinate Tricentrol's exploration.

The company is now being run directly again by Mr James Longcroft, its Tax-exile chairman, *and the hunt will be on for* two new managing directors, one to replace Mr Fox and the other to fill the vacant post of finance director.

No BP bid for Wytch Farm

British Petroleum has decided not to exercise its option to make a matching bid for Wytch Farm, the Dorset oil field which British Gas is being forced to sell under Government pressure.

The decision leaves the way open for the corporation's 50 per cent stake to be bought by the Dorset Group, a consortium of five British oil companies led by Tricentrol and including Carless Capel, Clyde Petroleum, Premier Consolidated and Gas and Oil Acreage. Its bid is worth an estimated £180m to £200m.

It seems unlikely, however, that the final contract can be signed before the general election, and its completion is therefore dependent on the Conservatives winning their second term.

Double setback for £26m brewery bid

By Andrew Cornelius

Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries yesterday refused to concede defeat in its £26m battle to take control of rival Midlands group, Davenports Brewery (Holdings) despite a double blow to its hopes.

The first came when the seven trustees of Baron Davenports Charity Trust, which holds a critical 29.9 per cent stake in Davenports, said that they would not be accepting the Wolverhampton takeover terms.

A second came when Davenports published its interim figures for the half-year to April 2, which show the group on target for its forecast pretax profits of £2.1m for 1983, to match the profits achieved in 1982.

Interim pretax profit at Davenports was £1.1m against £624,000 at the same stage last year, on a turnover of £16.6m, which was up by £3.6m on *1982.*

Mr Neville Frost, managing director of Davenports, claims profit figures show the company is achieving the turn round it *promised shareholders. Daven*ports' beer sales are increasing in the first half of the year while nationally beer sales have decreased.

However, Wolverhampton's advisors last night still had faith in the takeover bid which, if successful, would create a brewery with a Midlands stronghold of more than 800 public houses.

Wolverhampton owns 10 per cent of the Davenports share capital and has so far received acceptances from shareholders with a further 1.17 per cent of the Davenports share capital. But last night it was clear that Wolverhampton will win acceptances which will give it control of almost 30 per cent of the Davenports share capital, including a vital acceptance from Britannic Assurance which holds a 10 per cent stake in Davenports.

If Wolverhampton acceptances by today's 3pm closing time the offer terms are likley to be extended for a further two weeks to allow further discussions with the Baron Davenports Charity Trust, which might lead to a change of heart *by the trustees.*

Victory for Fraser board

By Jeremy Warner

The main House of Fraser board has won, by a bigger margin than had been expected, the first leg of the battle with Lonrho over whether Harrods should be split from the rest of the department stores group.

About 65.66 million votes from 13,576 shareholders were polled at a shareholders meeting in Glasgow last Friday in favour of the board's resolution that Harrods remain in the group and expressing confidence in the board, and 63.82 million votes from 2,067 shareholders were against.

Professor Roland Smith, the Fraser chairman, said yesterday: "Six times as many shareholders voted for the House of Fraser as for Lonrho."

But, Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, said: "You might just as well say that the board won a vote of confidence in itself by a very small margin. By any standards that cannot be a good result for the board".

Shareholders are due to meet again on June 30 to vote on a Lonrho resolution which simply asks the board to demerge the Knightsbridge store.

BOC Group in $100m bond issue

By Michael Prest

BOC Group, one of Britain's leading industrial companies, has reinforced its reputation for relatively adventurous fundraising by announcing a $100m Eurobond issue. The issue comes hard on the heels of April's £50m bulldog appeal

That paper offered investors an 11.75 per cent coupon. But the latest terms are tighter. BOC is asking the market to accept a coupon of 10.75 per cent, with a maturity of 10 years and the right to call the issue after seven years at 101 per cent of issue price. The issue price is at par.

In the grey market yesterday, however, the issue was trading at a discount of about 1⅞. But bond dealers pointed out that this is common and does not reflect badly on the paper's rating. *BOC's half-year results* are to be published on Thursday. Pretax profits last year were £103m.

BOC says that the issue will go to restructuring its debt away *from floating rate obligations to* fixed rate. When the full proceeds of the issue have been absorbed about 80 per cent of the company's debt will be on fixed terms.

OECD smoothes way for summit

From Frances Williams, Paris

The United States and Europe yesterday agreed to patch up their differences on East-West trade in an effort to smooth the path of the forthcoming summit of heads of government in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, in a statement at the meeting of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, pointedly refrained from urging new restraints on the European allies. He merely asked that governments should not artificially boost trade with the East through subsidies or other means.

In turn, European ministers held back from the attack on the Reagan Administration's plans to impose penalties on firms outside the United States contravening American sanctions on sensitive exports to Eastern block countries.

The subject will, however, be raised in bilateral meetings between ministers during the two-day session.

Economic, foreign and trade ministers had before them a confidential review of East-West trade from the OECD Secretariat concluding that such trade is, with some exceptions, of marginal economic importance to the industrial countries.

The report's conclusions – that in general governments should not interfere with the normal working of private trade – were warmly welcomed by ministers, including Mr Shultz though he called for the OECD to monitor East-West trade development on a continuing basis.

Ford Sierra and helicopter among design awards

£1 flexible clip invention is prize-winner

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Dandy Clip, a revolutionary plastic fastener, which can also be used as a temporary vice, the world's first multi-angle spirit level and some mind-bending puzzles were among 27 annual Design Council awards presented by the Duke of Edinburgh yesterday in Cardiff.

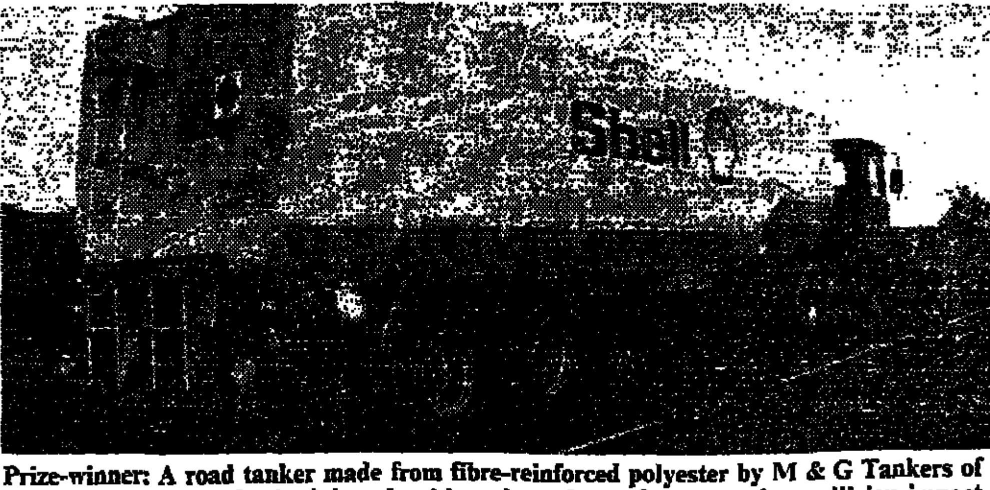
Industrial heavyweights collecting awards included Westland Helicopters for a new-generation transport helicopter, Ford for its Sierra car, Rolls-Royce for its vector-thrust Pegasus jet engine, LancerBoss for a range of front lift trucks and Standard Telephones & Cables for an electronic teleprinter.

Mr Peter Huxtable, an art and science master at Abberley School, near Worcester, invented the Dandy Clip which is a multi-purpose clamping fastener adjusted by a nut and collar.

It is already in production at Bilston, in the West Midlands, with 700,000 already sold at a £1 each. An order has come in from Holland for 1 million clips.

New tooling is stepping up production capacity from 250,000 to 1 million a month.

Mr Huxtable, who has no plans to leave teaching, says he is working on another idea which should soon lead to a commercial launch. He said: "I am one of those people who have always wanted to invent something."



Prize-winner: A road tanker made from fibre-reinforced polyester by M & G Tankers of Stourbridge. Its body is injected with polyurethane foam to give collision-impact resistance and increased fire protection. The judges said it was a breakthrough in transporting hazardous materials.

The idea for the Dandy clip began in Mr Huxtable's bathroom when he was conjuring up schemes for a high pressure water hose for cleaning teeth.

The multi-angle spirit level with a single "bubble" chamber is made by Rabone Chesterman, of Birmingham, and costs under £3.

The awards in full: Electronic flash generator by Bownes Sales & Service, London; fly fishing reel by British Fly Reels, Falmouth, Cornwall; spirit level by Rabone Chesterman, Birmingham; plastic clip by Wonderclip, Bilston, West Midlands; Mindbender puzzles by Loncraine Broxton & Partners, Stamford, Lincs; greeting cards by *Millimetre, London;* Yuki travel goods by Papworth Industries, Cambridge; *hand-decorated tiles by* Sally Anderson (Ceramics), Harlow, Essex; wallcoverings by House of Mayfair, Cramlington, Nothumberland; call connect system by British Telecom; frontlift trucks by LancerBros Leighton Buzzard, Beds; turbofan engine, Rolls-Royce; Perfector electronic teleprinter by Standard Telephones & Cables, Brighton; machining centre by Wadkin Machine Tools, Leicester; 30 series helicopter by Westland Helicopters, Yeovil, Somerset; compressor by APV Hall Products, Dartford, Kent; waterproofing system by Expandite, London; test leads by Greenpar Connectors; Harlow, Essex; fasteners by Rota-Bolt, Dudley, West midlands; diaphragm valve by Waterfield Valves, Romsey, Hants; car safety seat by Britax Excelsior, Byfleet, Surrey; Sierra be Ford Motor fuel pump test stand by Leslie Hartridge, Buckingham; visual field analyser by Clement Clarke International, Harlow, Essex; portable syringe by Graseby Medical, Watford, Herts; blood glucose monitor by Hypoguard, Woodbridge, Suffolk; suspension bed by Mecanaids, *Gloucester.* Commendation for prototypes: Mr Bill Gornall, Preston, Lancs for multi-angle tool system and M & G Tankers, Stourbridge, West Midlands, for a FRP (fibre reinforced polyester) road tanker.

City Comment

Staying away from S Africa

If there is one thing Britain's pension fund managers are not interested in at the moment, it is piling money into South African investment. To start with, British investors traditionally have disproportionate holdings in a country which has long been losing significance.

So, however much they may detest interference with their freedom of action, the funds are likely to have some sympathy with the TUC's new guidelines to pension fund trustees on South Africa. These urge union trustees to propose their funds make no new investments in South African securities or property and, less abruptly, that funds might run down existing investments.

The TUC has abandoned an overtly political approach that would fall foul of the principle of investing in the best interests of members. Instead, it argues more subtly that "such investments are not prudent due to the inherent and increasing political instability of the country, and, therefore, not in the interests of their members."

But if South Africa is unattractive on investment grounds, then guidelines become a totem-like irrelevance.

The TUC urges that when funds invest in *international companies with* South Africa interests, trustees should ensure their labour practices follow EEC guidelines. One *concerned American fund* had to send an observer on a five week trip to make any claim to monitoring stand up.

The main *direct interest* is South Africa is gold shares. In other circumstances, barring these might really affect fund member. *But the TUC* guidelines would not affect investment in bullion, which is just as good for South Africa but earn no *income for fund members.*

IMF backs $4.3bn package for Chile

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The International Monetary Fund yesterday backed a $4.3bn rescheduling package for Chile at a meeting between Chilean officials and representatives of about 90 European banks in London.

Mr William Dale, deputy managing director of the IMF, told bankers that Chile had the IMF's "full support". He said the IMF would release funds *promised to Chile earlier in the* year as soon as the commercial banks agreed to the refinancing.

Yesterday's meeting was also attended by Mr Alan Crawford, a Bank of England adviser. It followed a similar meeting in New York last week. Senor Carlos Caceres, Chilean finance minister, gave details of the package and Chile's recent economic performance. He also emphasized that short-term trade-related debts would be included in the refinancing.

Although Chile has refused to give a state guarantee for private sector corporate debts, bankers were encouraged by Senor Caceres' statement that his government regarded its assurances on these debts as an obligation.

There are hopes that agreement on the Chilean package will be relatively smooth.

Bankers were also meeting in New York yesterday in a further attempt to reach agreement on *restoring interbank lines to* Brazilian banks.

The Bank for International Settlements, which met yesterday in Basle, has provided Hungary with a further $100m *of short-term bridging finance.* The loan was provided last month to tide Hungary over until it can draw further finance from the International Monetary Fund.

Central bank governors in Basle were expected to give formal consideration for the first time yesterday to a revised Basle Concordat, laying down supervisory responsibilities for central banks. The new Concordat, restates how responsibility should be divided in supervising liquidity and solvency problems arising in international banks or their subsidiaries.

The Concorday, originally drawn up in 1974, has been revised following the acrimony over Banco Ambrosiano

French policies strain links with US banks

Paris (NYT) – Strains have been developing between leading American banks and the French Government, mainly as a result of France's economic problems, according to American bankers here.

Superficially, the controversy centres on the French attempt to require American banks to continue lending to ailing French companies.

The troubles go considerably deeper, however. Earlier this year, the Morgan Guaranty Trust and Citibank decided not to participate in a relatively small loan to Credit National, government-owned financing agency.

The problem was technical *but it created doubts whether* France will be able to raise huge loans from the international banking market, such as the $4bn (£2.5bn) loan it obtained last autumn.

Morgan and Citibank insisted on the inclusion of two clauses, cross default and *Parri-passu.*

Under the first, France, as guarantor of the loan, would have had to agree that if it were to go into default on any other loan it would be considered to be in default on the Credit National loan.

The *Parri-passu* clause would require France to give the Credit National lenders as good conditions as France might give to any other credir. Thus, if France were to borrow from, say, the West German Government, and put up gold as collateral,

France refused to agree to these clauses and the American banks pulled out of the credit.

American banks are also finding it difficult to make a profit on their credit activities in France. The Government here severely limits the degree to which banks may increase their credits to French companies.

This year, French banks are allowed to increase their French franc loans by less than 4 per cent, although their costs are rising by about 10 per cent. That means the banks' expenses have been rising at a muuch quicker pace than their ability to earn, at least through the extension of credit.

"The main thing affecting us is the credit ceiling", said Mr Ronald Lepes, who is in charge of the Paris branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The biggest problem, however, for leading American banks here has been the Government's policy of trying to rescue many of the nation's financially troubled companies.

COMPANY RESULTS

Fortnum and Mason
Year to 29.1.83.
Pretax profit £189,000 (£269,000).
Turnover £9.5m (£8.6m).
Net final dividend 19.72p, making 23.22p.

Tyson (Contractors)
Half-year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit £860.699 (£1.47m).
Stated earnings 16.34p (29.05p).
Turnover £24.1m (£27.3m).

Young Companies Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit £700.798 (£602,404).
Stated earnings 6.7p (6.44p).
Net final dividend 4.5p (4.2p on old cap) making 6.7p (6.4p).

Bishopsgate Trust
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit £1.3m (£1.3m).
Stated earnings 3.54p (3.58p).
Net final dividend 2.3p (making 3.5p).

McCarthy & Stone
Half-year to 28.2.83.
Pretax profit £1.25m (£1.03m).
Turnover £4.81m £2.60m).
Net interim dividend 2p (nil).

Grosvenor Group
Half-year to 31 12 82.
Pretax profit £217,000 (£214,000).
Stated earnings 7p on new cap (6.65p).
Turnover £3.82m (£5.51m).

Murray Clydesdale Investment Trust
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit £1.38m (£1.24m).
Stated earnings 2.1p as at 30.9.83.
Net final dividend 0.6p (0.5p).

British Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit £11.20m (£9.57m).
Stated earnings 11.03p (9.33p).
Net final dividend 5.8p, making 10.6p (9.2p).

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sandy McLachlan

Market takes election news calmly

There is an old stock market saw "news out. get out". Despite this, the market held up well yesterday, considering the election announcement and a weaker trend on Wall Street. At current levels, a drop of a few points is neither here nor there, and there is not much business about.

Nor is there likely to be between now and the election. As one broker said yesterday: "Anyone who wants to do anything has already done so". Unless big insitutions prepared to stake a lot of money on the election outcome, it will remain a speculators' market.

An expected Tory win is *unlikely to inspire equities, and* the odd-on investment hedge at the moment is the new index-linked gilt edged stock which is *convertible into a fixed interest* coupon.

BHS SHARE PRICE (chart: DATASTREAM; 150–230; JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR; RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX)

British Home Stores

British Home Stores
Year to 2.4.83
Pretax profit £48.9m (£42.6m)
Stated earnings 13.2p (13.0p)
Turnover £503m (£472m)
Net total dividend 5.25p (4.75p)
Share price *220p, up 2p*
Yield 3.4 per cent
Dividend payable 4.7.83

It is an open secret that the J. Sainsbury half of the Sava-Centre hypermarket business contributes more in profits from selling food than the *British Homes Stores earns* from its merchandise section.

Four weeks of extra trading after an accounting change and the absence of start-up costs meant the joint business made profits of just over £8m last year, about £4m of which go to BHS against £1.5m. The results from just five stores are impressive and a sixth is due to open at the end of this financial year in Edinburgh.

BHS's increase in total profits compares well with the results turned in last week by Marks & Spencer, but the City still believes the group has a long way to go before it catches up with M&S.

The new-style store in Harlow, Essex, could show the way *forward while the strides made* in cutting costs will continue now the electronic point of sale stock control system is operating.

Five more stores are to get the Harlow treatment, so BHS at least has extra potential compared with M&S.

Last year, merchandise – clothing – sales were up by 7.7 per cent, but up by 9.8 per cent in the second half with inflation *running at about 3.5 per cent.*

Food sales in the second half could be as much as 4 per cent down in volume with cash sales down by 1.3 per cent. Food sales were up by 1 per cent over the whole year.

BHS has higher margin convenience foods which it believes shoppers want, but so far there is little sign of improvement.

The restaurants sales are up by 8.2 per cent and BHS is experimenting with more up-market restaurants at Woking, Surrey, and Fareham, Hampshire.

Gross margins have been maintained. Investment income is up, to more than £2m, the result of more cash from better stock control.

Investors blow hot and cold on BHS. If it can get its food marketing right and get its loyal *customers to trade up it could* continue to be a potential threat to M&S. But it would be unreasonable to expect Save-Centre's very handy contribution to continue to grow at the same rate. Expect total profits of about £55m this year.

London and Liverpool

London and Liverpool Trust
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £7.2m (£1.1m)
Stated earnings 22.5p (6p)
Turnover £41.62m (£12.26m)
Net final dividend 4p making 5.5p (2.45p)
Share price 264p down 11p Yield 2-3%

Mr Jeffrey Bonas, the chairman of London and Liverpool Tust, *has learnt the art of* discretion. "I do not want to talk about the prospects of this or that part of the business. All I *want is a quiet period in which* to get on and run the business" he said yesterday. Who can blame him after a year which *saw the company first capture* the stock market's imagination and then its suspicion sending the group's shares soaring from 40p to £7 and then plunging to 264p yesterday?

The shares were propelled by market projections of the profit potential for the group's Telejector large screen video for public houses and clubs – and then knocked for six by concern over the way tha system is marketed and the quality of earnings it produces.

Figures yesterday from the group show that Telejector's ability to produce profits, at least in the short term, is indeed remarkable.

Out of group pretax profits, *which rose from £1.1m to* £7.2m after deducting £2.9m of deferred profits, half came from Trelejector from a 10 month contribution. The company's ability to maintain, let alone improve, on that profits depends largely on whether it can *continue to sell new installations* at an average of 250 a month.

***If Mr Bonas has learnt a lesson of discretion from the rise* and fall of his company's share price, so has the stock market. At 264p, where they yeild 2.3 per cent and sell at 11.7 times last year's earnings, the shares are probably unfairly rated given realistic growth prospects. But after the events of the early months of this year, the market will take a while to learn fairness.**

United Newspapers

Although the usual advice in any bid is to sit tight, shareholders in United Newspapers should take a long hard look at their investment.

United's board, which is bidding for Benn Brothers, is in a difficult position. Its first offer of seven shares for every 10 Benn ordinary has been eclipsed by a rival offer from Extel.

But for United to increase the *offer could prove costly. Under* its original terms it already faced a dilution of taxed earnings per share of 16 per cent, and to increase the offer enough to beat Extel might mean a bid of nine United for every 10 of Benn, which would increase earnings dilution to nearer 20 per cent.

It looks like the old "Catch 22" bid situation: raising the bid could pull down the United *Newspapers price so that the* bid price does not improve by much, while the shareholders of the offeror company are suffering unnecessarily. That means a sell recommendation on United Newspapers unless it withdraws gracefully.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Akroyd & Smithers:** Akroyd & Smithers the London stockjobbers reported lower profits for the half year to April 8, 1983, in spite of the *buoyant stock market.*

Profit before tax fell to £9.4m for a 27-week period compared with £10.6m for the 1982 half year.

At the after-tax level, the firm made £4.7m against £5.6m. The dividend is an unchanged 4p per share.

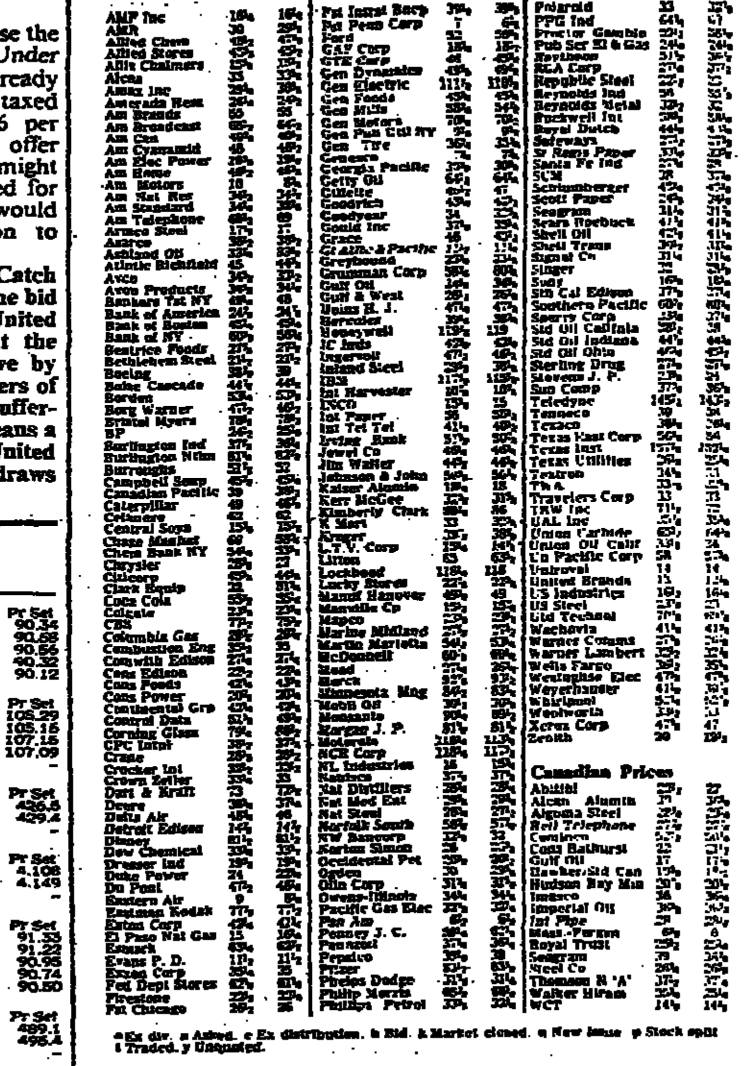
The firm confirmed that it has received the interest on money owed to it by the liquidator of Hedderwick, Stirling, Grumbar the hammered stockbroking firm, which settles its claims against the firm in full.

● **Brotherhood:** Acceptances of the offers by a subsidiary of Thermo Electron for Brotherhood *have been received from* the holders of 3,412,198 ordianry shares in Brotherhood (75.56 per cent) and 156,641 preference share holders (94.93 per cent). Thermo held 6.99 per cent of the ordinary shares in Brotherhood before the announcement of the offers. These *shares will be tendered for the cash* offer. Including these shares, the acceptances to date are therefore 82.55 per cent for the ordinary 94.93 per cent for the preference.

● **Coleman Milne:** Coleman Milne has reached agreement with the shareholders of Woodall Nicholson *for the acquisition of the whole of* the company's issued share capital. The acquisition is to be funded by the issue to the vendors of 848,583 ordinary shares, which have been placed on their behalf by Capel Cure Myers at 57½p and by approximately £235,000 cash.

● **Pentland Investment Trust:** acceptances of the offers on behalf of Throgmorton Trust to acquire the whole of the ordinary share capital of Pentland *not already held* by Throgmorton have been received *in respect of* 4,3000.517 ordinary shares (24.65 per cent) which, together with the 4,257,227 ordinary already held by Throgmorton, amounts to 49.06 per cent of Pentlands ordinary share capital.

WALL STREET



	May 6	May 5		May 6	May 5		May 6	May 5
AMP Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Polaroid	33	[illegible]

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1124.00-1125.00	1112.50-13.50
Three months	1149 00-1149.50	1137.50-38.00
Standard cath (copper)	–	–
Cash	1090 00-1092.00	1078-80 00
Three months	1118.00-1119.00	1107-8.00
Tin: cash	8635-8640	8650-55
Three months	8660-8665	8650-55
Lead: cash	281.50-282.50	277-78.00
Three months	292.00-292.50	278-88.00
Zinc: cash	479.00-480.00	463.50-64.00
Three months	488.00-489.00	475.50-76.00
Silver cash	805.5-806.5	785.5-86.5
Three months	825.0-826.0	805.0-8 5
Aluminium: cash	893.00-894.00	870.50-71.00
Three months	919.50-920.00	895.50-96.00
Nickel cash	3235-3245	3170-75
Three months	3325-3330	3255-60

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade) 20,450 tonnes; Standard cathodes: nil tonnes; Tin (standard) 1,165 tonnes; Lead: 24,450 tonnes; Zinc: 4,160 tonnes; Silver: 76 lots of 10,000 ozs. each; Aluminium: 9,825 tonnes; Nickel: 672 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. $ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. $ per oz.

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Aug	145.10-145.20	141.45-141.50
Oct	152.10-152.25	148.25-148.60
Dec	157.40-157.75	153.00-153.25
March	164.00-164.25	160.25-160.60
May	168.00-169.00	164 75-165 00

Sales: 3.362 lots.

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	nil	430
Aug	446-449	445-447
Oct	445-449	444-447
Dec	446-448	440-447
Jan	448-450	442-447
March	453-463	451-455

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
June	139.50-141.00	141.10-141.50
Aug	140.60-141.00	142.00-142.50
Oct	145.50-146 10	146.00-147.00
Dec	151.50-152.10	152.00-153.50
Feb	155.10-156.50	156.00-158.50
April	156.00-157.00	156.50-161.00
June	156.50-160.00	156.50-161.00

Sales: 25 lots.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	239 00-138.25	
June	234.75-234.50	
July	233.50-233.25	
Aug	234.50-234.25	
Sept	236.25-235.75	
Oct	238.75-238.25	
Nov	241.50-240.50	
Dec	244.50-243.00	
Jan	249.00-244.00	

Sales: 0.000 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	$435.00-$433.0	$431.00-432.00
June	$436.20-436.10	$434.10-434.30
July	$440.00-439.00	$437.50-438.00
Aug	$443.00-442.50	$440.60-440.90
Sept	$446.50-445.00	$443.70-444.50
Oct	$450.00-449.50	$447.20-448.00
Nov	$453.50-451.00	$450.00-451.50

Sales: 295 lots.

***MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:** Average fatstock prices at representative markets on May 6:*
GB: Cattle, 96.43p per kg lw (+1.38).
GB: Sheep, 231.89p per kg est d c w (+3.16).
GB: Pigs, 68.97p per kg lw (+3.82).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 72.0 per cent, ave. price, 96.74p (+1.10).
Sheep nos. up 66.8 per cent, ave. price, 233.22p (-0.89).
Pig nos. up 75.4 per cent, ave. price, 68.96p (+3.90).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 6.8 per cent, ave. price, 94.92p (+1.68).
Sheep nos. down 22.6 per cent, ave. price, 215.63p (+15.96).
Pig nos. up 43.3 per cent, ave. price, 69.78p (-1.72).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	15.763	15.825	15.760	15.763
Sept	15.725	15.768	15.725	15.725
Dec	15.720	15.755	15.720	15.700

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	90.32	90.39	90.31	90.34
Sept	90.57	90.63	90.55	90.58
Dec	90.54	90.55	90.53	90.56
March	90.34	90.34	90.34	90.32
June	90.12	90.12	90.12	90.12

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	104.23	105.36	104.21	105.29
Sept	104.12	105.10	104.12	105.15
Dec	106 00	106.25	106.08	107.15
March	105.30	107.04	105.30	107.09
June	105.24	105.24	105.24	–

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	430.1	430.4	429.6	436.5
Sept	432.5	432.5	432.5	429.4
Dec	–	–	–	–

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4.122	4.125	4.120	4.108
Sept	4.163	4.163	4.160	4.149
Dec	–	–	–	–

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	91.34	91.37	91.32	91.33
Sept	91.20	91.23	91.17	91.22
Dec	90.98	90.98	90.94	90.95
March	–	–	–	90.74
June	–	–	–	90.50

Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	492.1	492.2	491.4	489.1
Sept	497.7	497.7	497.7	495.4
Dec	–	–	–	–

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
		Capel (James) Management Ltd. 100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010			
179.5	122.8	Capital Fnd (3)	177.9	189.3	2.94
117.5	88.7	Income Fnd (3)	117.5	125.0	6.73
196.4	109.3	Nth Amer Fnd	191.4	203.7	1.30
		Henderson Administration. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 217238			
79.6	58.7	Aust Trst	62.6	65.9e	1.40
129.3	86.5	Intl Dist	126.9	136.4	1.70
		Stewart Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271			
140.84	106.75	Fixed Int	140.79	148.06	..
222.90	158.60	Worldwide	222.90	224.80	..
182.18	117.84	Balanced	159.85	168.06	..
160.34	103.67	North American	160.34	168.78	..
94.70	73.40	Energy	94.12	99.08	..

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Pubs call customers back to the bar

Britain's brewers were deeply disappointed at the failure of the £8m bid by Telejector to show league soccer in pubs and clubs. It was a plan which had many in the brewing business hopeful that the missing millions of drinkers could be dragged instantly away from the fireside and back into the pubs. Now they must rely on more mundane marketing in their campaign to halt the decline in on-premise drinking.

Millions of pounds are already being spent on improving the quality of pubs. Grand Metropolitan, for example, is spending £25m on an improvement programme for its 1,600 Chef & Brewer pubs. But many observers believe it may all be happening too late. The drift away from the pub trade in favour of take-home business is still gathering pace.

The decline of the pub and the increase in drinking within the home is one of the major marketing and social phenomena of the last 10 years. As supermarkets have made it possible for beer, wine and spirits to be added to the weekly or monthly shopping list, and as weaker and cheaper brands have been introduced to take advantage of this price-sensitive trade, the proportion of alcohol sales accounted for by the "off-trade" has risen steadily.

One attempt by the brewers to stem the drift away from the pub is a radio and poster advertising campaign telling people: "You should have been in the pub last night". The posters depict a group of people enjoying themselves at the bar, while the radio adverts take the form of a man telling jokes to his mates in the pub.

When the laughter has subsided, the voice-over says: "You should have been in the pub last night, But if you weren't, there's always tonight, isn't there?" Significantly, the emphasis is on the social side of the pub and not drinks.

Individual brewers are also laying emphasis on the pub in their advertising. The firm now known as Watney Combe Reid, to emphasize the local nature of its operations as all brewers are doing in the post-Camra era, is running television advertisments on the theme "Great little pubs. A great range of beers", in which it names half a dozen different brews, thus giving the very strong impression that the pubs are free houses, even though the beers are all from the Watney stable.

The uphill nature of the task facing the brewers is graphically illustrated by an analysis of the current state of the drinks business being published this week by the market intelligence company, Mintel. This shows that the share of sales accounted for by off-licences (including supermarkets) was 28.2 per cent in 1981, worth £3,200m compared with just 20 per cent in 1971.

Total sales of alcoholic drinks in 1981 amounted to £11,350m according to Mintel, with pubs, hotels and wine bars – the "on trade" – accounting for 54.6 per cent of the business worth £6,200m. Clubs' share was 13.7 per cent, worth £1,550m, and restaurants and small hotels with "restricted" licences, allowing drink to be served with meals or to residents only accounted for 3.5 per cent, or £400m.

Mintel points out that the alcoholic drink market is notoriously difficult to measure not only because of its size, but because of a lack of market research in the catering industry and the problem of separating drink sales from other pub, club, hotel and off-licence revenue. Mintel, however, believes that its own figures give "a fair picture of the true situation".

The Mintel report clearly shows the reliance of pubs on beer, Despite the encroachment of the supermarkets, 86 per cent of all beer sold, in volume terms, is still sold through the on-trade, a far higher proportion than for any other type of alcoholic drink. White rum comes next, perhaps not surprisingly since it has been marketed as the sort of drink young people ask for when out, rather than at home, with 68 per cent of volume going through the on trade. Then comes cognac and cider, each with 60 per cent, and vodka with 57 per cent.

Every other type of drink sells in greater volume through the off-trade. Despite the rapid growth of wine bars in recent years, 80 per cent of table wine is sold through the off-trade and 70 per cent of sparkling wine. Sixty five per cent of all whisky and port, 60 per cent of dark rum and 57 per cent of gin is now sold for consumption off the premises, says Mintel.

Within the off-trade, the specialist off-licences still take over half the money spent, but supermarket and other non-specialist outlets are catching up.

In 1979, according to Mintel estimates, "other" outlets accounted for £940m of the £2,400m off-trade sales, or some 39 per cent. This had risen to almost 41 per cent by 1981, when they took £1,300m of the £3,200m total.

The specialist off-licence business is still dominated by the big brewers, with Allied (Victoria Wine), Bass (Galleon Wine and Wine Sellers) and Grand Met (Peter Dominic and Westminster Wine) each having over 500 outlets, but the average turnover in the free trade specialists such as Unwins and Liquorsave is slightly higher than in the tied houses.

"In the rest of the off-licence trade it is the multiple and Co-op grocers who have set the pace, together with Marks & Spencer," says the report. "Non-specialists have about 41 per cent of the off-trade and the multiples and Co-op have more than two-thirds of this quantity.

"Own label is becoming increasingly important, particularly for Sainsbury, which with Tesco, are the leading sellers of alcohol among the grocery multiples. Asda, Fine Fare and International are also important."

Because of the importance of the off-trade sector, Mintel has conducted its own survey, through the research firm British Market Research Bureau, into people's purchasing behaviour in these outlets.

Men and women are equally likely to buy wine to drink at home, for example, but whereas the great majority of women will buy their wine at the supermarket, a large proportion of the men will buy it at a specialist off-licence. Thirty seven per cent of both men and women buy wine, the survey shows, but of these, 22 per cent of the women will buy it at the supermarket, compared with 6 per cent at a specialist, whereas 17 per cent of the men will choose a supermarket, while 10 per cent will go to a specialist.

The specialist off-licences still account for the lion's share of off-trade spending, but more people by their take-home drinks at supermarkets, according to the research. The reason for this apparent anomaly is that the Mintel/BMRB research is designed to measure buying habits, rather than consumption.

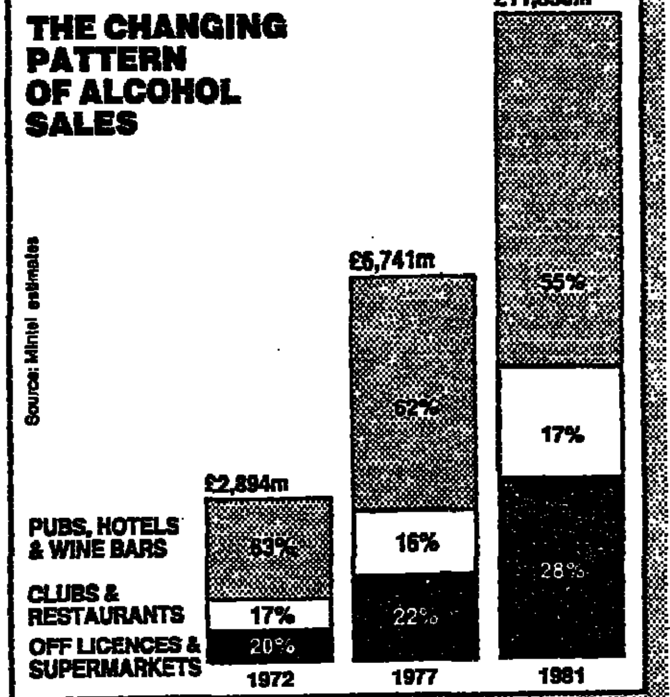
Of the 66 per cent of adults who buy any alcoholic drink for consumption at home, almost half (31 per cent) make their purchases only at a supermarket, 14 per cent shop at a specialist off-licence and 21 per cent use both.

Women, as would be expected, favour supermarkets, but the difference between their level of supermarket buying and that of men is not that pronounced. Of the 71 per cent of men who buy drink to take home, 18 per cent use only specialists, 28 per cent supermarkets and 25 per cent both.

All these findings, while scarcely new to the brewers who have their own extensive research programmes nevertheless make depressing reading for them, since they show that in every sector of the business, they are losing control of an increasing share of the market.

Add to this the threat to the tied system from the EEC and the gradual weakening of the tied system generally, and a great many marketing opportunities can be seen to be opening up. "The easing of the tie is likely to continue", says the report. "Among its implications are that it will be easier for independent (non-brewery) new lines to obtain distribution and there will be a greater scope for skilful sales companies."

The Mintel Report on Alcoholic Drinks is available from Mintel Publications, 7 Arundel Street, London, WC2 R3DR. Price £3.95



Economic notebook

Need for a lower dollar

There are signs that the overdue world recovery is at last under way. The United States' output rose by 1 per cent in the first quarter, and the business surveys in Europe are all pointing sharply upwards. Interest rates have fallen worldwide since the middle of last year, and the interest-sensitive components of demand are now responding.

However, there remains one big impediment to a sustained world recovery: the dollar has risen in real terms by more than 30 per cent since 1980, and though it fell back last autumn, it is now riding high again. A strong dollar is an impediment to growth because most raw materials, especially oil, are priced in dollars and because developing countries' debt is denominated (and serviced) in dollars. The dollar's rise since 1980 has thus pushed up the real price of oil and added to the real debt burden of developing countries.

The experience of the 1970s bears out the idea that when the world economy is strong the dollar is weak, and vice versa. In 1972-3, when world output rose by more than 16 per cent, the dollar fell by 15 per cent. The 1976 recovery, by contrast, was accompanied by a rising dollar and faltered in 1977. During the more sustained recovery of 1978-9 the dollar fell by more than 10 per cent against all other currencies. And in the present cycle the incipient recovery of 1981, which was accompanied by a sharply rising dollar, aborted.

The main reason why the dollar is so important is its effect on the real oil price. Economic recovery after the first oil crisis was made possible by a 20 per cent fall in the real oil price between 1974 and 1978. The nominal price did not change. The trick was worked by rapid world inflation and a falling dollar. The present world recession, though less acute than it was in 1974-75, has lasted longer. One reason is that oil prices in real terms were still about 10 per cent higher at the end of 1982 than in January 1980. As in the previous recession, the nominal oil price, after a sharp initial rise, had remained fairly stable.

This time, inflation has been lower and the dollar, far from falling, appreciated. That is why the dollar price of oil has come under strain. But despite the recent cuts, oil prices still have some way to fall in real terms. Given the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' difficulty in agreeing to price cuts, the necessary further reduction will be painfully slow unless the dollar falls.

Another important factor in last year's world downturn was the cutback in less developed countries imports. The problem has its origins in the rise in world short-term interest rates from an average of only 6½ per cent between 1975 and 1979 to an average of 12 per cent between 1980 and 1982. This effectively doubled the burden of debt service in developing countries at a time when their export earnings were cut by the recession and their terms of trade were worsening.

The problem has been eased considerably by the fall in interest rates during the second half of last year. But interest payments are still high in relation to export earnings, obliging the less developed countries to go on restricting imports. The restrictions proved a powerful brake on world recovery last year.

Since commodity prices, unlike oil prices, are determined in a free market, a weaker dollar would mean higher dollar prices for commodities. This would raise less developed countries export earnings relative to the cost of debt service, and ease the constraint on less developed countries imports.

As long as the dollar remains high, the embryonic world recovery will be hampered by too-high oil prices and the Third World debt overhang. A fall in the dollar would lessen both problems, but the dollar is now strong (and the size of the US Budget deficit is a powerful factor holding it up). If and when the dollar starts to fall it will be time to celebrate the 1983-84 world boom.

Bill Robinson

Dr Robinson is a senior research fellow at the London Business School and joint editor of Economic Outlook.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr Pier Giorio Rossi has been appointed financial director of Fiat Auto (UK). He succeeds Mr Douglas Mansion.

Mr David Gwyerer has been made marketing director of Showerings.

Mr R. C. M. Muir will join Booker McConnell's food distribution division as managing director-designate of BBW Cash & Carry. He will succeed Mr W. J. Marjoram, who retires at the end of the year.

Mr Roy Webb has been made a vice-president of Brown & Root (UK). He succeeds Mr Thaddeus Smith who is a vice-president of Brown & Root, Inc, and has been appointed president of Taylor Diving & Salvage Co Inc, a subsidiary of Brown & Root Inc.

Mr Robert E. Elborne has been appointed a director of the Leicester Building Society.

Mr John Leopold has become treasurer of National Westminster Bank's domestic banking division.

Mr Bernard Sparrow has been made chief manager of the bank's Bahrain branch.

Sir Donald Maitland has been appointed as one of the two government directors on the board of Britoil.

Mr Philip Goldenberg, Mr Nicholas Higham, Mr Robert Missig, Mr Stephen Kon, Mr Jonathan Metliss and Mr Jonathan Blake have been taken into partnership with S. J. Berwin & Co.

Mr Christopher Haines has taken over from Mr David Boehm as chairman of the Calton Ham Group. Mr Haines will continue as managing director of James Budgett & Son.

Base Lending Rates

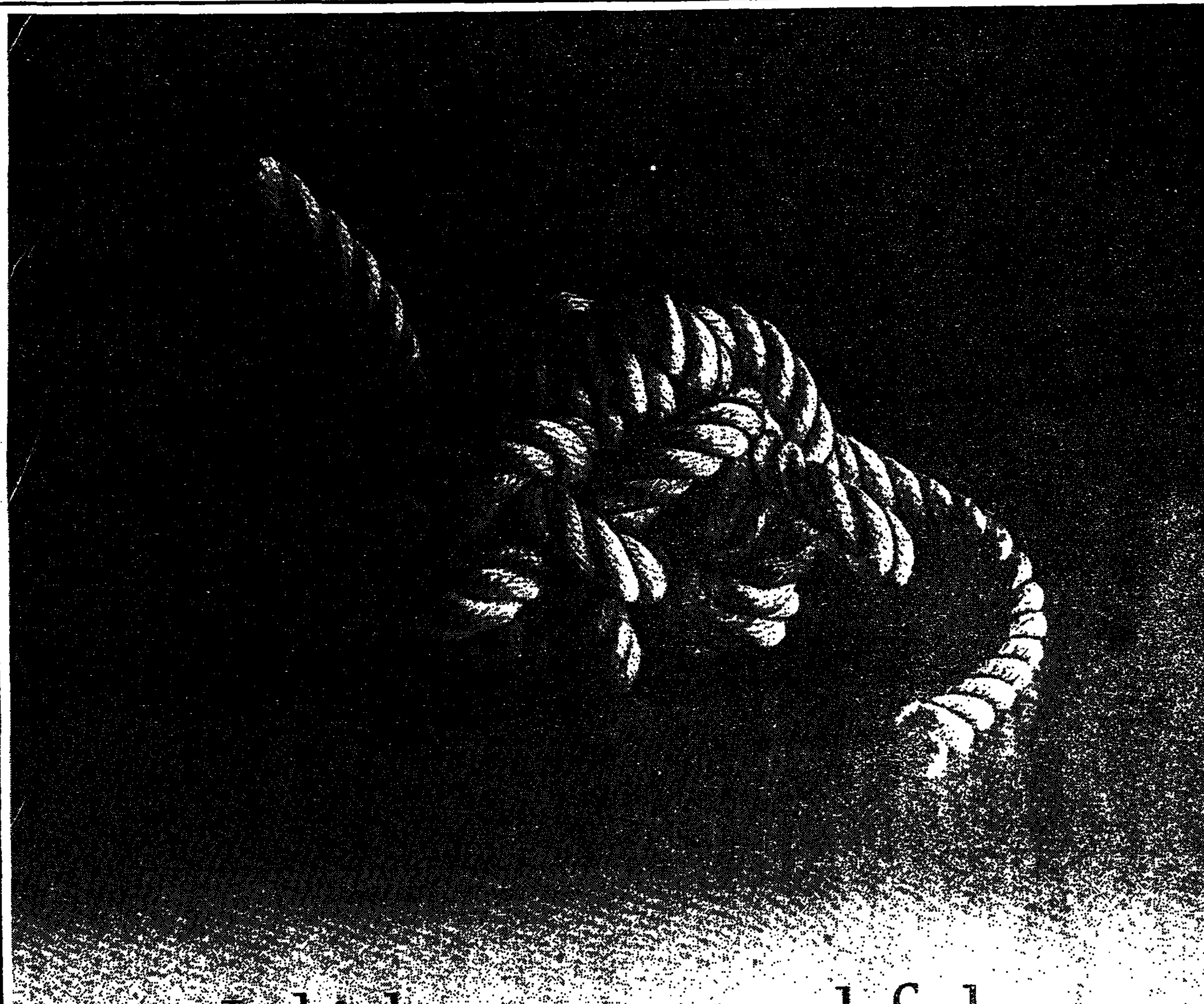
ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	*10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	134	–	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	152	–	10.0	6.6	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	62	–	6.1	9.8	17.7	17.7
46	29	Armitage & Rhodes	29	–	4.3	14.8	3.5	5.7
327	197	Bardon Hill	327	–	11.4	3.5	13.7	17.3
148	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	148	–	15.7	10.6	–	–
270	210	Cindico Group	210	–	17.6	8.4	–	–
86	48	Deborah Services	48	–2	6.0	12.5	3.2	8.6
97½	77	Frank Horsell	96	–	–	–	8.0	8.6
96	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	94½	–	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.3
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	–	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
55	34	George Blair	34	–	–	–	5.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	76	–1	7.3	9.6	9.7	12.3
170	100	Isis Conv Pref	170	–	15.7	9.2	–	–
147	94	Jackson Group	147	–	7.5	5.1	4.5	9.4
223	111	James Burrough	223	–	9.6	4.3	16.3	18.1
260	148	Robert Jenkins	148	–2	20.0	13.5	1.6	23.5
83	54	Scruttons "A"	68	–1	5.7	8.4	8.8	10.6
167	112	Torday & Carlisle	114	–	11.4	10.0	5.1	8.8
29	21	Unilock Holdings	26	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	64	Walter Alexander	68	–	6.4	9.4	4.9	7.0
270	214	W. S. Yeates	266	–	17.1	6.4	4.1	8.5

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146



RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Airship Industries 25p Ord (140a)	129+1
Bensons Crisps 10p Ord (66a)	104
Datastream 5p Ord (180)	225
Grainger Trust 25p Ord (a)	190
H B Electonics 10p Ord (38a)	90−3
Intervision Video Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	41+1
Lorin Electronics 20p Ord (80a)	123−5
Microlease 10p Ord (94a)	148+5
Miss World 10p Ord (60a)	120
Mnemos 10p Ord (65a)	3prem
Octopus Publishing 20p Ord (a)	351−5
Securiguard 5p Ord (134a)	135−3
Sinclair W. 25p Ord (100a)	80
Spring Ram 10p Ord (105a)	123+2
Strikes Rests 10p Ord (47a)	66
Superdrug 10p Ord (175)	263−2
Television Services Int 10p Ord (10½a)	22
United Packaging 10p Ord (72a)	104

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities

MARKET REPORT ● by Andrew Cornelius

Gilts slip after slow start

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, May 9. Dealings end, May 20. Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

The ending of uncertainty over the election date boosted share prices in the afternoon yesterday after an otherwise dull start to the new account. The *FT* Index down by 10.3 points at 684.1 by mid-morning.

However, as the election news filtered through prices came back and the market closed the day down by 4.2 points at 694.4.

Gilts started the day slowly and finished ½ to ⅞ off largely on fears that this morning's money supply figures will show that official targets have been exceeded.

Elsewhere leading stocks moved in line with the market trend with **Courtaulds** making most of the running to finish up 2p at 100p despite suggestions of a rights issue to accompany forthcoming figures. **GEC** was up 1p at 223p. **Distillers** was up 1p at 244p, while the clearing banks were largely unchanged.

Market sentiment was that the election and a Conservative victory had already been largely discounted and that a surge in prices in unlikely. However, analysts – including Mr John Stevens, head of research at brokers Greiveson, Grant – warned that market nerves will be tested to the limits by any opinion polls which move against Mrs Thatcher. "Any sign that her lead is less than 6 per cent ahead of Labour is critical to share prices," he says.

Monaco-based International Communications Technology (ICT) yesterday denied speculation that talks are due today which could lead to London Trust and Tring Hall Securities gaining representation on the ICT board. "No meeting is planned and no meeting will take place," ICT says. Meanwhile, Tring Hall and London Trust want to establish the true value of their respective 12.6 per cent and 11 per cent holdings in ICT whose shares have plummeted from £18 last year to £2.60p on the Luxembourg exchange yesterday.

The markets longest running sagas also made news yesterday. **Lonrho's** failed bid to hive-off Harrods from **House of Fraser** left Fraser 8p down on the day at 186p, with Lonrho holding firm at 93p.

Doubts about earnings from **London and Liverpool Trust's** controversial pub video sales persisted despite yesterday's announcement of 1982 figures. At £7.1m pretax the results were well ahead of last year's £1m pretax profits, but below expectations and the shares dipped 11p to close at 264p after hitting a high for the day of 290p.

Shares of **Belgrave (Blackheath)**, the forging and machine group, also casued some excitement jumping 17p to 68p before the company requested that dealings should be suspended pending an announcement. A statement is promised this afternoon, to coincide with publication of the group's figures, with company sources promising good news, possibly announcement of an agreed takeover bid for the group.

Insurances provided a firm market with **Commercial Union** rising by 2p to 159p ahead of today's first-quarter figures, and figures from **Royal Insurance** tomorrow.

Brokers are upgrading their forecasts for United Biscuits in expectation of some good news at tomorrow's annual meeting in Edinburgh. Bright trading, particularly in the US, means that the market is now going for pretax profits of £80m in 1983, against earlier forecasts of £75m and pretax profits of £68.4m in 1982.

In breweries, **Davenports Brewery (Holdings)** jumped by 10p to 283p after announcing strong interim figures which puts the group on target for forecast pretax profits for 1983 of £2.1m. Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries' £26m takeover offer for Davenports closes today, but may be extended if acceptances of near 30 per cent are achieved for the takeover terms.

Building shares hardened behind the news of higher housing starts with **Barratt Developments** falling from and then returning to 460p.

Engineers also looked good after an optimistic statement from **TI** about trading at the annual meeting with an opening loss of 8p halved to leave the shares at 174p. **NEI**, at 97p, rose on news of an overseas contract, while in electricals **Racal** gained 8p

After hours trading was quiet although any dealing which took place among the leading shares tended to leave them 1p or 2p lower. Oils were mixed although insurance continued to gain ground including **Eagle Star** which was up by 10p to 318p. Merchant bankers **Leopold Joseph** also improved to consolidate earlier gains and finished up 15p at 228p, on news of the **Edinburgh Trust** shareholding disposal.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 83.8 unchanged

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

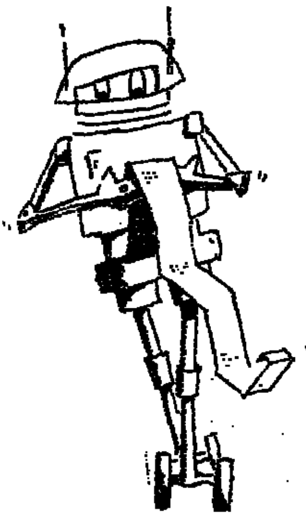
Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Why this is the year of the mouse


Mike Abrahams

■ Introducing the plain man's approach to the micro. David Hewson fell in love with a Commodore 64 and on Page 21 he begins the first of a series of affectionate articles describing the romance.



■ Introducing AGOG, a new computer personality, who, according to his creator, is "rather inept, inclined to be lazy and has a tendency to human errors and shortcomings. His first weekly appearance is on Page 21.

■ Introducing a new weekly column intended to help those looking for an appointment in computers or thinking about a change of job. See Page 20

To the Chinese, 1983 is the Year of The Pig. To the computer world, 1983 will be remembered as The Year of The Mouse. Today sees the British launch of a mouse-based mocro-computer program by the US company Microsoft. The move makes Microsoft the latest in a lengthening line of hopeful vendors of electronic rodents, *writes Roger Green.*

The names of those who hope this year to cash in on what they hope will be a boom in this type of user-friendly small computers now read like a who's who of the business: Apple, Commodore, Digital Research, Texas Instruments, VisiCorp, and now Microsoft, the author of the world's most widely-used micro-computer version of the programming language Basic.

Outside the *animal kingdom*, a "mouse" is a small, wheeled box connected to a computer. Moving it about a desktop causes corresponding changes to the position of a pointer on the screen of the user's machine.

When teamed with suitable program "software" and "high resolution" computer displays capable of showing detailed graphics, it is hoped that mouse-based systems will be easier to use than computers kitted out solely with keyboards.

This summer, Microsoft is to start selling a low-cost mouse and word processing program: first for the IBM Personal Computer, and then for 25-odd other microcomputers.

THE WEEK

As with most computer fads, the mousemania dates back to US government research in the 1960s. The search for alternative "human interfaces" to computers was taken up in earnest in the 1970s by Xerox, which is credited with the introduction of the first commercially available mouse-based microcomputer.

Xerox's particular innovation was to have the mouse point at "icons" – visual representations of the users' activity. To look up files of information, the mouse is moved to a drawing of a filing cabinet. This year's newcomers hope to offer many of the *features of* Xerox's powerful but pricey Star "workstation" – but at a much lower cost.

● A survey of *136* companies which have installed word processors shows that although only 11 per cent were dissatisfied with their equipment and 13 per cent with the after-sales service staff reductions were generally lower than anticipated. Copy typists were the hardest hit.

Increased productivity was reported by most companies, particularly those employing under 25 people, but fewer than two thirds considered they were realizing the full potential of their equipment.

Mr Bernard Marks, chairman of the Alfred Marks Group, *who published the survey*, said:*

"Almost all the problems encountered by management could have been dealt with before the equipment was purchased if only they had *attended a training session* before making their decision.

"It is a terrible indictment, considering the size of the investment, that 37 per cent of managers quizzed did not attend a seminar before or after installation".

**Before and After Word Processing* published with the Alfred Marks *Word Processing Salary Survey* (£24).


Stephen Johnson

A robotic ear for the Scots

The greeting "Hey, Jimmy!" could *give some visitors to the* Automan '83 exhibition in Birmingham next week more than they bargained for. One of the robots on show is *controlled* by voice recognition and has been taught to obey commands given with a heavy Glaswegian accent, writes *Maggie McLening.*

The robot will be etching visitors' initials on glass paperweights at the Cincinnati Milacron stand. It *has learnt the alphabet* from Scotsman Andrew Mackie, who works for software house CAP Reading which has linked a *Cincinnati Milacron industrial robot* to an Intel 8086 microprocessor.

The overall system is controlled by a pre-release version of Intel's 570 speech *transaction* development set, and has taken less than five months to assemble.

The robot can remember tasks *of up to 3,000 points in six axes of* motion and learned movements to commands generated by the voice unit. To confirm the robot's *understanding, it was programmed* to point to the letters on a blackboard.

In the 90s

An idea of what computers will be like in the 1990s can be gained from the latest book from the **National Computing Centre**, *Towards Fifth-Generation Computers*, writes Frank Brown.

Computers ten years from now will incorporate an amalgam of developments in several complementary engineering and scientific disciplines which will make them much more powerful, more versatile, and much easier to use than present day computers.

With very wide range of topics to be covered, it is inevitable that the book covers the subject somewhat *superficially*, but the reader is given *a balanced global survey coupled* with a mass of references for a *more* detailed study. In short this is a good starting point for anyone invidual in long-term planning.

Towards Fifth-Generation Computers, NCC Publications (price £10.50).

Future Technology Systems, the British microcomputer manu*facturer, is to make its US debut* with a new product at the National Computer Conference in Anaheim, California, next week, unveiling its *second generation of 16 bit* machines.

Dragon computers are now being produced at the rate of 2,000 *per week, and as the new factory* at Port Talbort comes full capacity this figure will rise to 5,000. The company is introducing single disk *drive and is soon to launch the new* Dragon 64, aiming at the educational market.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

UK events

RIBA Computer Conference and Exhibition Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, London, May 10-12
***Micro City* '83** Bristol Exhibition Complex, May 10-12
Computer Open Day Exhibition The Post House, Southampton, *May 12*
Compec Scotland Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, May 17-19
Automan '83 National Exhibition *Centre, Birmingham, May 17-20*
International Word Processing Exhibition Wembley May 24-27
Computers in the City Barbican *Centre, London, May 24-26*
Micro '83 Conway Hotel, Dunmurry, Belfast, June 1
Apple '83 Fulcrum Centre, Slough, *June 3-5*
ZX Microfair Alexandra Palace, London, June 4
Office Automation Show & Conference Barbican Centre, London, June 7-9
4th Commodore Computer Show Cunard International Hotel, London, June 9-11
Blackburn Computer Fair King George's Hall, Blackburn, June 11
South of England Personal Computer Fair, Exhibition Hall, Wood Green School, Witney, June 12
Computer Fair, Earls Court, London, June 16-19
Computer Open Day Exhibition, Holiday Inn, London, June 16
Compec North '83, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 21-23
Leeds Software Fair, John Taylor Teacher's Centre, Leeds, June 21
BBC Micro User Show, Renold Building, UMIST, Manchester, June *24-26*
Dexpo Europe '83, West Centre Hotel, London, June 29-July 1


Maggie McLening

Blackboard exercise for the Automan robot

Overseas Events

Europe Software Exhibition, Utrecht, Holland, May 17-19
National Computer Conference & Exhibition, Anaheim, US, May 16-19
Computers, Communications & Electronic Technology Exhibition & Conference, Melbourne, Australia, *May 31-June 3*
International Computer Technology, Hongkong Exhibition Centre, June 7-10
***International Micro Computer* Exhibition,** Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 2-5
National Computer Business & *Office Systems,* *Auckland,* New Zealand, August 16-19

Compiled by Personal Computer News

More price cuts on the way

Some lively competition is expected to follow a round of price-cutting by **Sinclair**, taking advantage of high volume sales of its range of micros. The 48K Spectrum is cut by £45 to £130, the 16K version is down by 125 to £100, the ZX81 by £10 to £40, and the printer now sells at £40, down by £20.

Since its launch a year ago, the Spectrum has sold more than 300,000 and the cost of computing has fallen dramatically since the *introduction of the original* ZX80 three years ago; then, the machine offered only 1K and black and white display for £100.

2-year jackpot

After a simultaneous launch of 15 programs for home micros, Southampton-based software house **Quicksilva** is hoping to achieve second year turnover of close on £1m. The company was started two years ago by 31-year-old Nick Lambert with a bank overdraft of £200, concentrating on arcade-style games for the home, and first year results showed a turnover of £70,000.

Mr Lambert says there is now a move away from "in house" production of software, and describes the company as being a publishing house for the work of freelance games authors, all of whom receive a 25% royalty.

Abbey National Building Society, with 9,000,000 account holders, has placed an £11m order for computer equipment with Sperry. The system, based on the Sperry 1100/92, with a supporting 1100/61 and peripherals, will be installed at the society's new HQ in Milton Keynes next year.

Systematics International Microsystems has been awarded the computer industry version of an Oscar, the ICP Million Dollar Award, for sales of its integrated "Financial Controller" software. The suite of programs, all based on the Apple2 machine, are intended for the non-computer trained operator and Ronald Young, Chairman and MD, says that sales are now well on their way to the five million dollar mark.

How to buy the right systems

Company executives can now assess the merits of investing in a micro computer system for their office before committing themselves to any expense. In a series of free one day seminars directed by Mike Gross-Niklaus, former training manager of Commodore, Adda Computers, the businessman can have answered some of the questions involved in the selection of hardware and software for carrying out specific roles in the office.

There is an ever present danger in the hustling world of systems salesmen, that a prospective buyer may be put off by the jargon he feels is needed to communicate with the salesman, and the chances are he will end up buying the latest "all-singing, all-dancing super galactic Whizzo Mk2 Universal computer," costing many times his original budget and still not fulfilling the originally defined role.

Gross-Niklaus, now a freelance computer consultant, sets out to destroy the myth that to use a micro the operator must also be a progammer: with the most recent of office software, all commands to the machine are now simply a matter of selecting certain options from a menu displayed on the VDU screen and pressing the correct key.

He warns that a prospective buyer *should first set out to* define the role for which he needs the computer, and then search through the software available; only then, when the correct sofiware is found, should the hardware be bought.

Geoffrey Ellis

Machine that is made to measure

A subsidiary of the recently privatized National Freight Consortium has entered the computer manufacturing business – *despite the fact* that there are more than 300 producers of computers already.

Freight Computer Services, which provides computer services to the 60 or so companies in the consortium, and to many *companies outside*, has designed a low-cost range of desktop microcomputers and is producing them at factories in Enfield, Middlesex, and Willesden, north London.

The new machines, called the Falcon range, can be used as intelligent terminals, word processors or stand alone computers for business and industrial *control applications. They* cost from £1,750.

Explaining his company's decision to produce its own machines, FCS date processing director Geoffrey Allerton said: "It was a question of necessity. We are very heavily into the computer network business, and we needed an 8-bit computer that has very good communications and job-handling capabilities. We looked at the machines on the market and could not find one that met our requirements. So *we decided to* design one."

The new machines can communicate with each other and with other makes of computers. They can also emulate other manufacturers' video terminals and can be linked to Prestel, Viewdata and private information networks.

One model, the Falcon 1100, has four floppy disk drives collectively providing 1,500,000 characters of data storage. The most powerful machine, the Falcon 1500, incorporates a Winchester disk drive of between 5 million and 20 *million characters* capacity, as well as twin floppy disk drives.

A variety of printers and other peripherals can be attached, and the performance of all models can be easily modified or enhanced by a range of interchangeable plug-in printed circuit boards which provides a wide choice.

The Falcon range cost over £250,000 to develop, and FCS aims to sell at least 1,000 machines over the next 12 months. Main market for the new microcomputers is the 10,000 or so road haulier firms in the United Kingdom.

Frank Brown

New employment and growth for Britain through investment

High-powered heads of high-tech industry

David Baldwin, managing director of Hewlett-Packard, and Darryl Barbé, his counterpart at the Digital Equipment Company, are in a particularly powerful position to bring Britain new employment and growth through high technology investment.

Their parent corporations in the United States are the fastest growing of the world's giant computer manufacturers. Digital (DEC) and Hewlett-Packard (HP) have maintained average growth rates close to 30 per cent a year for several years, both in Britain and in their international sales.

The two companies therefore need to add steadily to their worldwide capacity for research, development and manufacturing, and they have the financial strength to expand. All that is required for this country to benefit is for the British managements to persuade the corporate headquarters to invest here rather than elsewhere in Europe.

Fortunately, DEC and HP have seized the opportunities for expansion in Britain which have arisen since the two DBs took charge (Mr Barbé became United Kingdom general manager of DEC in 1979, Mr Baldwin became joint managing director of HP in 1978 and sole m.d. in February 1982).

HP built a £7m worldwide software development centre at Pinewood in Berkshire, which opened last year. And in 1981 the British subsidiary won a competition between HP's European companies to manufacture computer disk drives. The new factory, which is being built on a 165-acre green-field site at Yate, near Bristol, should employ around 700 people within two or three years. (A temporary plant has already been put up there and it is about to start shipping its first disk drives).

At the same time, HP's original British factory at South Queensferry, Scotland, is in its third phase of development. It has about 800 people making comminications equipment for export worldwide.

DEC still the only one British manufacturing plant, making minicomputers at Ayr in Scotland, though it, too, is growing steadily. Current employment there is about 600.

But DEC's latest expansion plans in the United Kingdom are based on Reading, where a worldwide centre for research and development automation is to be built alongside the company's existing headquarters. It will perform a very similar function to HP's Pinewood development centre a few miles away, a tribute to the software engineering skills in the Thames Valley which now match those available anywhere

Mr Barbé says that Reading emerged as the natural choice for the centre after "the corporation decided that it was strategically sound to locate key engineering resources outside the United States. We were not in neck-to-neck competition with anywhere else".

The many corporate parallels between HP and DEC in the United Kingdom are matched by few personal similarities between the DB's at the top, beyond their effectiveness as managers and as lobbyists with the British Government and with their US headquarters. The most obvious difference is that Mr Barbé is American and Mr Baldwin is British.

Most American multinationals make a point of appointing Britons to manage their United Kingdom operations (and indeed it is generally DEC's policy to entrust local citizens with the running of their subsidiaries). But Mr Barbé insists that he has not suffered here by being an exception to that rule. "I haven't found any difficulty, internally or externally, with my nationality," he says. Sometimes it can help a bit because it breaks the ice."

The Barbé family emigrated from France to the West Coast of the United States in the 1890s and Darryl was born, *bred and educated in California.* His two degrees, Batchelor of Economics and Master of Business Administration, are both from Stanford, the best private university on the West Coast; and his first employer (for a year full time between undergraduates and graduate work at Stanford and then for two years part time while he studied for his MBA) was one of California's leading electronics companies Hewlett-Packard.

"To this day I consider them an outstanding company", Mr Barbé says of HP. But he took his newly minted MBA in 1964 to the California and Hawaii Sugar Company, where he became a systems designer with *IBM computers. Mr Barbé* moved to Singer Business Machines in 1966 and in 1967 transferred to Singer's Brussels office; he has lived outside the United States ever since. "I get back there frequently enough to maintain my personal and business contacts", he says, "and I have a good sense of what the US is all about".

Predictably, the Californian weather is what he misses most.

DEC recuited Mr Barbé in 1974 as European manager for business products, based in Geneva. He took charge of the British company in January, 1977.

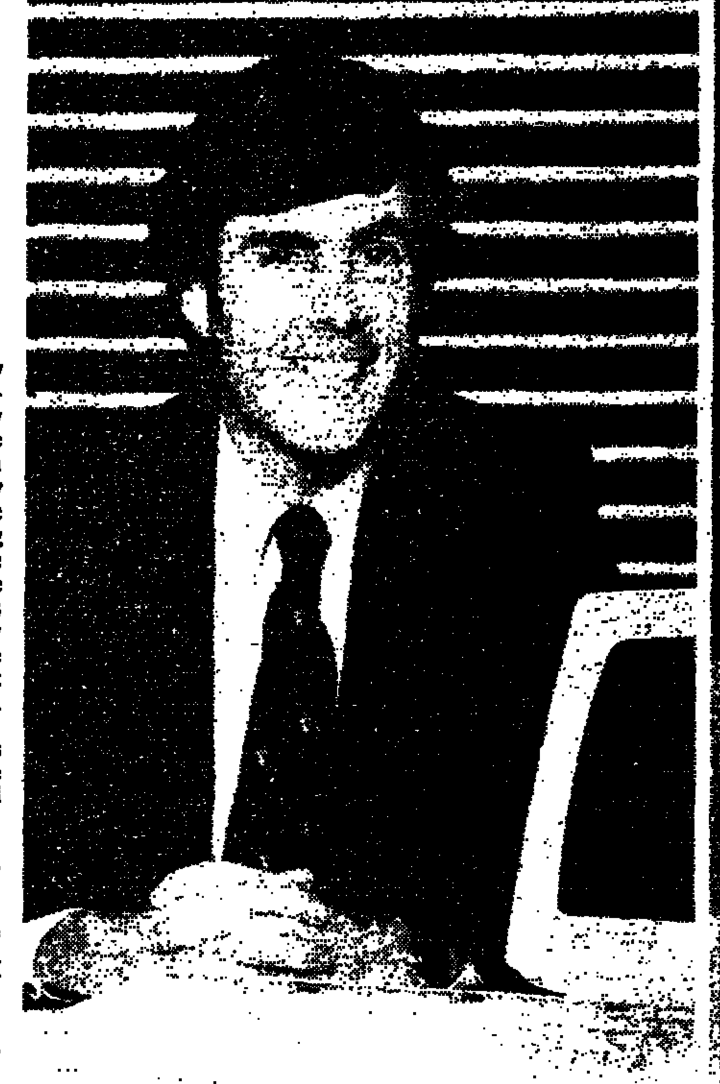
He is clearly accomplished in the technicalities of the computer industry, but his background is that of a professional manager and business executive. On the other hand Mr Baldwin's background is firmly in electronic egineeering, which is very much in keeping with HP's image as "an engineer's company".

Mr Baldwin sounds like a Cambridge-educated engineer, but he turns out to have qualified in the traditional British manner, studying part-time at various colleges and polytechnics in London during the 1950s. He worked for nine years as a development engineer for EMI and then spent a short period with Schlumberger before joining HP in 1966 as an instrument field engineer. He was in Geneva at the same time as Mr Barbé, as HP's European instrument marketing manager, and came back to Britain as joint managing director in 1978.

Mr John Young, president of *the American parent company,* had spent two evenings with Mr Baldwin at an Alpine ski resort, persuading him to return to Britain. Mr Baldwin says he agreed "because the signs were favourable for a restructuring to take place in British industry", which would allow the country to become a major international force in high technology.

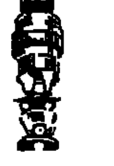
"I wasn't happy just to be part of a marketing operation," he says. "I wanted to build a business for Hewlett-Packard in the United Kingdom with ingredients of marketing, manufacturing and research and development. I have a personal objective to make Hewlett-Packard Limited a net exporter in terms of its balance of trade." But at the same time he is unhappy with the disproportionate emphasis that politicians and the press put on manufacturing, compared with other job-creating activities like research and development, marketing and services.

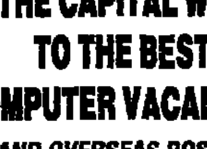
Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent





Darryl Barbé, of DEC (left) and David Baldwin, of Hewlett-Packard, pictured outside his company's United Kingdom headquarters at Pinewood, Wokingham.





Hand-held computers

No longer chained to the office

The real beauty of the micro has been its role in the decentralization of computing power both as a localized processing unit and as a remote data terminal to much larger computers.

In spite of the benefits of ready information and the *increased memory capacity* – we are now beginning to see the emergence of the 32-bit machine – the desk-bound nature of the micro has become a physical limitation to its use in certain applications. Could it not free itself from the chains that bind it to the office and factory?

In the past year several hand-held computers have been launched in Britain which should make us reappraise the way we collect and process data in remote locations, particularly in business applications.

Of course, the idea of portable data collection devices is nothing new. In an electronic form, they have been around for 20 or so years but their sheer size and weight, due largely to the bulky power packs required to make them work, meant that they were severely restricted in their application.

Proven but hitherto unrelated technologies have been combined and packaged with more than a little imagination to provide an exciting prospect as intelligent portable data collection terminals.

The portability of devices has been greatly helped by the use of very large scale integration techniques to produce an increasingly large memory capacity within conventional microchips, low power consuming CMOS circuitry enabling computers to run on compact battery packs and inexpensive liquid crystal displays as a flat alternative to the cathode ray tube. *All these developments* offer space-saving advantages and when combined in the same package have produced the truly portable computer.

So what advantage is there in using a hand-held computer as a portable data collection terminal?

The most obvious is the ability to use the computer exactly where it is needed. As a computer rather than a simple data collection device its programmability and local processing power will be of particular interest to potential users who need to collect information and validate it on the spot before transmission to a central computer.

In addition, input errors of data collected in the field can be greatly reduced as data is input only once; and any input errors can easily be detected as information can be reviewed and corrected, if necessary, before transmission to a central computer. Traditional pen and paper methods of data collection provide too many opportunities for transcription errors if information is to be ultimately processed by computer.

But obviously any device which provides computing power in the field is bound to result in increased efficiency and considerable cost savings in terms of time.

Also of importance are the communications capabilities of hand-held computers enabling them to be connected to a variety of peripherals and other computers such as micros, minis and mainframes. Most hand-held computers include a variety of interfaces.

RS232, serial acoustic coupler and barcode interfaces are usually standard. This results in some highly versatile data collection terminals with equally sophisticated communications abilities.

So who exactly is likely to need an intelligent portable data collection terminal and what sort of devices are available?

One of the first truly comprehensive hand-held computers to be launched in the UK was the Epson HX-20, which has a full QWERTY keyboard with additional function keys, liquid crystal display, microcassette and mini-printer all in a package no bigger and weighing no more than a London telephone directory.

The HX-20 is more than just a good example of Japanese technology but it has taken British ingenuity to apply it to the data collection market.

The main problem with such a portable device is that it requires an equally portable acoustic coupler for communications purposes to maintain its credibility as a portable data collection terminal. Unfortunately most couplers are mains powered. However Norbain Micro, the national dealer for the HX-20, has adapted one so that it draws its operating power from the internal power supply of the HX-20.

With this development Norbain Micro has opened up a varity of new application areas for the HX-20 including van and insurance salesmen, milkmen, market researchers, and even journalists.

Other companies have concentrated their efforts in different areas. John Bradburn of Northampton, for example, is successfully concentrating its efforts on emulating communications protocols to allow it to talk to other computers such as *DEC* on its *RSTS/E* operating system, Qantel and Sirius.

Another interesting application involves chemists and pharmacists who are using it to print readable prescription labels for prescribed medicines. Gone are hastily handwritten labels that leave you wondering *how many pills* you are supposed to be taking and at what intervals.

> 'The potential seems almost endless . . . we're only scratching the surface'

Other intelligent data collection terminals seem to be the preserve of British enterprise. The Husky developed by DVW Microelectronics has been designed specifically for data collection in harsh environments. *With its metal* frame and sealed membrane keyboard it is both extremely rugged and waterproof. The Ministry of Defence has chosen Husky for maintenance data collection on the Rapier missile system. The Severn-Trent Water Board are also finding a number of uses for it.

The PCT I from Portable Computer Terminals on the other hand has been designed primarily for use by van salesman and in other similar commercial applications. At Golden Wonder, the salesmen use it to process their sales and it is claimed that they earn *themselves* more commission as a result.

Ian Smith of Norbain Micro, Says: "At the moment the data collection potential of portable computers seems practically endless, but we are currently only scratching the surface".

Keith Mason

Where to look for the new jobs

Four categories of UK computer users will moun[t] intensive recruiting campaign[s] *over the next few months* t[o] build up their systems development staff. They will be looking for trained and experienced programmers and systems analysts to develop computer systems on the hardware they have just purchased.

The retail and distribution sector, a recent survey of British data processing managers revealed, will be putting less emphasis on buying new computers and more on getting the staff to implement systems. The same goes for the financial sector, which seems to have finished one of the most-concentrated campaigns of capital expenditure on new hardware and software.

The survey, conducted by the management consultants, Urwick, also confirmed that the educational and research sector will continue its buying spree and will have, over the next 12 months, a strong demand for new recruits.

Finally, the public administration sector is combining a computer acquisition campaign with a recruitment drive to get personnel versed in distributed systems.

All four sectors will be looking for people with the skills to turn an investment in distributed computing into a real benefit. When the data processing managers surveyed by Urwick were asked about their plans for further decentralized computer systems, they said that over the next 12 months decentralization will continue to be a top priority.

JOB SCENE

The distribution of computing power through organizations, a strong move away from the centralized data-processing department, demands skills in handling databases, communications and office technology as much as the more traditional skills in applications programming.

The other five sectors which Urwick uses to classify users – general industry, process industry, engineering, public utiliti[es] and computer bureaux – w[e] have much less demand for n[ew] development staff. The to[tal] demand for new developme[nt] staff, however, is still below t[he] historically high levels reached in the late 1970s.

Since then productivity d[e]velopments, though slight in t[he] field of systems developmen[t] have had some effect along wi[th] the inevitable effect of t[he] recession.

With the new ranges [of] software tools coming on t[he] market for use in commerci[al] and industrial operations, [an] increasing proportion of t[he] development load will be bor[ne] by end users, with the da[ta] processing centre playing [a] supportive role.

This demands new skills [of] development staff, if they are t[o] remain in the forefront [of] technology developments. In[stead] of being stuck in the data processing department, talkin[g] only to other technical expert[s] in their own language, development staff will have to fan ou[t] around the organization, speaking about computers in language that non-technical sta[ff] understand.

That is no small challenge fo[r] staff whose careers have, unti[l] now, depended on their grasp o[f] the technology and their fluency in the jargon.

Job interviews for these sta[ff] are also changing from a verba[l] *examination of their technica[l]* expertise by fellow experts int[o] a test of their ability t[o] communicate to non-exper[t] staff the intricacies of today's computer systems.

Richard Sharpe
Editor, *Computing*

David Hewson meets a modern lady called Brunnhilde

How I learned to love my micro

MIKE ABRAHAMS

It was love at first sight when I ran my fingers across her silky brown keyboard, and caressed her gleaming function buttons. Brunnhilde, as she was later to be christened in honour of her German origins, was not like other computers.

They squeaked and groaned as a hack's calloused fingers stumbled across their mean and unresponsive keys. Some, seeking preferment in fashion, even boasted touch keys, useless immobile things which responded with a pathetic beep.

From the very beginning, things were different with Brunnhilde. Her QWERTY flowed like a keyboard made by Maserati. It was a purchase based on something other then pure impetuosity. The haunting phrase "word processor" had been running menacingly through my brain for weeks, ever since the antediluvian electric typewriter in the study had demonstrated its readiness for the great Olivetti graveyard in the sky.

But from the moment the salesman spotted my pulsating wallet and magically intimated that for less than £800 all this, and a floppy disk drive, and a dot matrix printer could be mine, my heart was lost. It was then that my troubles began . . .

She came in three boxes, which is just as well, since very early on in this affair two of them were returned with alacrity to Dixons on the grounds that their neat little contents were permanently programmed to a non-working mode. In my ignorance, I had visions of the Monty Python parrot sketch in reverse.

"This computer is an ex-computer. Having taken its last byte, it has shuffled off its mortal coil."

"No sir, it's resting. Commodore 64s do that, it's a well-known fact." Instead - I - was simply greeted with a blissful willingness to replace or supply anything "when it comes in from head office". I can only imagine that Dixons is based in Tasmania.

In the two weeks it took to supply a working computer disc drive/printer set-up capable of handling a word processing programme, I discovered several things about both the Commodore 64 and myself.

Though not technically minded, I am a stickler for detail. So it is a matter of some concern that, having typed, at least ten times, the interminable programme supplied in the computer manual to show me what a sprite is, the machine still blinks uncomprehending at me on every occasion.

Furthermore, my concern is by no means assuaged when I walk into the showroom of a microcomputer shop notorious for its expert and inside knowledge of the Commodore beasties and am told: "The 64 handbook has got so many errors in it, sir, that were I to explain them all to you we would be here all day and I wouldn't end up selling so much as a pocket calculator."

These then, dear reader, are the facts. The Hewson household has spent the price of a decent fortnight in the Algarve on the purchase of a wondrous machine which will either revolutionize its lifestyle in a manner resembling the impact of the invention of pencillin on guerrilla warfare, or permament and dusty monument to impulse buyers everywhere.

I am well aware that, once mastered, Brunnhilde will file my accounts, store my work, and simplify my business activities no end, and I am gracious enough to place the blame for her inability to *perform* any of these functions at the moment wholly upon my own ignorance.

My first successful piece of printed work through her reads: "This is a machine and she is here to work". The fact that it took me seven goes to get it right is neither here or there. I shall ignore those overheard taunts from the kitchen – "He's got a new toy . . ." For one thing, the gizmo is so new that there seem to be no decent games for it.

No, my girl. This thing's between you, me and the bank manager. Learning computers is just like learning simple French, they say. So the future, ici we come.

(To be continued)

THEY DON'T MAKE FILMS LIKE THAT ANY MORE!

James Martin's latest book is out

Now for the next 10 years

The tall gangling figure of computing writer-lecturer James Martin is to commercial data processing what J R Ewing is to the rest of Dallas: a goad (and one reputed to have a JR sized income).

And sometimes he reads like Dallas sounds. Though English, his books are written in business-technology Americanese (he has spent around 20 years there, most of them with IBM). It may sometimes be an ugly staccato language, but at least it is usually clear, and as his knowledge of computer technology and operations is encyclopaedic, his books have sold well into seven figures.

The result is that the lectures he gives on his world-wide circuit are usually packed. He tells with amusement of the one day lecture he gave in Australia where the audience was so large that they had to use the Sydney Opera House.

All this means that in conventional computing circles, a new work from Martin is an eagerly awaited event – and not least by some Japanese and Taiwanese publishers who like to produce pirate editions.

*An Information Systems Manifesto** is not so much a book as a well structured and sustained onslaught (It is entitled "A Report". You can charge more for reports than for books).

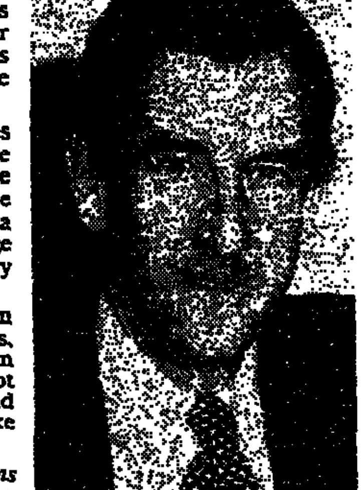
The onslaught is on the (claimed) crisis in DP operations, which comes from the widespread use of obsolete methodologies and techniques to generate systems which will then run on the latest hardware, systems which then do not do what management expects if, by the time they are up and running, management has not forgotten what it originally asked for and expected.

His contention is that the crisis is caused by user inabilities to get what they want up and running when they want it. In most well managed corporations the demand for new applications is rising faster than DP can supply them.

The imbalance between demand and supply is becoming worse, and applications backlogs are growing. Two to four years is the norm, though he quotes one American bank executive as saying that the bank's backlog was seven years.

But this is the documented backlog and only reveals part of the story. There is also an invisible backlog as users, knowing they are not going to have their applications up in any reasonable time scale, cease to demand them.

And that invisible backlog is often larger than the one that has been documented. Thus a recent US study sought to measure the invisible backlog in typical Fortune 500 corporations, and concluded that among those studied it averaged 168 per cent. If the bank was one of them, it would put its true backlog at 19 years.



Martin: how to get rich

The backlog is not simply about more of the same. Applications break down into four groups. There are the routine monitoring standard-report applications, the backbone of traditional DP; exception reporting about predefined exception conditions; enquiry systems which enable users to change reports as and when they wish; and analysis systems to support decision making.

If one is to consider them in terms of what commercial DP installations do, we find that there are more of the first than the second, more of the second than of the third, and more of the third than of the fourth, with probably a difference between one and four of – at least – one order of magnitude.

But what do managements want? Same study: six times as many analysis systems (group four), three times as many enquiry (group three) and twice as many exception (group two) systems as are currently being installed.

How are these to be obtained? Martin's case is that they are not going to happen by relying on a centralized DP applications programming department, hand programming methods, standard languages such as COBOL, and standard methodologies – or the lack of them, the very methods which are leading to the ever increasing backlog.

Structured programming may help, but not enough. The real route lies in the use of techniques about which most non DP managements are not yet aware. As he puts it in his half page summary "Manifesto for Senior Management".

"Understand that a revolution is taking place in DP, but that many DP departments are not moving fast enough to the higher productivity techniques."

He is not talking about flooding the organization with micros. Among the techniques and methodologies he describes and discusses are programmer-less applications-programming languages which with their near plain language characteristics can make it easy for users to write their own applications, and the information centre concept, a tool of managerial control.

Then there are techniques for data management, for much corporate data is often not as well organized as it could be. You can ask the question, but you cannot get the answer. And of course prototyping, *trying it* out before you build the entire software system.

Martin's last section deals with the technology of the next ten years. It is very different. Its preoccupation is with how to get rich.

He writes about those who have already become rich from computing related technologies getting together and discussing those who have also "made it" in terms made popular by the film *10*, except that the numbers, exponents of ten, deal with wealth.

"There are many thousand 6's, several hundred 7's, a healthy handful of 8's, and at least one 9."

The best information available is that Martin is among the sevens. So how can one join him and them? He gives a long list of likely or necessary changes in the technology and its application, almost a list of opportunities to make money, *even if of course* here in polite society it should be referred to as "generating wealth".

Martin's last non specialist book *The Wired Nation* was on the famous list of books that Sir Keith Joseph recommended senior civil servants should read. (The *New Statesman* in one of my favourite misprints called it "The Wild Nation").

I do not know whether Sir Keith will like this one, but Mrs Thatcher certainly would. On the more normal scale of 10, I suspect she would probably give it an eight or a nine.

Rex Malik

**Published by Savant Research Studies, 2 New Street, Carnforth, Lancashire, LA5 9BX*

CRICKET

Giving a priority to talks on four-day game smacks of panic

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The Test and County Cricket Board's "Structure Working Party" meets for the third and last time at Lord's today, to decide upon their final recommendations to be presented to the full board at the next meeting. Although without executive authority of their own, the working party's views will carry much weight.

Under the chairmanship of F G Mann, it comprises Chris Balderstone (chairman of the Cricketers' Association), B Coleman (whose speciality is the marketing side of the game), Colin Cowdrey, Ray Illingworth, P B H May (chairman of selectors), C S Rhoades (chairman of Lancashire), A C Smith (secretary of Warwickshire and also a selector), F M Turner (secretary of Leicestershire), A G Waterman (chairman of Essex), Bob Willis, the England captain, and Robin Marlar, the secretary of the Cricket Writers' Club. Two common or garden county members might have made a useful contribution, as too, might an umpire. But the party as a whole is widely experienced.

Their brief is "to produce a structure to raise the standard of first-class and Test cricket in this country and at the same time maintain and improve the viability of count cricket clubs". The 17 first-class counties were all sent a questionnaire. Some came back with detailed proposals of their own. Surrey, for example, submitted a programme based on 16 four-day competition. Yorkshire favour a championship of two divisions – nine counties in the first and eight in the second – with promotion and relegation from one to the other.

The central issue has been whether for a trial period championship cricket should be played over four days. Surrey are not the only county to feel strongly that it should. Sussex and several others are known to favour four days. Willis has written a paper in support of a four-day championship.

Their argument is that it would lead to a fairer competition, with all the counties playing each other once, and would spawn better English cricketers than have been forthcoming in recent years.

Those who prefer the status quo include the more peripatetic of the counties, such as Essex, who, with four home grounds need more rather than fewer first-class matches to keep their members happy. They also point to the fine sides, too many to mention, who have played for England, all of them the product of the three-day game. The present system, they say, is not so much one that has hindered England as helped them.

One of these day, almost for certain, four-day cricket will be tried in England. If, when that happens, it is for sound financial reasons, fair enough. To think that it should, already, be a priority smacks of panic. England lost in Australia last winter because they were prevented from fielding their best side, not because their cricket is in a parlous state. If Australia, where four-day cricket is the rule, were to be deprived of half a dozen of their best players, the chances are that they, too, would have lost.

The working party will have the opinions of the county captains to study, and the views of the selectors, as well as those of the Cricketers' Association. Most of them seem fairly equally divided as to the benefits to be gained from changing to a four-day programme. The chances are that it will not happen and that the working party, having agreed to this, will then apply themselves to considering the most advantageous alternatives.

Do not forget, the number of overseas cricketers in the county game has been reduced, in the hope that it will help England to develop a better team. Of the cricketers on the working party, Cowdrey, Illingworth, May, Smith and Marlar, as well as the chairman, and Donald Carr, the secretary of the TCCB, would have been unlikely in their playing days to think that what English cricket needed was a four-day championship. As a panacea, as with, as I see it, is now father to the thought.

Spinner with an odd twist

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: Somerset (2 pts) beat Sussex by 59 runs.

Taunton must have been the only dry place in Somerset yesterday morning, or (to judge by news from other grounds) in the country. It was pelting down at High Middleton, so much that I wondered whether it was worth making the journey, and all the way from Bath to Creech St Michael rain was spattering the train windows.

However, Taunton, though surrounded by grim banks of clouds, survived, even with spots of pleasing sunshine, until lunch. By then, 36 overs had been bowled, and Sussex had scored 113 for four. As on Saturday, Somerset had made 251 in their 55 overs, it was inadequate.

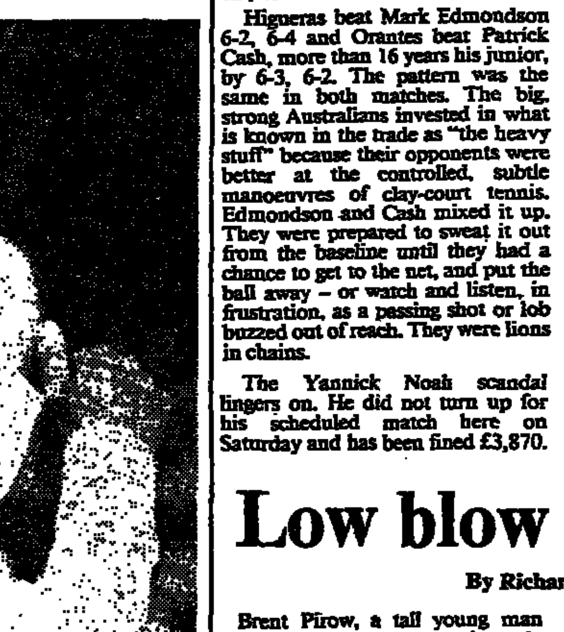
The pitch was not difficult, but the outfield was slow. It turned out to be a pitch for the spinners rather than quicks and Marks once again showed how oddly good he is at this limited-over game. I say "oddly" because he does not bowl with a flat trajectory and more than normal speed, which is the supposed recipe or spinners in these circumstances.

He gives the ball air. It is accuracy that does it, accuracy plus temptation, because every vigorous young batsman feels he ought to be hitting him for a boundary every ball. His innocent face, though he has unsuccessfuly attempted to disguise it with a beard, increases the illusion.

Batsmen will continue to get out against Marks until they realise he is not so green as he is cabbage looking. There was a case, after he had taken three for 38 in his continuous 11 overs, for giving him the Gold Award, But Roy Marshall reasonably decided that Richards' mighty innings on Saturday was the major contribution.

In the afternoon, the luck with the weather did not hold. Twice there were interruptions, though they were minimised by the zeal of the ground staff, who handled their clumsy covers with speed and skill. *At one point Eric Hill, dour as ever*, announced that the Tauntion groud staff had reached a record, the first to make a 100 coverings and uncoverings in May. I asked my old friend and schoolfellow if I could *quote this statiseic, but he glared at* me, and said: "No, I'm not having you pinching me bonn-motts".

The afternoon proceeded as expected, Somerset's progress broken *only* by the showers. Wells *and* le Roux, made brave attempts, but there was never any chance of Sussex catching up.



Marks: accuracy plus temptation.

SOMERSET 251 for 7 (55 overs, I V A Richards 83, J W Lloyds 51.

SUSSEX

C D Mendis, b Wilson	11
A M Green, st Gard b Marks	30
*J R T Barclay, c Rose b Marks	18
P W G Parker, c Popplewell b Marks	11
C M Wells, c and b Garner	32
†I J Gould, c Botham b Wilson	19
I A Greig, run out	4
G S le Roux, c Marks b Botham	36
C P Phillipson, run out	10
A C S Pigott lbw b Botham	4
C E Waller, not out	4
Extras (lb9, w2, nb2)	13
Total	192

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–33, 2–54, 3–76, 4–76, 5–117, 6–133, 7–141, 8–168, 9–186, 10–192.

BOWLING: Garner, 9-0-49-1; Botham, 9.2-3-28-2; Wilson 11-2-30-2; Marks, 11-0-38-3; Dredge, 10-1-30-0; Richards, 1-0-6-0.

Studied approach to batting

By Ivo Tennant

That Kent would win this Benson & Hedges match was never in much doubt, not after their batting on Saturday. Five runs an over against the likes of Dilly and Underwood is asking a lot of any side, especially of students. If it was not quite men against boys it was not far from it.

Play bagan on time, which has to be worthy of mention at the moment. It was a two-sweater day for anyone within range of the Fens -o though that worried Kent, fearing rain and an abandonment, more than undergraduates. Punting down the Cam takes second place to studies this month.

There was no time for larking, either, for some of the Combined Universities players wanting to bat. Heads were buried in Lamb's economy and the like.

Unfortuantely, their reading of Underwood, or for that matter, the quicker bowlers, was less sound, Ellis, who played for Middlesex last season, was an exception. In the 50 minutes we managed in the morning, he played Dilly, who bowled with life, with assurance.

Kent began on the defensive in *the knowledge that Universities best* hope of winning lay in achieving a quicker run rate, should, as was likely, there would be prolonged rain.

Dilly, though, removed boyd-Moss their best batsman second ball, having in the same over bowled Curtis with a quick one that nipped back. The rain then duly arrived, and in the second over on resumption three hours late Ellis was taken at the wicket aiming to cut a ball of fullish length.

Shortly afterwards, Pathmanathan, one of eight Cambridge men in this side, holed out to mid-off. Now there was Henderson, once on Worcestershire's books, left to stave off Kent. His 82, which included six fours and a six, was entirely creditable, but without wishing to insult a Professor Emeritus, it was an innings of academic interest.

Kent have made a good start. Taylor, who won the Gold Award, and Tavaré, are in fine form, as on Saturday was Knott. It looks as if this will be his last season. His genius, though, has not deserted him.

● A blank day at the Oval yesterday meant that Middlesex beat Surrey on scoring rate in their Benson and Hedges Cup match. Middlesex scored at 4.96 runs an over against Surrey's 3.15 and also supplied the Gold Award player, Roland Butcher, for his 85 on Saturday. The umpires decided there could be no play yesterday after inspecting the wicket at 4.45.

Two other matches, Lancashire against Warwickshire and Derbyshire against Yorkshire, were abandoned as draws. Lancashire were due to resume at Old Trafford at 127 for six with 13 overs left and Warwickshire still to bat. At Chesterfield, Derbyshire's match was abandoned without a ball being bowled.

KENT: 278 for 9 (55 overs, N R Taylor 100, A P E Knott 55, D J Tavaré 46).

COMBINED UNIVERSITIES

T S Curtis b Dilley	6
R Ellis c Knott b Jarvis	16
R J Boyd-Moss c Woolmer b Dilley	0
*S P Henderson c Cowdrey b Johnson	82
G Pathmanathan c Dilley b Ellison	4
P G Roebuck run out	23
K I Hodgson c Woolmer b Underwood	0
S J G Doggart b Underwood	14
J Varey not out	35
†M Cullinan b Dilley	0
A J Pollock b Dilley	2
Extras (b5, l-b 18, w5)	28
Total (54.4 overs)	212

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–26, 2–26, 3–40, 4–47, 5–94 6–100, 7–144, 8–198, 10–212.

BOWLING: Dilley, 10.4–0–32–4; Jarvis, 11–3–31–1; Ellison, 9–1–41–1; Woolmer, 11–0–47–0; Underwood 11–4–19–2; Johnson, 2–0–14–1.

Umpires: G T Spencer and G Cook.

THE OVAL: Middlesex, 273 for 6 (55 overs, R D Butcher 85, M W Gatting 53); Surrey, 63 for 2 (20 overs). Bowling: Daniel 3-0-10-0; Cowans, 5-0-20-1; James, 7-0-22-0; Emburey, 5-1-5-1. Match abandoned. Middlesex (2pts) bt Surrey on higher scoring rate.

No play yesterday

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire 127 for 6 (41.4) overs v Warwickshire. Match abandoned. Lancashire 1 pt, Warwickshire 1 pt.
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Yorkshire. Match abandoned. Derbyshire 1 pt, Yorkshire 1 pt.

TABLE TENNIS

Chinese embarrassed by success

Tokyo, (Reuter) – Guo Yuehua, of China, retained the men's singles title on the final day of competition in the thirty-seventh world championships here yesterday. China, who won all seven titles at the last world *championships, took six of* them this year, dropping only the men's doubleson Sunday to the Yugoslav pair, Dragutin Surbek and Zoran Kalinic.

Guo, a physical education teacher, aged 27, beat his rival a compatriot, Cai Zhenhua, 21–15, 19–21, 21–18, 21–18 in a repeat of the 1981 final. Cai won seven more points than he did two years ago when, like today, his only success came in winning the second game.

Guo remained unassuming to the end. He is a player who rarely challenges decisions. His quiet approach and top-spun penholder shots may make him appear a little old-fashioned, but he showed yesterday that he is still a devastating competitor. This was, he says, his last championships.

China's other defending single champion, Tong Ling, who looked tired from the start, lost her title when she was beaten by the South Korean, Yang Young-Ja, in the quarter-finals.

Yang, one of the surprises of the championships, went on to the final where she met her match in the world No 2, Cao Yanhua, another of the ubiquitous Chinese, who was runner-up in 1981.

Apart from winning both singles titles, the women's doubles and the mixed doubles yesterday, the Chinese also took both team titles. "You could say we were satisfied," one Chinese official said. But another seemed almost embarrassed, remarking that he would have been happier if the Chinese had won less. "I would personally be able to face my table tennis friends from other countries with an *easier mind," he added.*

MENS SINGLES: Semi-finals: Cai Zhehua (China) bt Wang Huiyuan (China), 16-21, 21-12, 21-11, 23-21; Guo Yuehua (China) bt Jiang Jialiang (China), 21-17, 17-21, 23-21, 17-21, 21-17. Final: Guo Yuehua (China) bt Cai Zhenhua (China), 21-15, 19-21, 21-18, 21-18.
WOMENS SINGLES: Semi-finals: Cao Yanhua (China) bt Qi Baoxiang (China), 21-18, 21-15, 21-19; Yang Yong-Ja (S Kor) bt Huang Junqun (China), 19-21, 21-23, 21-16, 21-19, 23-21. Final: Cao Yanhua (China) bt Yang Yong-Ja (S Kor), 21-9, 10-21, 21-9, 21-13.
MIXED DOUBLES: Semi-finals: Guo Yuehua and Ni Xialian (China) bt Cai Zhehua and Cao Yanhua (China), 21-16, 14-21, 21-15, 21-18; Chen Xinhua and Tong Ling (China) bt Xie Saike and Huang Junqun (China), 21-15, 21-15, 18-21, 8-21, 21-19. Final: Guo Yuehua and Ni Xialian (China) bt Chen Xinhua and Tong Ling (China), 21-13, 17-21, 12-19, 18-21, 21-12.

TENNIS

Spanish veterans with zest of youth

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Düsseldorf

Jose Higueras, wearing the inevitable beard and the inevitable green warm-up suit, sat contentedly on a dressing room bench and observed to the naked Manuel Orantes, recumbent on the massage table: "We must be the oldest team to win this." He was right. Higueras, aged *30 and Orantes, 34, had just* won both singles in straight sets against Australia to regain the World Team Cup.

Every tie Spain won was decided by Higueras and Orantes in singles. The last time they won the cup, in 1978, their opponents in the final were also Australia – then represented by Phillip Dent and John Newcombe. In those days, Orantes was the Spanish first string, Higueras the second. Now the order of precedence is reversed, but they are still in business and still winning.

In eight days Orantes has beaten *three men who were ranked above* him. When asked if he found this event rejuvenating, Orantes grinned. "Well, I was trying like a young man, anyway. We knew we had a chance to win both singles yesterday (in the *semi-final with the* United States) and today, so we were trying very hard. It was tense out there. I wanted to win as quickly as possible.

Higueras beat Mark Edmondson 6-2, 6-4 and Orantes beat Patrick Cash, more than 16 years his junior, by 6-3, 6-2. The pattern was the same in both matches. The big, strong Australians invested in what is known in the trade as "the heavy stuff" because their opponents were better at the controlled, subtle manoeuvres of clay-court tennis. Edmondson and Cash mixed it up. They were prepared to sweat it out from the baseline until they had a chance to get to the net, and put the ball away – or watch and listen, in frustration, as a passing shot or lob buzzed out of reach. They were lions in chains.

The Yannick Noah scandal lingers on. He did not turn up for his scheduled match here on Saturday and has been fined £3,870.

Orantes: "trying like a young man"

Moreover, his personal appearance fee of £9,032 has been withheld.

Kurt Nielsen, the supervisor representing the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, has reported *the facts by telex* to the MIPTC administrator in New York. Mike Davies, *the executive* director of the Association of Tennis Professionals, has flown to the same distination with documentary evidence – newspaper cuttings and a copy of Noah's explanation.

Noah (who has the right of appeal) faces the possibility of suspension for anything between 21 *days and a year, and a fine up to a* maximum of £12,903: the ATP could impose an additional fine of £6,450 and suspension of membership.

The tournament director, Horst Klosterkemper, implied resignation when he said here on Monday that he was no longer prepared to put his personal reputation at stake in this event unless Noah was adequately punished. He thought a maximum fine and a suspension of between one and six months might "hurt" Noah. It seems reasonable to suggest that players like Noah are more easily replaced than tournament directors like Mr Klosterkemper.

Noah *has also become an object* of scorn among many of his own kind. There has even been illogical talk of boycotting tournaments he enters. What a mess this gentle, quiet man made of his week in Dusseldorf. All this is particularly regrettable because, as Nielsen said yesterday after his first experience of the event: "This is a major tournament. I'm very impressed with the organization, the crowds, the setting, the importance of doubles, and the enthusiasm – the ambience, as the French put it. There is an atmosphere that you only get at the better tournament. Everyone feels good." everyone except Noah.

DOUBLES: M Edmondson and P Cash (Aus) bt J Higueras and A Gimenez (Sp) 7-5 4-6 6-1.

Low blow for Pirow

By Richard Eaton

Brent Pirow, a tall young man from Pretoria with an elegantly rolled backhand who won the men's singles at Lee-on-Solent last year, returned to the scene of his success in the tournament sponsored by Pernod yesterday to find himself against the first seed in the first round.

Not surprisingly, the champion was the event's first loser, beaten in a gale that would have caused nearby small craft to founder too had they been unwise enough to venture forth. His conqueror, by 6-2, 6-4, was Bruce Foxworth, an American of imperturbable temperament, steady ground strokes, and a blue sweater and blue peaked cap that would not have been out of place on the Solent.

Pirow was oftern as angry as Foxworth was calm. The balls blew *into the road*, three replacements soon wandered away and everything the unfortunate South African tried, seemed to fail. He ended, predictabley, with a double-fault.

Afterwards it was not the draw *that Pirow criticized* – ATP regulations are that seedings must be according to the points computer – but the fact of having to play so early. The South African had flown from New York the night before and had requested a postponement of his match for one day. But playing the first match was an honour accorded to the defending champion and Pirow had not, according to the organizers, requested the postponement in time.

Two other seeds went out in the maelstrom. Scott Lipton of the United States beat Frank Puncec of South Africa, seeded five, by 6-3, 6-4, and Syd Ball of Australia beat *Egan Adams of the United States* 6-2, 6-2, with something to spare.

Elizabeth Jones, British Junior Champion four years ago at the age of only 14, also lost, beaten 5-7, 6-0, 6-4 by Maria Lindstrom, a teenaged Swede who also evidently likes playing on hard courts. The Swede stroked the ball smoothly; Miss Jones yelled, struggled and saved six match points before her last chance blew away.

Mottram's costly errors

Hamburg (AP) – Christoher Mottram served two double faults in the tie-break of the deciding set and was beaten 6-3, 2-6, 7-6 by and American, Eric Fromm, in the first round of the German Open championship here. Earlier the British player, seeded 16th, had saved two match points to force the tie-break.

At 2-2 in the tie-break Motram served his first double fault, and the second came when Fromm led 5-3. The unseeded American advanced to the second round after the next point when Mottram hit a backhand out of court.

In another first-round match the 15th seed, Parlo Arraya, of Peru, beat the veteran American and former champion, Harold Solomon, 6-2, 6-1.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: P Arraya (Peru) bt H Solomon (US), 6-2, 6-1; J Velasco Col) bt W Popp (WG), 6-4, 6-2; E Fromm (US) bt C Mottram (GB), 6-3, 2-6, 7-6; C Panatta (IT) bt M Tideman (Swe), 6-7, 6-3, 6-2; D Keretic (WG) bt a Tous (Sp), 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; M Westphal (WG) bt T Wałke (US), 6-3, 6-2; J Borowiak (US) bt H Simonsson (Swe), 7-6, 6-1; J Aguilera (Sp) bt L Courteau (Fr), 6-2, 6-3; A Maurer (WG) bt B Testerman (US), 6-2,6-4; R Ganzabal (Arg) bt J Nystrom (Swe), 6-3, 7-5.

Exclusive interview by David Miller

Why Kissinger believes US is ready and able to strengthen World Cup

New York. The executive committee of FIFA, the autocratic body which controls its game immune to external appeal or judgment, will give the United States soccer federation 30 minutes in Stockholm on May 20 to plead its case for consideration as 1986 World Cup hosts.

Leading the US delegation, which will be permitted five speakers, five observers and no audio-visual aids, will be the former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, a football enthusiast since childhood. Dr Kissinger has placed his experience and reputation behind the US bid because, as he says, "soccer is a vital experience for the overwhelming majority of mankind" and it would greatly benefit internation soccer as well as the game in the US to establish it here as a major sport.

Dr Kissinger goes to Stockholm not to seek a confrontation with FIFA but an objective hearing. There, he will meet the key figures in control of the World Cup's destiny; Brazilian president Joao Havelange, the Organising committee chairman Hermann Neuberger of West Germany, general secretary Joseph Blatter and vice-president Harry Cavan (Northern Ireland) and Doctor Frankchi (Italy). All indications are that FIFA are determined to award the finals to Mexico as replacement to Colombia and that Dr Kissinger's diplomatic expertise will be fully stretched to reverse this probability.

Not present on May 20 will be vital players in the political game of poker: Horst Dasler, Chairman of Sports manufacturers Adidas said to have interests in two of the major marketing agencies, Rofa (televsion) and ISL of Lucerne (advertising); Emilio Ascarraga, owner of Televisa, Mexico's sole TV network; and Dentsu of Japan, the largest adveritsing agents in the Eastern Hemisphere. Linking the two sets of polker players is the FIFA vice-president Guillermo Canedo of Mexico, business partners of Ascarraga.

Yesterday Dr Kissinger gave an exclusive interview to this newspaper in which he clarified many aspects of the USSF application.

Question: Why did the US cause interest you sufficiently to become involved?

Answer: I've always been a soccer enthusiast, and I take every opportunity when I'm in Europe to go to games. I've been interested ever since I was a boy and I've been honorary chairman of the North American Soccer League (NASL). Bringing the World Cup here would put the sport on top here.

Q: In what ways is your involvement *most likely to* assist the US bid?

A: I think I've been helpful in getting together a group of senior American executives and political figures to give backing to the enterprise, to show this is not primarily a commercial exercize of an individual soccer team. My utility is to show there's broad-based support in business and political community and that we can put on a first-class operation.

Q: Do you see the possibility of any fresh development by FIFA pror to May 20?

A: What we are asking for is the opportunity to present a full case. There may have been misunderstandings originally, at a time when I was not involved. It was thought it was a starting point and that we could provide fuller answers when FIFA came here. Now we have a letter from the White House about legal requirement and the support of governors of each state involved.

A: It seems to me one of two things should now happen: either FIFA should give us the World Cup on the basis of our written presentation, or they should delay their decision until they can send a team to look us over. We think we deserve a visit.

Q: What is the least you hope for from the Stockholm meeting?

A: That FIFA decide they will look over the situation at our grounds. After all, even in Mexico they found a number of stadia unsatisfactory and I doubt if they would find that here.

Q: What will be the main thrust of the US case?

A: The letter from the White *House; our corporate financial* backing; the quality of our stadia and the changes that will easily be made; our advertising facilities; and the importance of *showing* the international game here in a way it has not been seen previously.

Dr Kissinger: Seeking an objective hearing

Q: What is your view of the widely-held opinion that FIFA has broken its own terms of reference by not visiting the US?

A: I find it inexplicable. If FIFA had come and then made a report on merit, nobody could complain. I understand we will have half an hour in Stockholm. A number of us have heavy schedules and we have shown our dedication by altering these to go to Stockholm and I cannot believe we will be given a reasonable amount of time. We're no out for confrontation."

Q: Is there anything further the US can do before may 20?

A: We would accept an inspection committee at any time, at very short notice and we're willing to answer any questions, but we do not want our case to be pre-judged.

Q: What would be the value to football of the US hosting the cup?

A: It would make soccer a major sport in the US and would mean Americans travelling abroad would take an enormous interest in the game. It would be tremendous for the game if it could become a major sport in a country as sports-minded as the US. It could be, and should be.

Q: Is there any sanction outside normal football legislation which the US might consider?

A: We haven't given that any thought because we haven't imagined we would not be treated fairly. With so many senior Americans involved now, it would be a bad thing if we were treated in a cavalier fashion.

Q: *How much support do you consider the US has in the international football sphere?*

A: I'm really new at the politics of soccer. We didn't want to get started earlier and take the Cup away from a sister republic. It had been assigned to Colombia, so we didn't make any approaches to members of FIFA, and I have no idea of the extent of the support we may have. The Cup is due for the Western Hemisphere and there is no other candidate which has not recently staged the Cup. There are physical problems in Mexico, as you yourself pointed out in 1970. They are not arguments for *never* giving the Cup to Mexico, but why *twice in sixteen years?*

Q: Are there any grounds for believing FIFA may already have signed contracts with Mexico which make the situation irretrievable?

A: I would hate to believe that. It would be totally against their own rules.

Q: From your experience as an observer at several World Cups, how would you balance the importance of football between playing in a traditional football country, and the greater financial advantage which there *might* be here?

A: My assessment is that we'd have very large crowds for the semi-final and final and good crowds for the second round. *The first round is problematic*, as it has been since it was expanded to 24 teams. There were not big crowds for the first round in Spain. In giving us the World Cup, FIFA would be investing in the future. It would be one of the few times the home team would not have a huge advantage because we would certainly lose.

Q: Do you believe the US can stage a tournament living up to the game's best traditions?

A: Absolutely. No question. Now that I have all the top people involved it would be a point of honour for all of us to ensure that it was a success. I wouldn't be involved if I weren't convinced of that.

Q: Is it true that as Secretary of State you used to have the European League results supplied to you through *diplomatic channels.*

A: It's true. The British results I could get in the newspapers, but I used to get the German results suplied to me so that I *could follow the clubs.*

Q: How good a goalkeeper were you, and would you ever have liked to play serious soccer.

A: Those were high scoring days when I was a goalkeeper! In those days they played the 2-3-5 system. I played in goal till I broke my hand and ended-up as a fullback after playing for a while as a forward. My enthusiasm far exceeded my skill, but I was a fanatic. My father thought I should go to the opera, I thought I should go to soccer. I used to sneak away.

CYCLING

Nickson pulls out

By John Wilcockson

Bill Nickson, from Preston, the former British professional champion, has had to withdraw from the Milk Race that begins in 12 days time. During a visit to hospital yesterday for doctors to inspect the left wrist he fractured last month, he was told that the plaster could not be made less obtrusive.

Arther Metcalfe, the manager of the Great Britain professional team in the Milk Race, said: "It is a pity for Bill, especially as he won the race as an amateur. We will concentrate ont he team race now, as much as the individual."

Nickson demonstrated his fitness two days ago by finishing sixth in the Greater Manchester Grand Prix on a relatively flat circuit. But the climbs to be tackled in the Milk Race would have proved an almost impossible task for him without the full use of both wrists.

He is to be replaced by Steve Jones, from Birmingham, who raced *last season in Belgium*, and whose selection came as welcome news. He is riding without a sponsor this year after his Continental contract was not renewed.

Jones, and the rest of the team, will be competing next Sunday in the 126-mile Moducel Marathon in Shropshire, as will Sean Yates, who is returning from his French base in preparation for the Milk Race.

● WARSAW (Reuter) – Uwe Raab, of East Germany, battled through strong winds to take the lead after the 181 kilometre first stage of the three-nations Peace Race yesterday.

WARSAW: Peace race (181km): First stage: 1, U Raab (EG) 3hr 47min 33sec; 2, B Wolcema (Neth) 3:47.37; 3, F Boden (EG) 3:47.40. Overall: 1, Raab 3hr 57min 8sec; 2, Tchushda 3:57.18; 3, P Ugryumov (USSR) 3:57.23. Team positions: 1, *East Germany* 11:51.58; 2, Soviet Union 11:52.07; 3, Czechoslovakia 11:52.46.

BRITISH POSITIONS: 47, C Wreghitt 4 hr 01 min 43 sec; 69, S Wakefield 4:02.14; 70, N Bloor 4:02.18; 87, H Ashworth 4:14.25.

YACHTING

Around the world within 160 days

From Barry Pickthall, Newport, Rhode Island

Philippe Jeantot, of France, crossed the Newport finish line to win the BOC single-handed, round-the-world yacht race at 7.11 am local time yesterday and break the *record for the circumnavigation* previously held by the late Alain Colas by a nine-day margin.

Jeantot's time of 159 days, 2 hours, 26 minutes, could have been cut by a futher four-hour margin; *but having arrived either at night or* in bad weather at Cape Town, Sydney and Rio de Janeiro – the three compulsory stop-over ports in this 27,000-mile voyage – he decided to lie hove-to off Brenton Tower Reef last night and wait for daylight before crossing the finish line.

Completing the final 5,300-mile leg from Rio in 28 days 17 hours, the 31 year-old oil rig diver, who counts sailing single-handed merely as a hobby, said his only real concern came three days ago when Bertie Reed of South Africa, in second place, covered 230 miles to narrow the gap between them to a 100-mile margin.

At a press conference held *immediately* after *his* arrival, Jeantot credited part of his success to the computerized sailing instruments fitted on Crédit Agricole, his 56 ft Dumas-designed cutter. The instruments, linked to a fire-alarm bell, woke *him whenever* course or wind varied beyond the limits he set in the computer's memory.

"If Desmond Hampton had had this equipment on his yacht, he would still be in this race," Jeantot said, referring to when the British sailor overslept and a change in the wind swept *Gipsy Moth V*, his chartered yacht, on to the rocks off Gabo Island, Victoria, Australia, last December.

Seventeen sailors took up this BOC Challege last August. Two yachts were lost in the Southern Ocean, and a farther three have run aground.

● About 100 golfers with handicaps of two or three will miss this *year's Amateur Championship* at Turnberry because the entry of 375 was 87 above the limit.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

First division
West Ham United v Arsenal
Second division
Burnley v Queen's Park Rangers
Middlesbrough v Crystal Palace
Third division
Hudderfield v Wigan
Portsmouth v Walsall
Fourth division
Halifax v Wimbledon
Welsh Cup
Final first leg
Wrexham v Swansea City
Scottish first division
Dunfermline v Falkirk
Scottish second division
Stranrear v Stirling Albion

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Coventry City v Manchester United (7.0); Sheffield Wednesday v Newcastle (7.0). Second division: Bradford City v Barnsley (7.15); Chesterfield v Port Vale; Manchester City v Middlesbrough (6.30); Notts Co v Rotherham; Wigan v Preston NE (7.0).
TESTIMONIALS: (*P Thompson*): Liverpool v England XI; (R Jenkins): Watford v Luton (7.45).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Charlton v Luton (7.0); Crystal Palace v Bristol Rovers; Southampton v Ipswich; Swindon v West Ham.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Cheshunt v Walton and Hersham. Second division: Corinthian Casuals v Dorking; Epping v Barton Rovers (7.45); Hemel Hempstead v Letchworth; Rainham v Finchley.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Haringey Borough v Hoddesdon.
WILTS SENIOR SHIELD: Second leg Devizes v Trowbridge (6.15).

STAND APPEAL FUND: Brentford v Southampton.
EASTERN FLOODLIGHT CUP: Final, first leg: Welling United v Chelmsford.

CROQUET

Budleigh Salterton Tournament.

TENNIS

Lee-on-Sea Men's Challenger Series.

CRICKET

SCHOOLS: Berkhamsted v Hertfordshire Gents; Bishop's Stortford v Aldenham; Blundell's v Devon Dumplings CC; Christ, Brecon v XL Club; Giggleswick v Ermysted's GS; Lancing v Brighton VIth Form College; Leeds GS v MCC; Oakham v Uppingham; QEGS, Wakefield v Pocklington; St Edward's, Oxford v Bradfield; St George's, Weybridge v *Public* School OB, Wellington (Berks) v Berkshire Gents.

Verdict on Rosberg

Paris, (AFP)–Keke Rosberg, of Finland, the world Formula One motor racing champion, will know today if his appeal against his disqualification from second place in the Brazilian Grand Prix in March has been successful. The International Federation (FIA) are due to meet here today and the world champion's appeal will be one of the items on the agenda.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Agar is Man of Steel

By Keith Macklin

Featherstone Rover's dramatic and unexpected win in Saturday's Challenge Cup has led to Allan Agar, the Rovers' coach, winning the title of Man of Steel at the awards ceremony, sponsored by Trumann's at Wakefield last night. The title Man of Steel is given *annually to the personality who has* "made the most impact on the season".

Agar joined Featherstone in mid-season when they were in danger of relegation. He kept them clear of the drop, and took them to Wembley

Keith Mumby won the award for First Division player of the year, the second such award in recent polls for the Bradford Northern full-back. Other awards were: Second Division: Steve Nash (Salford). Young player: Brian Noble (Bradford Northern). Coach: Arthur Bunting (Hull). Referee: Robin Whitfield (Widnes).

GOLF

Graham in title surge

Houston, (Reuter) – David Graham of Australia, came from five strokes behind to win the $400,000 Houston Open. His final round of 64, which was seven under par, gave him a total of 275 for nine under par. He collected $72,000 for his eighth victory since joining the United States tour. He finished five strokes ahead of Lee Trevino, Lee Elder and Jim Thorpe, who each collected $29,867.

I've been happy all week with the way I've been playing. After the nine I was determined to hang in there and make the best of it," Graham said.

Doug Tewel, the overnight leader, was tied with Graham after 13 holes but Graham had three birdies in a row starting at the 14th while Tewel was one over par at the 15th and 16th.

FINAL SCORES: 275: D Graham (Aus), 66, 72, 73, 64. 280: L Trevino 68, 68, 71, 73; L Elder 68, 73, 69, 69. 281: D Edwards 72, 71, 69, 69. 282: E Fiori 71, 70, 71, 70; J Nelford (Can) 68, 72, 71, 73; T Purtzer 73, 73, 70, 66; R Boyd 68, 73, 71, 70; F Couples 71, 67, 72, 72; L Mize 71, 71, 74, 66; J Cook 67, 73, 68, 74. 283: J Mahaffey 72, 69, 70, 72; G Burns 70, 74, 67, 72; D Tewel 69, 72, 65, 77. Other scores: 287: P Oosterhuis (GB) 73, 73, 72, 69.

RUGBY UNION

MacNeill the odd man out

Wellington (Reuter) – Hugo MacNeill, the full back, was forced to withdraw from the Lions' training session yesterday after he pulled a hamstring –the same one which troubled him during Ireland's *defeat in Wales in March.*

A further setback was the cancellation – owing to the team's hectic social schedule – of the goal-kicking session involving Ollie Campbell, Gwyn Evans, Dusty Hare, MacNeill and the part-timer, John Rutherford.

Terry McLean's appraisal, page 24

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FOOTBALL: THE EXILE WITH A MESSAGE FOR ABERDEEN

Ferguson to change tune as Madrid are for Real

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Alex Ferguson, Aberdeen's 41-year-old manager, is in the habit of giving two team talks before every match. The second, during those final nervous minutes in the dressing room when players fidget and ears are no longer tuned for detailed instructions, concerns motivation.

"Don't worry", he has been heard to say. "We are not playing Real Madrid".

Now, for the first time in his career he must change the script of his rallying speech. Tomorrow evening deep in the bowels of Gothenburg's impressive Ulleval Stadium, Aberdeen will be peparing to take on the famous Spaniards, rulers of the Continent on six occasions, in the final of the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Ferguson will be giving his first lecture, on tactics, today and some of his notes have been taken from the evidence of Cunningham, Manchester United's winger. The only Briton ever to play for Real, it was only a few weeks ago that he left the club which won the first five European Cups.

"We found that if a team attacked us straight away, we could be thrown off balance", Cunningham said. "If they scored a goal, it could upset us but the strange thing about the Latin temperament is that if opponents were prepared to attack, Real would immediately come out of their shells. Action and reaction".

Cunningham confirms that the strength of his former side is based on the flexibility of five men at the back, loosely described as centre halves who push forward whenever possible. Stielike, West Germany's sweeper, is the general in command of the defence, and the elegan del Bosque is the "brains" behind their attack.

"Juanito, has changed his style recently, dropping back to the right side of midfield. When he wants to play, he's unstoppable. Santillana, the centre forward, is the best header I've ever seen. He seems to climb about 6 ft in the air and scores from incredible positions".

He feels Aberdeen's supporters could also play an important role. "Real's fans don't give the team any morale or drive. They're very conservative. If things aren't going the way they want, all you hear from them is little more than a murmur. They are by no means the best in the world".

Cunningham's opinions will fill a couple of pages in Ferguson's dossier that might otherwise have been relatively empty. Although he flew to Madrid after Aberdeen's defeat of Waterschei in the semi-final to watch Real beat Austria Vienna in the Bernabeu Stadium, he said that it was difficult to make a proper judgment that night.

Injuries ruled out three of those who are likely to be chosen to wear the brilliant all-white strip tomorrow. The evening was not, however, devoid of interest. Ballesteros watched by 10,000 spectators, struck a gold ball with a nine iron from outside the ground into the centre circle.

● Two players have been banned from the second leg of the UEFA cup final in Lisbon next week. UEFA have banned Jose Luis of Benfica, and Win Hofkens, of Anderlecht, the Belgian club, who are leading 1-0.

League's new TV package

By Nicholas Harling

The Football League chairmen, who last week rejected television's offer of £5.4m to cover football over the next two seasons, have decided on a new format they are to present to ITV and BBC.

The chairmen, some of whom feel their position has been weakened by what they regard as an untimely announcement that Canon (UK) Limited are to sponsor the League for £3m for the next three years, are depending on the success of their package because the main condition of the sponsorship deal is that football is televised.

What the chairmen want is £2.7m a year from television for "recordings of two games to be shown on Saturday night on BBC; recordings of three games to be shown on ITV on Sunday afternoon; a 30-minute preview on Friday nights on either station and a five-minute preview on Saturday lunchtime; a maximum of four live games a year; shirts advertisements to measure 32 square inches; overseas rights to be negotiated separately and the League (Milk) Cup final to be shown live for an extra £250,000.

The chairmen are to present the companies with a mandate for negotiations with a view to the televised season beginning in October. They would accept another £250,000 or thereabouts for coverage from the beginning of the season in August.

The negotiators would encourage BBC to return to a regular Saturday night slot and ITV to show their programmes on Sundays. Viewing figures prove that these are the most successful times for the respective companies' programmes.

Jonathan Martin, the BBC's head of sport, has not seen the latest demands from the chairmen but he confirmed. "We are going to continue negotiating. There is still a lot of talking to do as these things cannot be done in a rush."

There is certainly no haste either on the part of the league. A spokesman said yesterday: "We have no deadline for signing an agreement. We could still be talking in August as far as we are concerned. There is more urgency on the part of the television companies because of programme scheduling.

"We have written offering to resume talks but they say they must go back to their governers first. No meetings are planned at the moment but the ball is firmly in their court."

Talks on the two-year deal for coverage began seven months ago.



Boniek: on target

Champions Roma

Rome (Agencies) – Roma won the Italian League championships for the first time in 41 years after a 1-1 draw in Genoa which gave them an unassailable three-point lead over Juventus with one game to play.

Roma took the lead through Pruzzo after 20 minutes and confidently overcame a second half equalizer from Fiorini. At the end, hundreds of their jubilant fans danced on the pitch while in Rome thousands more took to the streets to celebrate.

Roma's draw dashed any hopes Juventus might have had of holding on the the first division title. The Turin club were trailing 1-0 against Cagliari but they showed their fighting qualities by snatching victory through the Polish international, Boniek, and Platini, the French World Cup player. Platini's goal makes him the leading scorer in the first division with 16 goals.

Ajax made certain of their 21st Dutch championship success with a comfortable 4-1 win at Helmond Sport. With only one match to play, Ajax have 56 points from 33 matches and an unassailable four-point lead over second placed Fevenoord, 3-1 winners against Haarlem.

Without Cruyff, who was under suspension, and the Danish international striker, Jesper Olsen, who was injured, Ajax took the lead six minutes after the interval and added two more within 15 minutes.

Werder Bremen kept the pressure on the defending champions, Hamburg, in the chase for the West German first division title by beating Karlsruhe 3-0.

Bremen's eigth successive win took them level with Hamburg, who scored a 2-1 win at Hertha Berlin. With four matches left, both have 45 points from 30 games.

Suspended for a spell

Lagos (AFP)–Stationery Stores of Lagos, already thrown out of the African Cup Winners' Cup, have been banned from all competition for two years by the Nigerian Football Association. The decision follows scenes during their Cup Winners' Cup second round, first leg match with Asec Abidjan of Ivory Coast last week, when the match was abandoned after a Nigerian player, Salllu Amusah, was involved in a fight with the Abidjan goalkeeper, Pape Bidi. Amusah was banned for three years by the Nigerian FA.

The kick off had been delayed following accusations that Bidi was using juju magic against his opponents, and the referee, Ali Bangoura, of Guinea, finally called the match off at the start of the second half when it was discovered, he was said to have swallowed it to avoid detection.

As well as banning Stationery Stores for two years, the Nigerian FA stripped them of all the points they have gained in the league this season.

European league results

AUSTRIA: Austria Vienna 1, Klagenfurt 0; Salzburg 4, Linzer ASK 1; SW Innsbruck 1, Simmering 0; Mauscadi 2, Rapid Vienna 1; Sturm Graz 2, Vienna 1; Admira-Wacker 0, Grazer AK 0; Voest Linz 1, Eisenstadt 1; Wiener SK 3, Union-Wels 0.

BELGIUM: Antwerp 6, Bruges 0; Lierse 0, Standard Liege 1; Winterslag 0, Waregem 0; RWD Molenbeek 0, Lokeren 0; Courtrai 3, Seraing 1; Ghent 4, Waterschei 2; CS Bruges 2, Beerschot 2; Liege 2, Tongres 1.

BULGARIA: Etar Tirnovo 2, Trakia Plovdiv 0; Belasitsa Petrich 1, Sliven 0; Spartak Pleven 2, Lokomotiv Sofia 0; Spartak Varna 2, Haskovo 1; Pirin Blagoevgrad 0, Botev Vratsa 2; Slavia Sofia 4, Rozova Dolina 0; Tcherno More Varna 1, Tchernomorets Bourgas 0; CSKA Sofia 0, Levski Spartak Sofia 3.

DENMARK: Ikast 0, Broendby 2; Kolding 1, Frem 0; B 1903 Copenhagen 0, Esbjerg 2; Aarhus 0, Koge 1; B 1909 Odense 0, Lyngby 1; Hvidovre 1, Herning 0; Naestved 3, Vejle 1.

NETHERLANDS: Fortuna Sittard 1, GAE Deventer 1; Helmond 1, Ajax Amsterdam 4; Feyenoord Rotterdam 3, Haarlem 1; Utrecht 2, NAC Breda 3; Willem II Tilburg 3, Excelsior Rotterdam 1; AZ'67 Alkmaar 0, Sparta Rotterdam 1; Roda Kerkrade 1, PSV Eindhoven 2; PEC Zwolle 1, NEC Nijmegen 0; Groningen 6, Twente Enschede 1.

EAST GERMANY: Union Berlin 0, Wismut Aue 0; Hansa Rostock 2, Lokomotiv Leipzig 0; Dynamo Dresden 3, Sachsenring Zwickau 1; Carl Zeiss Jena 6, Erfurt 0; Vorwaerts Frankfurt 2, Magdeburg 1; Karl-Marx-Stadt 0, Chemie Halle 0; Dynamo Berlin 8, Chemie Bohlen 2.

FRANCE: Lille 4, Brest 0; Strasbourg 1, Laval 2; Sochaux 2, Bastia 1; Auxerre 2, Bordeaux 2; Tours 1, Mulhouse 0; Rouen 1, Lens 1; St Etienne 3, Nancy 4; Monaco 2, Nantes 2; Toulouse 2, Paris St Germain 1; Metz 4, Lyon 1.

HUNGARY: Ferencvaros 2, Ujpest Dozsa 1; Pecs 1, MTK VM 1; Honved 2, Bekes 0; Debrecen 0, Nyiregyhaza 0; SZOMBATHELY 0, Tatabanya 2; Raba Gyor 5, Bekescsaba 1; Zalaegerszeg 0, Csepel 0; Videoton 1, Diosgyor 1.

ITALY: Avellino 4, Catanzaro 0; Cagliari 1, Juventus 2; Cesena 1, Ascoli 1; Fiorentina 3, Sampdoria 1; Genoa 1, Roma 1; Inter Milan 1, Udinese 1; Torino 0, Pisa 2; Verona 0, Napoli 0.

POLAND: Gwardia Warsaw 1, Legia Warsaw 2; Zaglebie Sosnowiec 1, Wisla Cracow 1; Stal Mielec 1, Lodz 0; Baltyk Gdn 1, Lech Poznan 1; Widzew Lodz 2, Szombierki Bytom 2; Cracovia 0, Katowice 0; Ruch Chorzow 2, Slask Wroclaw 0; Pogon Szczecin 1, Gornik Zabrze 0.

PORTUGAL: Cup semi-finals: Benfica 2, Portimonense 0; Porto 5, Academico Coimbra 1.

SPAIN: League Cup 1st round 1st leg: Celta Vigo 3, Espanol Barcelona 2; Real Betis Seville 1, Malaga 0; Racing Santander 1, Valencia 0; Salamanca 0, Atletico Madrid 0; Real Zaragoza 2, Seville 1; Athletic Bilbao 1, Osasuna 1; Las Palmas 4, Real Valladolid 1. Cup semi-final 1st leg: Barcelona 2, Real Sociedad 0.

SOVIET UNION: Cup Final: Shakhtyor Donetsk 1, Metalist Kharkov 0. League: Torpedo Moscow 1, Zhalgiris Vilnius 1; Dynamo Tbilisi 0, Spartak Moscow 3; Zenit Leningrad 0, Pakhtakor Tashkent 0.

SWEDEN: AIK Stockholm 0, Orgryte 0; Brage 1, IFK Goteborg 0; Hacken 0, Halmstad 2; Elfsborg 2, Mjallby 0; Malmo 5, Gefle 1; Oster Vaxjo 1, Hammarby 3.

SWITZERLAND: Basle 0, Xamax Neuchatel 4; Bulle 0, St Gallen 5; Lausanne 1, Bellinzona 1; Lucerne 2, Aarau 1; Sion 1, Servette Geneva 1; Wettingen 3, Winterthur 2; Young Boys Berne 1, Vevey 1; Zurich 2, Grasshoppers 3.

WEST GERMANY: Hertha Berlin 1, Hamburg 2; Fortuna Duesseldorf 5, Eintracht Brunswick 0; Stuttgart 3, Borussia Moenchengladbach 2; Nuremberg 0, Bayer Leverkusen 1; Werder Bremen 3, Karlsruhe 0; Cologne 2, Bayern Munich 0; Kaiserslautern 1, Bochum 0; Borussia Dortmund 4, Eintracht Frankfurt 1; Schalke 5, Arminia Bielefeld 0.

Fading stars in the East

HONGKONG (Reuter) – Arthur Duncan had been looking forward to a rare weekend break from the rigours of the Scottish football season when his club, Hibernian, had no match. But his plans were changed by a telephone call which brought the former international winger hurrying 6,000 miles to play just one game in this British colony.

The call wa from Jimmy Bone, once a colleague of Duncan at Partick Thistle and now captain of Hongkong Rangers. Bone thought Dincan's skills were just what was needed to give Rangers an edge over the local giants, Seiko, in a cup semi-final. Whether he was fight was never established. The match was postpond at the last moment because of a waterlogged pitch and Duncan, jet-lagged but £400 richer, was back home in Edinburgh on the Saturday night.

Rangers' willingness to pin so much faith in one player is a vivid illustration of a phenomenon which has changed the face of soccer in Hongkong. Managers have discovered the quickest route to success – and the best way to attract crowds – is to scour Europe for players who, like the 33-year-old Duncan, are entering the twilight of their careers.

Seiko, who are supported by the Japanese watch manufacturer, look like a reincarnation of the great Dutch sides of the 1970s. Their formidable talents are organized around Dirk Nanninga, who scored the equaliser in the 1978 World Cup final against Argentina, and Theo Dejong, one of the stars of the 1974 Dutch World Cup squad. Both players have lost the pace and instant reflexes which made them outstanding players in the past, but their tactical sense and ability to "read" the game are as sound as ever.

Sieko look unstoppable in the league thiseason, but, if any team can thwart them it will be Bulova and their former Scottish international, Tommy Hutchison. Now 35-years-old and less dynamic than he was when he played for Manchester City, Hutchison can still confound defences with his famous jinking runs and close control.

Alongside the former scottish international, Derek Parlane, who is on loan from Leeds United, Hutchison is proving one of the most successful imports of recent years. Others, however, have failed to settle. Alan Ball, for example, was brought out to revive the fortunes of Eastern, he stayed less than two months. His famous passes were not so successful in Hong-Kong – because he was thinking too quickly for his teammates.

nobody was sadder to see Ball go than the Eastern coach Bobby Moore, his World Cup captain. Within weeks of Ball's departure, Moore had gone too, turning his back on a salary reported to be almost £4,750 a month, plus luxury housing.

Probably the most disappointing import of all was another former England player Charlie George, who joined Bulova last season on a two-year contract, said to be worth £9,000 a month plus hotel accommodation for himself and his family. But plagued by back injury, George missed more games than he appeared in and when he did play, he showed little of his old flair. By mid-season it was clear the experiment had been a mistake and George, then aged 31, quietly returned home.

It now seems possible the days of the *Taipan fuk kau yan* (literally "Big boss footballer") are numbered.

Atkinson waiting

The Manchester United manager, Ron Atkinson, will learn next week whether there will be an FA inquiry into his conduct at the match with Arsenal a week ago. The FA's disciplinary committee will consider the referee's report on May 18 and then decide whether to ask Atkinson for a written explanation.

Atkinson was banished from the touchline after commenting on the sending-off of Remi Moses. If the FA decide to take the matter further, Atkinson could go into the FA Cup Final against Brighton, on May 21, facing a charge of bringing the game into disrepute.

● The Football League yesterday gave Kieran O'Reagan, aged 19, permission to play for Brighton at Norwich on Saturday even though he was signed after the transfer deadline. So O'Reagan has one match to convince the Brighton manager, Jimmy Melia, that he can fill one of the club's problem positions in the FA Cup Final.

● Hartlepool United, whose hopes of avoiding re-election were raised by a 3-0 win on Saturday, have won a bigger fight – for survival. A High Court judge was told yesterday that the club has paid its £51,949 debt to the Inland Revenue. Accordingly, Mr Justice Harman dismissed the Revenue's petition to wind up the club.

IN BRIEF

JUDO: Neil Adams, Britain's world light-middleweight judo champion, sets off today for what he hopes will be the first step towards what he calls an "impregnable treble". His aim is to win the European championship in Moscow in October and then the Olympic title in Los Angeles next year.

SKIING: The International Ski Federation (FIS) congress, which opened in Sydney, Australia, today, is expected to increase the frequency of world championships from one every other year instead of one every four years as at present. If the congress agrees, the next championships would be held in 1985.

DIVING: Greg Louganis, a 23-year-old American, set world records for the three-metre springboard at the Hall of Fame Invitational event at Fort Lauderdale. His total of 755.49 points broke his own record set at the world championships last summer and his reverse one-and-a-half somersault with three-and-a-half twists earned a record 99 points, with six perfect 10s and a 9.5 from the seven judges.

VOLLEYBALL: Telford, the Scottish league and cup holders, won the tournament held at Whitburn, Westlothian, beating the hosts in the final, 2-1.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 5, California Angels 1; Kansas City Royals 6, Toronto Blue Jays 1; Seattle Mariners 4, Boston Red Sox 2; Minnesota Twins 6, New York Yankees 5; Milwaukee Brewers 8, Texas Rangers 3; Cleveland Indians 13, Chicago White Sox 6; Oakland Athletics 1, Baltimore Orioles 0.

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston Red Sox	15	10	.600	–
Baltimore Orioles	15	11	.577	½
Milwaukee Brewers	13	12	.520	2
Toronto Blue Jays	13	12	.520	2
Cleveland Indians	14	13	.519	2
New York Yankees	13	14	.481	3
Detroit Tigers	10	14	.417	4½

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
California Angels	16	11	.593	–
Kansas City Royals	13	11	.542	1½
Texas Rangers	14	13	.519	2
Oakland Athletics	14	13	.519	2
Chicago White Sox	12	13	.480	3
Minnesota Twins	12	17	.414	5
Seattle Mariners	10	20	.333	7½

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia Phillies	15	9	.625	–
Montreal Expos	13	10	.565	1½
St Louis Cardinals	12	11	.522	2½
Pittsburgh Pirates	9	14	.391	5½
New York Mets	8	16	.333	6½
Chicago Cubs	8	18	.308	8

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles Dodgers	20	7	.741	–
Atlanta Braves	19	7	.731	½
Cincinnati Reds	14	15	.483	7
San Diego Padres	13	15	.464	7½
San Francisco Giants	12	15	.444	8
Houston Astros	12	18	.400	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Braves 4, Houston Astros 3; New York Mets 10, Cincinnati Reds 5; San Diego Padres 5, Chicago Cubs 3; Los Angeles Dodgers 6, St Louis Cardinals 4; San Francisco Giants 12, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; Montreal Expos v Philadelphia Phillies, postponed.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Conference finals (best of seven series): Philadelphia 76-ers 111, Milwaukee Bucks 109 (Last Sixers lead series 1-0); Los Angeles Lakers 119, San Antonio Spurs 107 (Lakers lead 1-0).

BOXING

VARNA, Bulgaria: European amateur championships: Light-Middleweight (First round): G Simion (Rom) bt J Franek (Cz), pts.

DIVING

FORT LAUDERDALE: Invitational Meeting: Men's springboard final: US unless stated: 1, G Louganis 755.49; 2, D Bergering 636.13; 3, R Mettiott 624.72. Women's platform final: 1, M Mitchell 430.86; 2, W Wyland 428.24; 3, K Kaleman (Can) 419.37.

EQUESTRIANISM

BREDA, Netherlands: International horse trials: Final show jumping section: 1, Burggraf, R Rucinski (Pol), 58.8 pts; 2, Helmark, L Clarke (GB), 63.8; 3, Lyrik, J Jonsson (Swe), 68.2; 4, Watergate, S Ingvarsson (Swe), 68.6; 5, Merry Sovereign, C Strachan (GB), 73.4; Equal 6, Miracle, S De Jonge (Neth), Encounter, L Green (GB) both 78.4.

ROME: International horse show: Barrage event: 1, Abdullah, D Shaffner (US), 32.38 sec; 2, Edelmann, W Mehlop (WG), 34.10. Timed event: 1, Jwa, P Rozier (Fr), 54.80 sec.

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Cosmos 3, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 2 (aet); Team America 1, Tulsa Roughnecks 0.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal 0, Oxford 1; Birmingham 5, Southampton 0; Queen's Park Rangers 4, Watford 2; Chelsea 0, Fulham 1; Millwall 5, Reading 0.

GOLF

ROSWELL, Georgia: LPGA tournament: Final scores (US unless stated): 208: J Coles 67, 70, 69. 212: S Post 71, 69, 72. 215: L Peterson 77, 68, 70; K Martin 72, 72, 71; A Miller 68, 73, 74. 218: K Whitworth 75, 71, 70; L Garbacz 71, 74, 71; M J Smith (NZ) 72, 72, 72; D Lasker 74, 70, 72; M Dickerson 71, 72, 73.

SHOOTING

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Home Counties Heat: 1, Surrey 1,150 (A Tucker 148); 2, Middlesex 1,122 (H Smith 146); 3, Sussex 1,104 (I Gideon 145). Southern Counties Heat: 1, Berkshire 1,142 (P Medhurst 148); 2, Buckinghamshire 1,132 (D Richards 144); 3, London 1,129 (B Wray 146). Team Matches: 1, RAF TRC 1,665 (C Fitzpatrick 146); 2, North London RC 1,635 (E Molyneux 142); 1, Army TRC 591 (A Clarke 91); 2, Oxford University 573 (P Ascell-Burt 87); 3, London University 570 (D Richards 85).

TENNIS

FLORENCE: First round: S Simonsson (Swe) beat P Bertolucci (It), 6-3, 6-4; F Segarceanu (Rom) beat F Sayer (SA), 6-0, 6-3.

WATER POLO

MALIBU, California: World Cup: Italy 8, Soviet Union 8; Hungary 9, United States 9; West Germany 11, Cuba 7; Netherlands 9, Spain 8.

TENNIS: Billie Jean King, six times Wimbledon champion, will defend her Edgbaston Cup title from June 6-12. Another Wimbledon champion, Evonne Cawley, will also be in the field. Britain will be represented by Jo Dure, Susan Barker and Anne Hobbs.

CANOEING: The Great Britain team for the 1983 European youth championships is: Men's kayak: R Welsh, R Wright, C Arrowsmith, M Copeland, C Nelson, P Oldfield. Ladies' kayak: K Davies, C Pallett, V Mortlock. Canadian singles: M Deacon, N Poruczník, C Brown. The championships take place at Spittal in Austria on July 16-17.

RACING: FIRST DAY OF YORK

Give Thanks again for Bolger

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Acclimatize and Fields Of Spring, respectively the third and fourth favourites in all the ante-post price lists for the Oaks, are due to clash in the Musidora Stakes at York today, along with Nibabu, who is one of the outsiders for the Epsom fillies classic at this juncture.

Whether any of them will prove capable of repelling the Irish threat posed by Give Thanks remains to be seen. Personally I have my doubts because Give Thanks has a lot going for her. Quite how much was apparent to spectators at Lingfield Park last Friday when she won the Oaks Trial.

Furthermore there is every reason to think that Give Thanks is on the boil now whereas her principal rivals will not be as they are being brought along quietly with Epsom in mind.

Give Thanks was never entered for the Oaks so her connexions are cashing-in now while everything is on their side. In the prevailing conditions her ability to cope with the most arduous of going underfoot is uppermost in the mind when analysing today's race just so long as you accept that Give Thanks will be none the worse for her latest race. I am prepared to do that because Jim Bolger, her trainer, said at Lingfield that he would not risk her again so soon unless he was happy with her.

Bolger attempted to bring off the same ambitious double two years ago with Condessa. On that occasion Condessa let the side down by finishing only third at Lingfield, but she went halfway towards redeeming the situation at York, when flooring the odds-on favourite Fairy Footsteps.

This time Give Thanks has got the expedition off to a good start and in her present form she will prove a tough nut to crack, especially as she will be meeting the two fancied maidens, Fields of Spring and Nibabu on advantageous terms.

They do not come much better-bred than Fields of Spring, who is by The Minstrel and out of a full-sister to Mill Reef, nor more promising, considering the way that she ran against the Oaks favourite, Jolly Bay, at Newmarket. In this instance, however the Irish filly could prove too experienced for her, especially on ground that will take some handling.

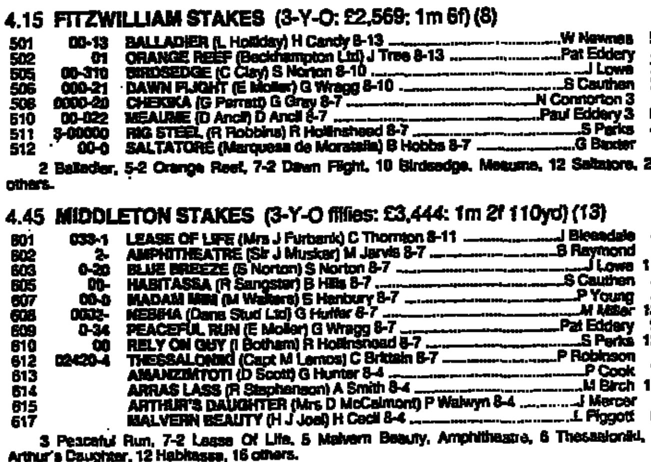
The same applies to Nibabu whose early promise at Ascot and Newbury proved no flash in the pan. At Shrewton last Wednesday when she worked well with the Noble Player. Acclimatize took a high rank as a two-year-old after her victory in the Hoover Mile at Ascot in the Autumn but it might be asking too much of her now to expect her to cope with one so fit and well on this her first appearance of the season.

With Jack Berry's horses in such sparkling form no-one should be suprised if the David Dixon Spring Trophy is won by Bri-Eden, who will be fitter and sharper for his first race of the season at Doncaster, where he finished behind Cree Song. Berry's skill, described so succinctly by Michael Seely on these pages last week, was typified by Bri-Eden's record last year. In all he ran 16 times, winning seven of those races after he had been operated upon for a soft palate as well as being fired. His final victory, achieved on heavy ground at Ascot in October, was the one that persuades me to think that he can strike again.

Jeremy Tree, another trainer who has made an excellent start to the season, has a chance of winning both the Sledmere Handicap and the Fitzwilliam Stakes with Airfield and Orange Reef, each of whom belong to Beckhampton Limited, the company owned by the executors of the late Jock Whitney.

In this instance though Tree's luck, good fortune, call it what you may, could run out. Airfield may find the task of conceding 18lb to Silly Boy, a winner of two of his three races this season, too great on this ground, while Orange Reef is held on form by Balladier, but both look to be put in their place by Down Flight, who won his last race by as far as ten lengths.

Finally, with Michael Jarvis's horses just beginning to hit form, achieving a fine double in Italy on Sunday with Beldale Concorde and Snatch And Run, do not be taken aback if the Middleton Stakes is win by Amphitheatre, who shaped so promisingly in her only race as a two-year-old when she was runner-up to Ski Sailing at Newmarket.



Dunbeath is now the firm favourite for the Mecca-Dante stakes at York tomorrow. Henry Cecil, his trainer, has twice had winners in the race

Windsor results

6.15: 1, GARFIELD (7-2; 2, Prince of Fashion (9-1); 3, Kuwait Sky (12-1). Mamut 3-1 fav. 15 ran.

6.40: 1, XENIA (7-2); 2, Bud's Gift (11-2) 3, Shamrock Nail (10-1). Knightsbridege Game 9-4 fav 16 ran.

7.05: 1, COMMONTY (3-1 jt fav); 2, Decorative (15-1); 3, Morice (5-1). 19 ran, Bold Print 3-1 jt fav. Nr. Worlingworth Waltz.

York

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

Tote: Double 3.10, 4.15. Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.45.

[Television (ITV) 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40 races]

2.0 ZETLAND STAKES (2-Y-O fillies: £3,350: 5f) (11 runners)

104		C B M GIRL (C Bowmore Ltd) K Stone 8-11	J Sidling	3
105		CONYGARTH HILL (M Wickham-Boynton) J Etherington 8-11	J Seagrave	4
106		GIRL FROM RIO (B Rudd) N Tinkler 8-11	C Dwyer	7
107	3	GRANDE MADAME (B) (Mrs C Block) C Booth 8-11	G Oldroyd	8
108		HONOUR'S IMP (Exors of Mrs A Perrett) C Gray 8-11	N Connorton	1
109		IDEAL HOME (Mrs S Jones) M H Easterby 8-11	M Birch	9
110	00340	LITTLE MISS HORNER (A Nicholson) G Harman 8-11	G Kelly	6
115	3	ROSANA PARK (G Mills) 8-11	M Thomas	2
116		THESPIAN (J Hambro) B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	5
117		VALKYRIE (Ld H de Walden) H Cecil 8-11	L Piggott	11
118	2	WINDCOTE (P Williams) J Berry 8-11	A Mercer	10

11-8 Valkyrie, 7-2 Rosana Park, Thespian, 6 Ideal Home, 10 Grande Madame, 20 Windcote, 25 others.

2.35 SLEDMERE HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £3,433: 1m 1f) (9)

201	[illegible] J Tree 9-7	Pat Eddery	3
206	[illegible] M H Easterby 9-1	M Birch	9
208	[illegible] K Stone 8-12	–	8
212	[illegible] C Brittain 8-3	W Carson	1
213	[illegible] N Bycroft 8-3 (8 ex)	J Lowe	5
214	[illegible] B Hills 8-0	R Hills 3	4
216	[illegible] R Whitaker 7-10	R Fox	6
218	[illegible] G Hunter 7-7	M Hills 5	2
219	[illegible] R Hollinshead 7-7	W Ryan 7	7

7-4 Airfield, 3 Silly Boy, [illegible] 6 Pallavicina, 10 Rangefinder, 14 others.

FORM: [illegible]

SELECTION: Airfield.

3.10 DAVID DIXON HANDICAP (£7,274: 5f) (9)

303	[illegible] (D) (S Green) B Hobbs 3-9-10	G Baxter	9
304	[illegible] J Berry 9-9-6	G Duffield	3
305	[illegible] (B) (D) (J Marshall) A Jarvis 3-9-4	L Piggott	1
307	[illegible] (K MacPherson) P Calver 7-8-11	O Gray	2
308	[illegible] (Mrs V Robson) A Smith 6-8-6	S Lawes 5	4
309	[illegible] (A Duffield) J McNaughton 3-8-5	L Charnock	8
310	[illegible] (Newcastle Ltd) I Walker 3-8-4	W Carson	5
311	[illegible] (B Shine) B Swift 5-8-4	G Dickie 7	7
314	[illegible] (P Barrett) R Hollinshead 4-7-11	W Ryan 7	6

11-4 Cree Song, [illegible] 4 Bri-Eden, 6 Chaplins Club, 8 Black Glazepta, 12 Dream Again, [illegible]

FORM: [illegible]

SELECTION: Chaplins Club.

3.40 MUSIDORA STAKES (Group III: 3-Y-O fillies: £30,092: 1m 2f 110yd) (8)

401	1241-	ACCLIMATISE (J Hambro) B Hobbs 9-0	G Baxter	6
405	02	FIELDS OF SPRING (P Mellon) I Balding 9-0	Pat Eddery	5
406	003-111	GIVE THANKS (Mrs O White) J Bolger (Ire) 9-0	D Gillespie	2
408	101-020	HOLE IN THE WALL (S Fahy) M Cunningham (Ire) 9-0	L Piggott	7
410	433211-	NEW COINS (C) (S Wong) B Hanbury 9-0	P Young	4
411	3-2	NIBABU (A Clore) B Hills 9-0	S Cauthen	3
413	21030-1	SO TRUE (Miss B Swire) G Balding 9-0	P Waldron	1
414	3-24014	VYNZ GIRL (Burton Rubber) C Booth 9-0	G Oldroyd	8

7-4 Give Thanks, 100-30 Fields Of Spring, 4 Nibabu, Acclimatise, 12 So True, Hole In The Wall, 20 others.

FORM: Acclimatise (8-9) won 1½l from Dancing Meg (level) 8 ran. Ascot 1m stks, good to firm, Sep 23. Fields Of Spring (8-8) 2nd beaten ½l to Jolly Bay (rec 1lb) 17 ran. Newmarket 1m 2f stks, good to soft. Apr 29. New Coins (8-13) won 1½l from Eye Dazzler (rec 5lb) 11 ran. York 7f stks, good to soft. Oct 7. Nibabu (9-0) 2nd beaten 3l to Goodbye Shelley (level) 9 ran. Newbury 7f 60yd stks, soft. Apr 15. So True (9-2) won 2l from Shareef Dancer (level) 11 ran. Sandown 1m h'cap, heavy, Apr 23. Vynz Girl (8-11) 4th beaten 12l to High Cannon (gave 2lb) 8 ran. Thirsk 1m 4f stks, good. Apr 15. Give Thanks (9-0) won 5l from Cormorant Wood (level) 12 ran. Lingfield 1m 4f stks, heavy, May 6. Hole In The Wall (8-10) 2nd beaten 5l to Glasson Lady (gave 3lb) 7 ran. Phoenix 7f stks, yielding, Apr 16.

SELECTION: Give Thanks.

4.15 FITZWILLIAM STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,569: 1m 6f) (8)

501	00-13	BALLADIER (L Holliday) H Candy 8-13	W Newnes	5
502	01	ORANGE REEF (Beckhampton Ltd) J Tree 8-13	Pat Eddery	8
505	00-310	BIRDSEDGE (C Clay) S Norton 8-10	J Lowe	7
506	000-21	DAWN FLIGHT (E Moller) G Wragg 8-10	S Cauthen	2
508	0000-20	CHEKIKA (G Perratt) G Gray 8-7	N Connorton 3	1
510	00-022	MEAUME (D Ancil) D Ancil 8-7	Paul Eddery 3	6
511	3-00000	RIG STEEL (R Robbins) R Hollinshead 8-7	S Perks	4
512	00-0	SALTATORE (Marquesa de Moratalla) B Hobbs 8-7	G Baxter	3

2 Balladier, 5-2 Orange Reef, 7-2 Dawn Flight, 10 Birdsedge, Meaume, 12 Saltatore, 20 others.

4.45 MIDDLETON STAKES (3-Y-O fillies: £3,444: 1m 2f 110yd) (13)

601	033-1	LEASE OF LIFE (Mrs J Furbank) C Thornton 8-11	J Bleasdale	4
602	2-	AMPHITHEATRE (Sir J Musker) M Jarvis 8-7	B Raymond	1
603	0-20	BLUE BREEZE (S Norton) S Norton 8-7	J Lowe	11
605	00-	HABITASSA (R Sangster) B Hills 8-7	S Cauthen	3
607	00-0	MADAM MIM (M Walters) B Hanbury 8-7	P Young	5
608	0032-	MEBSHA (Dana Stud Ltd) G Huffer 8-7	M Miller	13
609	0-34	PEACEFUL RUN (E Moller) G Wragg 8-7	Pat Eddery	9
610	00	RELY ON GUY (I Botham) R Hollinshead 8-7	S Perks	12
612	02420-4	THESSALONIKI (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-7	P Robinson	2
613		AMANZIMTOTI (D Scott) G Hunter 8-4	P Cook	7
614		ARRAS LASS (R Stephenson) A Smith 8-4	M Birch	10
615		ARTHUR'S DAUGHTER (Mrs D McCalmont) P Walwyn 8-4	J Mercer	8
617		MALVERN BEAUTY (H J Joel) H Cecil 8-4	L Piggott	5

3 Peaceful Run, 7-2 Lease Of Life, 5 Malvern Beauty, Amphitheatre, 6 Thessaloniki, 8 Arthur's Daughter, 12 Habitassa, 15 others.

York selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Thespian. 2.35 Silly Boy. 3.10 Bri-Eden. 3.40 Give Thanks. 4.15 Downflight. 4.45 Amphitheatre.

Nottingham NH

[illegible]

9-4 Sub Rosa, 7-2 Swift Wood, 4 Roman General, 6 Willow Burn.

7.0 BRADMORE HURDLE (handicap: £1,269: 2m) (19)

[illegible]

11-4 Paperacer, 3 Third Realm, 9-2 New World, 6 Roman Mariner.

NOTTINGHAM SELECTIONS: 5.0 Highway Sting. 5.30 Co Member. 6.0 Pot Party. 6.30 Sub Rosa. 7.0 End Of Era. 7.30 Priest's Rock. 8.0 Stand Back.

Folkestone NH

[illegible]

3.45 SHEPHERD NEAME HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £2,015: 3m 2f) (10)

1	fff	Ballet Master 10-12-0	DOUBTFUL
2	2pp-	Best Boy 10-12-0	T J Hills 7
3	2-42	Buck Royale 10-12-0	M Fenton 7
6	434	Leonster 9-12-0	Miss Dare 7
7	014	Lightvale 9-12-0	T Moore 7
8	p23	Loyal Partner 9-12-0	S Andrews 7
9	1-0u	Master Croft 6-12-0	S Sherwood 4
10	1f0	Optomism 8-12-0	R Mann 4
13	33-0	Warrenbayne Prince 13-12-0	Miss Aitken 7

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION: McBRIDE WANTS A TEAM NOT STAR PLAYERS

Lions hope that history will not repeat itself at Wanganui

From Terry McLean, Wanganui

As the British Lions strenuously and enthusiastically fight off jet-lag in preparation for the first match of their tour against Wanganui on Saturday, Willie John McBride, as manager, and Ciaran Fitzgerald, as captain, have cause to cross their fingers against a repetition of history.

It was at Wanganui in 1930, that the team, captained by Douglas Prentice was irreparably damaged when Wilf Sobey, the English scrum half, was too badly crocked to play in any one of the succeeding 20 games in New Zealand. Whether there was justice to the claim that Sobey and Roger Spong, his old Millhillian partner, were on the way to developing a partnership comparable with the immortal team of Kershaw and Davies is not now material.

Spong later clearly established his exceptional skills. Thugh succeeding Lions' teams have had at stand off half, such superb exponents as Jackie Kyle, Beverley Risman, Barry John and Phil Bennett, Spong is well and fondly remembered as one of the greatest players in the position to have toured in New Zealand.

Fitzgerald's Irish predecessors who captained Lions' teams from the hooking position, Karl Mullen in 1950 and Ronnie Dawson in 1959, suffered a great deal from the sniping by the substantial Welsh contingent in each side.

The complaint against Mullen was that he was an inferior technician to Dai Davies, of Wales, and it is a fact that Mullen, a doctor, declared himself physically unfit for both the third and fourth internationals, each of which was narrowly lost and each of which could have been won by adequate support for his natural and superb leadership. Dawson was plagued by claims that he was clearly inferior as hooker and forward to the great Welshman, Bryn Meredith.

The management had the wit to ignore the critics and Dawson, the one player of the party with sufficient skills as leader, captained a side which, given just a little more strength in the powerhouse of the pack, could have won the series. Where, these days, is there a backline to compare with Andy Mulligan, Beverley Risman, Malcolm Price, David Hewitt, Tony O'Reilly, Peter Jackson and, at the back, the gifted Ken Scotland?

Happily for the hopes of Fitzgerald and his team in their 18 matches ending with the fourth and last international on July 16, the national representations are evenly balanced and a most excellent feeling of comradeship and dedication is already evident in the touring party.

It pleases McBride that the British critical reaction to the selection of the Lions has been hostile. "We who were chosen for the 1974 tour of South Africa", McBride remarks, "were also written down by our critics. In the event, we were unbeaten. We broke all scoring records for a tour of South Africa. Perhaps we shall experience similar fortunes on this tour".

McBride puts stress on team-loyalty and pride of performance as fundamental requirements of his team and their players. There could be no sounder prescription for a fine tour. Moreover, it may cheer the Lions that the one All Black trial of the season last Saturday, has enormously pleased Bryce Rope the All Black coach. "We are excited about the depth in New Zealand rugby, Rope happily told reporters soon after no-side. "Basically, we have no areas of what we term concern."

Over many a hard year and tough campaign have New Zealand learned to be doubting Thomases of leaders who speak with such confidence and cheer.

In fact the stand off half and inside-centre positions in the team are causing apprehension. Robbie Deans, the ikely full back, whose grand-uncle in 1905 scored at Cardiff Arms Park the "try" which might have beaten Wales if John Dallas the referee, of Scotland had seen the move from the All Blacks' point of view, appears supect under the high ball and no loosehead flanker comparable with Graham Mourie, the departed captain of genius, has emerged.

It may be that Andy Haden the lock forward, will master all comers in the Lions' pack

The Lions are working hard. McBride does not give a fig for star-playes. He may well be on the way to getting a good 'un.

LIONS TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND

v North Auckland JUNE 25 · Whangarei · Auckland · v Auckland MAY 18 · FOURTH INTERNATIONAL JULY 16 · MAY 21 v Bay of Plenty

EQUESTRIANISM

Edgar's protégée 'taught a lesson'

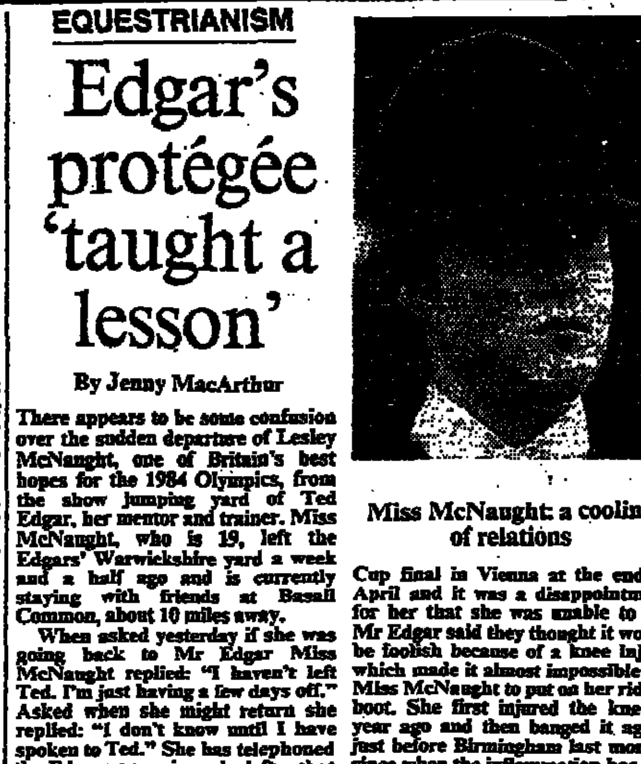
By Jenny MacArthur

There appears to be some confusion over the sudden departure of Lesley McNaught, one of Britain's best hopes for the 1984 Olympics, from the show jumping yard of Ted Edgar, her mentor and trainer. Miss McNaught, who is 19, left the Edgars' Warwickshire yard a week and a half ago and is currently staying with friends at Basall Common, about 10 miles away.

When asked yesterday if she was going back to Mr Edgar Miss McNaught replied: "I haven't left Ted. I'm just having a few days off." Asked when she might return she replied: "I don't know until I have spoken to Ted." She has telephoned the Edgars once since she left – that was last week to find out how the horses had gone at Hickstead the previous weekend. "Didn't you read about it in the papers?" Mr Edgar replied.

Mr Edgar says he is "teaching Lesley a lesson." While admitting the brilliance of his protégé, he points out "my stables do not run round Lesley McNaught – there are plenty of other riders." The Argument is said to have been about Miss MacNaught staying a night away without telling Mr Edgar. "But it wasn't just that," Mr Edgar said.

Miss McNaught had in fact qualified to compete at the World



Miss McNaught: a cooling of relations

Cup final in Vienna at the end of April and it was a disappointment for her that she was unable to go. Mr Edgar said they thought it would be foolish because of a knee injury which made it almost impossible for Miss McNaught to put on her riding boot. She first injured the knee a year ago and then banged it again just before Birmingham last month, since when the inflammation has got worse. She has been to the doctor to have it drained but Mr Edgar said it was time that she did something about it and recommended her the name of a specialist to go to while they were away.

Asked whether it was the knee injury which prevented her from competing at Hickstead last week and which is keeping her from Windsor this week Mr Edgar replied; 'You know Lesley – she'd ride with one leg upside down and wouldn't care a fig." It is that determination and courage which have made Miss McNaught so successful and put her on course for the Olympics.

BASKETBALL

Seeing red over Bolton

By Nicholas Harling

The English Basketball Association's decision to grant Fine Ceramics Bolton a place in the first division next season has produced an angry reaction at Liverpool.

Liverpool, who finished botton of the first division's 13 clubs with only one win in 24 games, had belately accepted the EBBA's decision to relegate them, although they had previously been given to understand in a letter that they would retain their place come what may. The lack of ann automatic system of promotion and relegation, let to Bolton being forced to stay in the second division until their appeal to the national executive committee at the weekend resulted in the first division being re-expanded to accomodate them.

Liverpool feel they have been betrayed by the EBBA, whose president, Keith Mitchell, vigorously opposed the decision to reduce the first division to 12 clubs. "He has sat by impotently while this decision to promote Bolton was taken," Colin Bentley, Liverpool's secretary, said yesterday.

Mitchell had commended Liverpool for their "statesmanlike attitude" to relegation, but Liverpool's feelings now are of fury. "We feel that we have been shabbily treated to say the least," Bentley said.

TENNIS

McEnroe's success on clay opens door for the grand slam

From a Special Correspondent, New York

The big break-through on clay courts achieved by John McEnroe when he won the Mercedez Tournament of Champions at Forest Hills, New York, on Sunday opens the way for an attempt at the grand slam.

Clay is the one surface on which McEnroe has lacked confidence, but he has now shown that he hs the necessary patience and will be turning his attention to the French Open in Paris in two weeks' time. First, however, he has to get clearance from his doctor on the thigh mucle he pulled earlier in the week.

The grand slam consists of the French Open, Wimbledon, the United States Open and the Australian championship. McEnroe has in the past won Wimbledon and the US Open, so his main concern is Paris with its red shale.

Admitting, "One clay court win does not make me a clay court specialists." McEnrow is happy to go to Paris four or five days early to prepare himself, but he recognizes that fitness is a major factor. "I have 11 days in which to make the decision to go to Paris, but I must have my doctor's approval first. After all, there is a possibility so seven five-set matches in Paris.

Clay-court tennis calls for different techniques to those of the faster grass courts on which McEnroe won Wimbledon in 1981 to end Bjorn Borg's five-year run, but he is learning fast. "My mind is on the right track, and I have not let this injury worry me, as it would have done a few weeks ago. I have been able to put it out of my mind."

Instead of going for the early kill with the surve and volley, McEnroe showed in New York, that he is prepared to wait for the right opening on which to come in. He also showed how to turn windy conditions to his advatage and to use the lob. This was more noticeable in the semi-final, where he beat Guillermo Vilas 6-1, 6-1, than in the final, where he beat Vitas Gerulaitis 6-3, 7-5 to avenge his defeat bu the same player here in the 1980 final.

Providing McEnroe can keep himself in this frame of mind and not explode at line calls, or become involved in the stupidities that marred his psychological warfare with the Czechoslovak players, Ivan Lendl and Tomas Smid, he can become the complete player of all surfaces.

He claims that his new mid-sized racket has been a great help, easing the strain on his shoulders and at the same time giving more power for less effort.

The WTR may have thei problems with the Men's International Professional Council, b they have no idea of pulling out tennis. After 80,596 crowd wl have watched the tennis he throughout the week, they ha signed a 15-year agreement continue their association with t Tournament of Champions Forest Hills.



McEnroe: new-found patience

VOLLEYBALL

Telford are handed title

By Paul Harrison

In an extraordinary climax to the women's season, the Scottish Volleyball Association have awarded Teleford the points from their last three league matches without the games being played. The result is that Telford, by virtue of the nine points gained, are the first division champions again ahead of Whitburn.

All matches had to be played by Sunday: relegated Bellshill Cardinals, who were due to play Telford home and away, could not raise a team to fulfil either outstanding fixture.

Telford have also been awarded the points from their match against Inverclyde, because this has also not been within the deadline.

Although volleyball in Northern Ireland is still in its infancy, it has at least produced one referee of international standard. Paddy Murphy, a Sports Council officer, went to Finland last week as an official in the qualifying pool at the European women's championships.

Murphy, aged 31, said: "As a young referee, the experience I gained in Finland will be of immense value to me to help in the work I am involved in here in Ireland in improving and qualifying referees in volleyball."

HOCKEY

Problem for Britain

By Joyce Whitehead

Back from the world tournament in Kuala Lumpur the leading women hockey players in the Home Countries are enjoying a well-earned rest. Their next assignment will be the weekend of September 2-4 at Lilleshall recreation centre in Shropshire when the Greant Britain squad will be selected for the Olympic Games.

Four countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) under one government necessitates one team, Great Britain, to comply with the rules of the International Olympic Committee and here lies the problem. A track record is essential as only the top seeds in the world will qualify and Gt Britain as a team are only in operation for this one event. As a start they will play in an international tournament with Canada and the United States in Cardiff in October. The Netherlands were also asked but declined

Women's hockey was first included in the Olympic Games in 1980, in Moscow, when nearly all the qualifying teams withdrew for political reasons. The gold medal winners were Zimbabwe and this may pose another problem. The host country, the winning team from the previous Games and four other countries should complete the entry for the 1984 Games but Zimbabwe finished sixth in the Inter-Continental Cup in Kuala Lumpur which comprised the eleven teams seeded 13-23 in the world. However, the final entry is some way off and first Gt Britain must convince the world that they are a team worthy of qualification.

Among the 34 triallists are 17 from England, nine from Scotland (Marietta Craigie, the longest standing Scottish international hung up her boots last month after the world tournament) six from Wales and two from Northern Ireland.

ENGLAND: M Allen (Warwickshire), J Bannister (Cheshire), L Carr (Lancs), J Cook (Suffolk), V Dixon (Cambs), M Eckersall (Lancs), P Gibbon (Berks), R Goodridge (Devon), K Gordon (Leics), B Hambly (Warwicks), R Hind (Surrey), S Lister (Sussex), K Lobb (Leics), V Robinson (Lancs Central League), M Souyade (Lancs), J Swinnerton (Staffs), R Sykes (Kent).

SCOTLAND: J Dobie (East), J Graffick (East), L Greig (West), S Henderson (West), J Kennedy (South West), M Macleod (West), S McDonald (Central), A Ramsay (Midlands), J Stewart (South West).

WALES: W Banks (E Clwyd), J Foston (Glamorgan), M Medlow (Glamorgan), S Morrow (Glamorgan), M Pugh (Glamorgan), L Sharpe (Warwickshire).

N IRELAND: V McBride (Co Down), J Redpath (Ulster).

Chancery Division | Law Report May 10 1983 | Privy Council

Copyright protection for compilation of programmes

Independent Television Publications Ltd v Time Out Ltd and Another
British Broadcasting Corporation v Time Out Ltd.

Before Mr Justice Whitford

[Judgment delivered May 9]

His Lordship granted injunctions to Independent Television Publications Ltd and to the British Broadcasting Corporation to restrain infringement under the Copyright Act 1956 by Time Out Ltd and Mr Tony Elliott of their copyright in their daily programme schedules on which information in the *TV Times* and the *Radio Times* was based.

Mr Richard Scott, QC and Mr Desmond Browne, for ITV Publications Ltd, Mr Donald Nicholls, QC and Miss Mary Vitoria for the BBC; Mr Robin Jacob, QC and Mr T. J. C. Goudie for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE WHITFORD said that the plaintiffs in the two actions sought injunctions to restrain infringements of copyright in compilations of details, dates, titles and times of transmission of television programmes broadcast by a number of programme companies which they published weekly in *TV Times* and *Radio Times*. The defendants published weekly in *Time Out* details of events which included summaries of television programmes.

It stood accepted that a great deal of time, energy and skill went into the production of the plaintiffs' schedules, prepared daily and weekly. It was also agreed that if copyright existed in the schedules, it was vested in the plaintiffs, and that such information as to their contents as appeared in *Time Out* stemmed wholly from or was at least checked against those schedules.

The plaintiffs contended that the schedules constituted compilations under section 2(1) of the 1956 Act as "literary works", the definition of "literary work" in section 48 being made to include "a compilation".

In *British Broadcasting Corporation v Wireless League Gazette Publishing Co* ([1926] Ch 433) Mr Justice Astbury held that there would be copyright "in a compilation of several advance programmes" whether or not there was copyright in an individual programme.

Mr Jacob contended that he would be prepared to accept that there would be a sufficient degree of skill and labour in the production of the schedules to justify a claim to copyright were it not for the fact that what was being done, he said, was no more than the creation of information, information as to future programmes, and that mere information could not be the subject of copyright.

After considering *Leslie v J. Young & Sons* ([1894] AC 335), *Chilton v Progress Printing & Publishing Co* ([1895]2 Ch 29), *Winterbotham for the Western Australia Turf Club v Wintle* ((1947) 50 WALR 58), *Elanco Products Ltd v Mandops (Agrochemical Specialists) Ltd* ([1979] FSR 46) and *Scott v Stamford* ((1866) LR 3 Eq 718, 723), his Lordship concluded that there was nothing in the Copyright Act 1956 which gave to the public at large the right to copy a compilation merely because the information in that compilation was not available from any other source.

It would be strange if that were the case, for in the making up of a compilation the generation of the relevant information might involve very much more of that skill and labour which was thought worthy of protection than any arrangement of information already available.

Applying that to the present case it seemed that although a requisite degree of skill and labour went into both activities more skill and labour went into getting out the daily programmes than into producing the listings in *TV Times* and *Radio Times*.

Naturally enough both sides referred to *Football League Ltd v Littlewoods Pools Ltd* ([1959] Ch 637). Mr Jacob relied on it as showing that there was no copyright in information, but only in the form of its presentation.

But while there were plainly cases where plaintiffs had not had to exercise any or any sufficient skill and labour, that was not so in the present case, and in his Lordship's judgment the daily programme schedules were entitled to protection as copyright works.

His Lordship went on to consider whether there had been an infringement, and concluded that it was a question of degree depending not only on the quantity of the compilation taken but on the importance of what was taken in the selections made by the defendants.

His Lordship concluded that a substantial part of the plaintiffs' compilations had been taken.

His Lordship had borne in mind what was said by Lord Reid in *Ladbroke (Football) Ltd v William Hill (Football) Ltd* ([1964] 1 WLR 273) as to the quality of the work taken – the concentration on peak viewing times and reference to programmes which would be known to occur at fixed times.

As to the question of "fair dealing", his Lordship, after referring to section 6 (2) and (3) of the Copyright Act 1956, said that, accepting that if that defence were available to the defendants that would require some appropriate acknowledgement to be made, the question remained whether the selections made by the defendants were a fair dealing for the Act's purposes.

Some of the selections were accompanied by comment which could be said to be criticism or review, but his Lordship understood Mr Jacob to suggest that in as much as the reader might want to know when he could see or avoid seeing the programme reviewed the inclusion of dates and times would be of interest.

The reader could of course be told to look in the *Radio Times* or *TV Times* or daily press for dates and times, but so far as section 6(3) was concerned one must look at the real objective in deciding whether what was being done was fair dealing.

In the present case the defendants had wholly failed to satisfy his Lordship that they were entitled to do what they had done; indeed once it was shown that the whole or a substantial part of the copyright work had been taken a defence under section 6 was very unlikely to be made good.

The injunctions sought would therefore be granted with costs.

Solicitors: Allen & Overy; Coward Chance; Simons, Muirhead, Allan & Burton.



Taxi by-law not oppressive

Regina v British Airports Authority, Ex parte Wheatley

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice May

[Judgment delivered May 6]

The Court of Appeal held that the enforcement of by-laws prohibiting taxis from plying for hire at Gatwick Airport was not oppressive.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the British Airports Authority from a decision of Mr Justice Woolf (*The Times*, May 24, 1982), who had granted an application by Mr George Edward Wheatley, of Cedar Close, Langley Green, Crawley, Sussex, for judicial review of the authority's by-laws.

The judge had held that the by-laws presupposed that there would be taxis at the airport and, therefore, in the absence of taxi stands there, it would be oppressive to enforce the by-laws.

Mr Christopher Clarke for the airports authority; Mr Richard Slowe and Mr Grahame Aldous for the applicant.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that on April 6, 1966, the airports authority made the London (Gatwick) Airport By-Laws 1966 which were confirmed, subject to modification, by the Board of Trade in August 1966, and those by-laws came into force in September, 1966.

They were made under the Airports Authority Act 1965, which was replaced by the Airports Authority Act 1975.

Section 2 of the 1975 Act set out the functions of the authority and section 9 dealt with by-laws. Section 9 (1) provided. "The authority may in respect of any aerodrome owned or managed by it make by-laws for regulating the use and operation of the aerodrome and the conduct of all persons while within the aerodrome . . .".

By-Law 5 provided: "(23) No person shall loiter, frequent or remain on the aerodrome or any part thereof without reasonable cause . . .

"(43) No person shall stand or park a taxi on the aerodrome for the purpose of plying for hire except on an authorized standing appointed by the authority . . .

"(44) No person shall ply for hire with a taxi or load passengers except on an authorized standing appointed for that purpose and indicated by the sign 'Taxis' at the head of the rank . . .

"(54) No person shall without the permission of the authority, sell or distribute anything, offer anything for sale or hire or make any offer of services . . .".

In 1976 there was a boundary reorganization as a result of which Gatwick Airport came within Crawley Borough Council. Crawley had certain by-laws dealing with Hackney carriages which had been made in 1974. Those contained provisions regulating the manner in which Hackney carriages were to be identified, and their provision and control within the borough.

The applicant was a taxi driver licensed by Crawley Borough Council. He had at one time worked for a hire car company operating at Gatwick.

The authority's policy at Gatwick was not to permit taxis to ply for hire within the airport and to make provision for car transport by granting a concession to one company. The concession was let by competitive tender in 1975 and was at present operated by Airport Cars (Gatwick) Ltd.

In September, 1980, a working party appointed to consider the case for the introduction of taxis to Gatwick reported to the authority.

The authority came to the conclusion that the arrangements then existing should be continued because they gave a measure of control, they ensured availibility of cars at all times, they enabled the authority to control all prices, they enabled the authority to ensure that drivers were obliged to take any journey and they enabled proper standards to be achieved.

The result was that a Hackney carriage from Crawley could only enter the airport carrying a fare or in order to pick up a fare which had already been arranged.

On June 4, 1981, the applicant took a fare to Gatwick and was then hailed by an American passenger. He picked up the passenger and was stopped by the police and prosecuted. He was convicted of a breach of by-law 5(54) but appealed to the crown court and at the same time applied for judicial review of the airport by-laws.

That application was heard by Mr Justice Woolf, who decided (1) that the four by-laws which the applicant sought to have quashed were not *ultra vires* and were within the scope of section 9 of the Act, (2) that on its true construction the words "offer of services" in by-law 5(54) did not apply to plying for hire by a cab driver, and (3) that so long as the authority did not provide a stand for taxis it would be oppressive to enforce by-law 5(44).

He added that if contrary to his view by-law 5(54) applied to taxis he would regard it as oppressive to enforce it against a taxi driver.

The authority appealed against the construction put upon by-law 5(54) by the judge and against the ruling by him that so long as there were no taxi stands no reliance could be placed on by-law 5(44) because it would be oppressive to do so.

That would also include a similar conclusion in relation to by-law 5(54) if the construction put on it by the judge was correct.

There was a cross-appeal by the applicant submitting that the by-laws were *ultra vires* and should be quashed.

The applicant's main contention was that in the circumstances the by-laws amounted to prohibitions and that section 9(1)(d) of the 1975 Act did not justify a prohibition and that the word "regulating" in section 9(1) did not empower the authority to make a by-law which in practice amounted to a prohibition.

It was the duty of the airports authority by section 2(1) of the 1975 Act, "to provide at its aerodromes such services and facilities as are in its opinion necessary or desirable for its operations". To enable the authority to carry out its duties section 9 of the Act gave it the power to make by-laws.

The power to regulate in the context of control and management of an airport had to include powers to prohibit. There had to be many possible activities upon an airport which would cause danger or difficulty to those who were using it whether working in or on aircraft or as passengers.

Their Lordships agreed with the judge that the argument based on the absence of a specific power of prohibition failed.

On the question of oppression, the judge was of the opinion that it would be oppressive for the airports authority to rely not only on by-law 5 (44) but also on by-law 5(54) if the words of the latter covered a taxi plying for hire.

In considering whether the judge's view that enforcement of by-laws 5(44) and 5(54) would be oppressive it was necessary to consider the effect of the by-laws against the policy background.

The airports authority had given considerable thought to its policy at Gatwick and had come to the conclusion that giving a concession to one company and not allowing taxis to ply for hire within the airport was best in the public interest.

The authority had shown what were the advantages and their Lordships agreed that there was nothing unreasonable in such a policy.

Having reached that conclusion the authority clearly required by-laws to enforce that policy and although those in question referred to taxi standings, it could not be said that the absence of those standings made it oppressive for the authority to use the by-laws to enforce its policy. Their Lordships therefore disagreed with the judge on that point.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

Solicitors: Mr M. W. T. Nott; Somers & Leyne, Ealing.

Justices wrong to reject evidence

Burton v Gilbert

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Glidewell

[Judgment delivered May 4]

It was not open to justices to reject the unchallenged evidence of the reading of a 'Muniquip' speed meter as being not of sufficient quality to corroborate the opinion evidence of a police officer as to the speed of a motor vehicle, if they had accepted that such evidence was in principle capable of providing such corroboration.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, allowing an appeal by way of case stated by the prosecutor, Police Constable Burton, against the dismissal by Sutton Justices of an information preferred by him against the defendant, Mr Ricky Gilbert, alleging that he had driven a motor vehicle on a restricted road at a speed exceeding 30 miles per hour.

At the hearing before the justices, the prosecutor had given evidence that he had formed the opinion that the defendant's vehicle had been exceeding the speed limit, that the meter had registered the vehicle's speed as 55 miles per hour, and that he had tested the meter and found it to be working properly.

The defendant had not challenged any of the prosecutor's evidence, but had merely given evidence of his opinion that his vehicle had not been exceeding the speed limit.

The justices had found that evidence of a reading on such a meter was in principle capable of corroborating the prosecutor's evidence and that the defendant had been a truthful witness.

They had concluded that the evidence afforded by the meter had not been of sufficient quality to enable them to be sure of the defendant's guilt.

Section 78A(2) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967 provided that a person prosecuted for a speeding offence should "not be liable to be convicted solely upon the evidence of one witness to the effect that in the opinion of the witness the person prosecuted was driving the vehicle at a speed exceeding a specified limit".

Mr Vivian Robinson for the prosecutor; the defendant did not appear and was not represented.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that, on the basis of the facts which they had found, the justices' decision was one which no reasonable tribunal, properly directed, could have reached.

There had been no factual evidence before the court which tended to contradict the evidence of the speed meter, and there had thus been no evidence upon which their conclusion, that the corroborative evidence provided by the 'Muniquip' speed meter had not been of sufficient quality, could have been based.

The court was not intervening to review a finding of fact: the justices had been wrong in law when they had found that there had been insufficient evidence of corroboration of the speed of the defendant's vehicle for them to have been sure that he was guilty.

The prosecutor had not asked for the matter to be remitted to the justices. The appeal would be allowed but there would be no further order.

Mr Justice Glidewell agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Bridge is part of statutory street

Attorney General of Hongkong v Mightystream Ltd

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Templeman, Sir John Megaw and Sir William Douglas

[Judgment delivered May 9]

It was not the law that before a road bridge could qualify as a "street" within a statutory description it had to possess the ordinary qualities of a street at common law or in normal parlance by having houses on at least one side.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council so held in dismissing an appeal by the Attorney General of Hongkong against a judgment of the Court of Appeal of Hongkong who allowed an appeal by developers, Mightystream Ltd, from a judgment of Mr Justice Fuad who refused the developers' application by originating summons against the Attorney General as defendant for a declaration that a site in Hongkong on which the developers desired to build was free from certain building restrictions imposed by the building authority.

Mr Neil Kaplan, QC, Principal Crown Council, Hongkong and Mr David Lyons, Crown Counsel, Hongkong for the Attorney General; Mr Michael Ogden, QC and Mr Kemel Bokhary, of the Hongkong Bar, for the developers.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the Attorney General had argued that although the road bridge under consideration fell within the statutory description of a street it could not qualify as such unless it possessed some of the ordinary qualities of a street at common law or in normal parlance and he had relied on *Attorney General v Laird* ([1925] Ch 318).

In that case, on a statutory definition of "street" similar to that contained in the Hongkong Building Ordinance which their Lordships had to consider, Sir E. M. Pollock, Master of the Rolls, had said that a highway, although mentioned in the definition of "street", was not a street unless there were houses with some degreee of continuity and proximity on at least one side.

If that was the effect of that judgment, it was not to be followed in the present case. It had not been concurred in by the other members of the Court of Appeal and was difficult to reconcile with the opinion of Lord Selborne in *Robinson v Local Board for Barton Eccles* ((1883) 8 App Cas 798).

It also appeared to negate the explicit terms of the definition of "street" which included a number of things which would not be streets in the common law sense. That part of the Attorney General's argument was to be rejected.

Solicitors: Macfarlanes; Simmonds Church Rackham.

Applicant is entitled to reasons

Bosies Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

An applicant for planning permission was entitled to know whether or not an argument set out in his appeal against a refusal of permission by a planning authority had been taken into account by the inspector who determined the appeal, together with the inspector's reasons for accepting or rejecting the argument.

Mr Justice Forbes so held in the Queen's Bench Division on May 6, quashing the decision of an inspector, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, who dismissed an appeal by Bosies Ltd against a refusal of planning permission by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that although an inspector's decision letter did not need to deal with every conceivable argument in the way that an inspector's report to the secretary of state would where the decision was to be taken by the secretary of state, it ought to be possible to ascertain from the letter whether a material point raised by the appellant or the planning authority had been taken into account by the inspector in reaching his decision and what his reasons were for his acceptance or rejection of an argument.

Off-road use of crash helmet is no defence

Losexis Ltd v Clarke

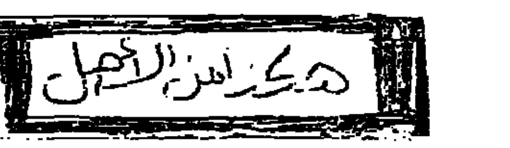
It was not a defence to an offence under section 33(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 of selling a crash helmet which was not prescribed by the Act or of a type authorized by the Motor Cycles (Protective Helmets) Regulations (SI 1980 No 1279) to prove that the helmet was sold for off-road use only, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Glidewell) held on May 5.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that regulation 5 prescribed the type of helmets which provided protection and in each case the helmet was manufactured to British Standards Institute specifications.

Section 33(2) was concerned with persons selling crash helmets. Once the helmets were sold, one had no idea what happened to them.

The social purpose which section 33(2) desired to achieve would be defeated if it were a defence to prove that the helmets were sold for off road use only. Section 33(2) limited the sale of helmets to those which fell within the categories specified by regulation 5.

If a helmet was without a British Standards Institute kite mark, then the proper course was to approach the institute and get appropriate approval. Until that was done, it was an offence under section 33(2) to sell the helmet.



هكذا من الاصل

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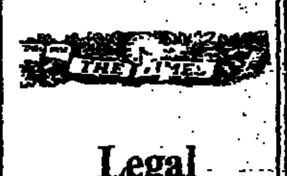
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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

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St Matthew 6: 10 11

BIRTHS

ALDER on May 5th at the Maternite Grande-Duchesse Charlotte in Luxembourg to Ann (nee Bullough) and Robin - a son Matthew Thomas Haswell, a brother for Katharine.

ATKINS.-To Jaime (nee Hendry), and ...

DEATHS

RAIKES - On May 6th, Katherine Georgina Josephine, peacefully after a long illness, much loved wife of the late Admiral C D S Raikes CBE, mother of Darre and Heather and grandmother to Julian and David. Funeral private, family flowers only by request, but if desired donations to the Royal British Legion Women's Section, Wimborne branch, may be sent c/o Charles Small & Son, Funeral Directors, 15 West St, Wimborne, Dorset.

RICHARDSON.-On the 6th of May, 1983, after a short illness, Leonard Richardson, aged 57, of Little Thrusted, Upstreet, Canterbury, dearly loved husband of Audrey and father of Michael and Andrew. Funeral service 11 a.m. Monday, the 16th of May at St Mary the Virgin, Chislet, followed by cremation at Barham. Flowers to C W Lyons and Son, Canterbury, or donations, if preferred, to The Benevolent Fund, Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Bird Cage Walk, London, SW1.

SPECK, LEWIS GORDON.-On May 5, 1983, formerly of Vaucluse, Sydney (Australia), dearly loved husband of Elsie (deceased), brother and brother-in-law of Frederick and Hedy. Privately cremated.

WESTON.-On May 6, 1983, peacefully, at his home in St Neot, Cornwall, after an illness borne with great courage, Peter Christopher Mackain, MC, dearly loved husband of Joyce and father of David and Vivien. Funeral 2 p.m., Thursday, May 12, at St Neot Parish Church. If desired donations please to Cancer Research.

WYATT.-On May 6th Stanley William Wyatt F.R.I.C.S., aged 77, peacefully in his new garden at Pewley Down, 81a Broad Lane, Hampton, Middlesex. Dearly loved husband of Frieda, loving father of Paul, Roger and Hugh and his daughters-in-law Anna and Evelyn and loving Grandfather to all his grandchildren. ...

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Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic news. Available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; Bob Friend's report from the United States between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. Closedown at 9.00.

9.35 For School's Colleges: Germany 9.53 Part three of the adventure serial. Capricorn Game 10.10 The last of three programmes on sex education for 8 and 9 year olds 10.35 Living in Ghana 11.00 North American Indians 11.17 The computer and the transport planner 11.40 Mind Stretchers (ends at 11.45) 12.03 Helping the mentally handicapped 12.15 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Anne Diamond 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among the guests in Stephanie Lawrence, star of the musical, Marilyn 1.45 Heads and Tails: A See-Saw programme for the very young (r) 2.00 You and Me. The Traffic Lady (r).

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: The life of a young North American Indian 2.30 Death of the Dinosaurs. An Horizon investigation into the likely reasons for the disappearance of the creatures 65 million years ago (r) 3.15 Your Songs of Praise Choice presented by Thora Hird. (shown on Sunday) 3.53 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 Cartoon: Scooby Doo in Mystery Mask Mix-up (r) 4.40 Take Two. The first in a new series, introduced by Lucie Skeaping, that features requested clips from television programmes. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Think of a Number, (r). 5.35 Roobarb. For the very young (r).

5.40 News with Richard Whitmore 6.00 South East at Six with Placido Domingo 6.25 Nationwide. The guest is Liza Minnelli.

6.50 Triangle. Episode 11 and a passenger reports seeing a rabid dog.

7.15 Wildlife on One. David Attenborough narrates The Return of the Sea Eagle (r).

7.40 Tales of the Gold Monkey. Louie is sentenced to die by the guillotine. Can Jake reach Saigon in time to save him?

8.30 Tears Before Bedtime. Domestic comedy series about a couple who have run away from home to escape their dreadful children.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Play for Today: A Matter of Choice for Billy, by Graham Reid. The sequel to the successful, Too Late to Talk to Billy. Set in Belfast in 1978, Billy and his sister, Lorna, are now in charge of their younger sisters following the death of their mother. How do their domestic responsibilities affect their social life?

10.50 People and Power includes an interview with Denis Healey and an item on political cartoonists, including The Times's Peter Brookes.

11.28 News headlines.

11.30 Phil Silvers* as Sergeant Bilko (r).

11.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak presented by Anita Findley followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain with Lynda Berry and Gavin Scott. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; morning newspapers reviewed at 6.33 and 8.33; sports news at 6.40; pop video at 6.50; television news at 7.50; Leslie Caron an Gerald Harper interview at 8.20; topical features at 8.40 and 9.05. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Elementary maths 9.45 All about sand, for the hearing impaired 10.04 Traditional sex roles 10.21 More about childbirth 10.43 Documentary re-run 11.05 Brian Aldiss with an introduction to science fiction 11.22 Basic maths 11.39 French conversation.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay: Adventures of the Cockle twins, for the very young (r) 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter with the story of the Magic Porridge Pot (r) 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Crown Court. Did the organizer of a beauty contest rape the winner? Starring Vivien Merchant as the judge (r) 2.00 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett. Kay Avila investigates the growing truancy rate and visits Bristol's Bayswater Truancy Centre to see how they cope with the problem.

2.30 Racing from York. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of the Sledmere Handicap (2.35); the David Dixon Sprint Trophy (3.40).

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse investigates the mysterious man with the paper bag over his head 4.20 Razzmatazz. Fun and games and pop music presented by Alastair Pirrie and Lisa Stansfield 4.45 CB TV-Channel 14 News views and ideas for young people 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Crossroads Joe MacDonald builds up his hopes about his missing wife and Paul Ross surprises Jill Harvey.

6.45 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt. The programme includes a report on the increasing number of seemingly incontinent canines; and visits last Sunday's Punch and Judy Festival, held at Covent Garden.

7.15 Film: Pursuit (1972) starring Ben Gazzara. The arrival of an extremely wealthy subversive in a city that is playing host to a political convention causes concern. Steven Graves, the man detailed to trail James Wright uncovers some of the millionaire's frightening activities. Directed by Michael Crichton.

8.30 Goodnight and God Bless. Comedy series about a successful television quiz game host.

9.00 Jamaica Inn. Part two of the dramatisation of Daphne du Maurier's novel and Mary learns a little more about the nefarious deeds of her brutal uncle Joss (third and final part at 10.30).

10.00 News

10.30 Jamaica Inn. The third and final part.

11.30 Jobs Limited presented by Douglas Moffit. Tonight's programme looks at opportunities available to young people looking for employment.

12.00 Portrait of a Legend. James Darren talks to country singer, Kenny Rogers.

12.25 Close with Michael Hordern.

Kenneth Branagh as Billy (BBC1 9.25pm)

CHOICE

● Graham Reid has scored another success with A MATTER OF CHOICE FOR BILLY (BBC 1, 9.25pm), a follow-up to his award-winning Too Late to Talk to Billy. Again set in Belfast, but a year later and with the original play's main characters no longer around – Billy's mother having died and his father now living in England – tonight's play examines the life and loves of Billy and his sister, Lorna, who are now responsible for their two young sisters. If that were not enough, their irascible and fanciful Uncle Andy comes to stay following a spell in hospital, bringing with him a life-times disgusting habits. Billy is being pressured by his girlfriend to make a decision about their relationship while Lorna's boyfriend reads too much into their own association. On top of this, Ann, one of the sisters, is in trouble at school and a letter from dad threatens to split the family. Kenneth Branagh is again superb as the young Billy with the cares of the world on his shoulders, as is Brid Brenna as the sensible Lorna

● In 1943 more than 20,000 young men received a letter from the Minister of Labour informing them that they had been selected to serve their war service down the mines rather than physically fighting the foe on alien soil. To refuse to comply meant prison. In BEVIN BOYS (Radio 4 4.10pm) a number of those chosen recount their experiences and how they reacted when they received the news. As the selection system was random – Bevin put numbers into a hat and if the number pulled out corresponded to the final digit on the call-up papers, you became a Bevin Boy – there was a wide cross-section called up. The system ignored class or educational qualifications leading to the scheme's being described as the biggest social shake-up in British history. Jack Danby talks to some of the Bevin Boys who have become MPs, civil servants, barristers and businessmen, among them Professor Ian Gregor, Douglas Dickson, Michael Webber and Peter Allen

● Michelene Wandour's adaptation of Sylvia Townsend Warner's novel LOLLY WILLOWES (Radio 4 3.02pm) affords a sympathetic insight into the life of a feminist spinster in the 1920s. Gwen Taylor plays Lolly, a woman who escapes from the clutches of her family to the freedom of the countryside

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Cubism 1 6.30 Oceanography: Currents 6.55 Biology: Genetic Expression 7.20 Science: Elements Discovered 7.45 Michelangelo: The Last Judgment 8.10 Closedown.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Floella Benjamin and Fred Harris. The story is The King's New Crown, by Sheila Archer 11.25 Closedown.

5.10 Chancellor's School. An Open University production that follows the battle to keep open the Hertfordshire school following the County Council's decision to close it on the grounds that there has been a sharp drop in the number of school-age children in the area.

5.40 The Old Grey Whistle Test introduced by David Hepworth. The programme includes highlights of a concert recorded at the Regal Theatre, Hitchin, featuring Fun Boy Three (shown last Friday).

6.20 Maestro. A profile of motor racer Stirling Moss (r).

6.50 Cartoon Two. Tales from Hoffnung. A film based on the drawings of Gerard Hoffnung (r).

7.00 News summary with subtitles.

7.05 Film: The Prince and the Showgirl (1957) starring Marilyn Monroe and Laurence Olivier. An unlikely romantic comedy about a secret affair between the Regent of Carpathia and an American chorus girl. Adapted from his own play by Terence Rattigan and produced and directed by Laurence Olivier.

9.00 Discovering Birds. In the sixth of his eight programmes on the joy of birdwatching Tony Soper concentrates on sea birds.

9.25 No Soap, Radio. A new five-part American comedy series set in a seedy hotel in Atlantic City featuring the constantly harrassed proprietor; Roger, his assistant, an inquisitive guest, a down-trodden housewife and an extremely small bell-hop. Starring Steve Guttenberg as Roger.

9.50 In At the Deep End. A welcome repeat of the series first shown on BBC 1 in which the intrepid Chris Searle and Paul Heiney took it in turns to learn something completely alien to their nature. In this first repeat Chris Searle enters the world of competitive ballroom dancing and ends up performing the paso doble at the United Kingdom Ballroom Championships.

10.40 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made today's headlines.

11.30 Open University: Latin Squares and Horticulture 11.55 Does Fiscal Policy Stabilise? Ends at 12.25.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 A Full Life. Jill Cochrane talks to the 'mad axeman' of the Sixties, Lord Beeching, who earned his title by ruthlessly trimming loss-making railway branch lines. Lord Beeching was forthright and fearless then and time has not mellowed him and he gives his forceful opinions on such matters as the Social Democrats, the role of the Prime Minister and past political leaders.

5.30 Countdown. Another round of the words and numbers game in which competitors must be expert at anagrams and mental arithmetic. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley with Gyles Brandreth who takes over the umpire's role from Kenneth Williams.

6.00 A Partly Satirical Broadcast presented by Niki Berou for first-time voters who might be inclined not to exercise their franchise. This week the fringe candidates are examined, introduced in his own inimitable fashion by Stanley Unwin from Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park. Appearing on the programme are Jim Huggon (Anarchist); Lord Sutch (Raving Looney Party); Jonathan King (Royalist Party); Mort Mascarenhas (International Marxist); Joe Pearce (National Front); Nina Temple (Young Communists) and John Swinney (Scottish Nationalist).

6.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show* Vintage American domestic comedy.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. On the soap-box this evening is Sir Nicholas Henderson.

8.00 Brookside. Alan has his hands full keeping pretenders to his girl friend, Samantha, at bay while Annabelle and Roger are peeved at being the only two residents to turn up at the rate-payer's meeting.

8.30 S.W.A.L.K. This week sees a big step forward for the 13-year old Amanda who, for the first time, rejects her agony aunt's advice following her unjust suspension from school.

9.00 Film: Leave 'Em Laughing (1981) starring Mickey Rooney. A made-for-television weepie about a circus clown who, after a long and happy marriage, fostering neglected children, has to face the fact that he is suffering from and incurable illness. Directed by Jackie Cooper.

10.45 Black on Black presented by Beverley Anderson. The items this week are an assessment of how black candidates fared in the recent local elections; a report on Birmingham's most controversial politician, councillor James Hunte, who is at the centre of a row about his takeover of the local Labour Party; and a portrait of Steve Joseph, star of the new TV sport, Pool.

11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including: 6.45 Prayer for the Day; 6.55, 7.55 Weather; 7.00, 8.00 Today's News; 7.20 Your Letters; 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News. 7.45 Thought for the Day; 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament; 8.57 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. France and the French. In the studio with Sue MacGregor to answer listeners' queries about the people and places of our nearest overseas neighbour are Marie-Francoise Golinsky, London correspondent of Ouest France and John Ardagh, a writer and broadcaster on all things French.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'A Handful of Halfpennies' by Maggie Taylor.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'A Member of the Family' by Myles Rudge.
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983.† 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour presented by Sue MacGregor. In the fifth of the series Going It Alone, Claire Spottiswoode, a mother of two children, explains how she came to be doing business with Thailand from her own home, armed with just a computer.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "Lolly Willowes" by Sylvia Townsend Warner.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four. A Lincolnshire waggoner talks to Charles Kightly about the times when horses were a power in the land.
4.10 Bevin Boys. Men, who as boys, forty years ago, did war service in coalmines.
4.40 Story Time: "The Russian Interpreter" by Michael Frayn (7).
5.00 PM: News Magazine: 5.50 Shipping; 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 In The Air.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Groundswell. Environmental issues.
7.50 Feedback. Your criticisms and comments about BBC radio and TV.
8.05 File On 4.
8.35 Discursive Excursions. 2: Christopher Matthew talks to courier Peter Mitchell.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine presented by Chris Bigsby. The programme includes a review of Ian Hamilton's biography of the American poet, Robert Lowell. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Just a Minute.†
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "The Handyman" by Penelope Mortimer (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping.

ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.00-10.45 For Schools: 10.00 Child Care; 10.15 Playtime; 10.30 The Song Tree; 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune; 11.20 Introducing Science; 1.40 Listening to Music. 1.55 p.m. Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Long Ago; 2.20 A-level history; 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Managing Your Money. 11.30-12.10 a.m. Open University: 11.30 Propaganda and the Civil War; 11.50 Open Forum: Students' Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Berlioz, Weber, Tchaikovsky; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Handel, Britten, Tippett, Haydn; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 The Week's Composer: Lennox Berkeley; records.†
10.00 Beethoven: Emperor Concerto: record.†
10.45 BBC Singers: Holst, Gerard Schurmann.†
11.20 Martin Jones Piano recital: Beethoven, Chopin, Grieg, Moskowski.†
12.15 Mozart and Hindemith: North German Radio Symphony Orchestra.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Music by the Strauss Family: BBC Scottish S.O.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 University of Wales Recital (new series) String Quartet recital: Haydn, Morawetz, Beethoven.
4.25 Schumann Piano recital.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Stanislav Heller Harpsichord recital: Samuel Scheidt, Georg Bohm, J. C. F Fischer.†
7.00 Keeping the Pace. Production-line work and mental illness.
7.30 Karl V: Opera by Ernst Krenek (sung in German) Act 1.†
8.30 A Day in the Life of Algernon Swinborne.
8.50 Karl V Act 2.†
9.50 Aubades and Serenade by Igor Pomeranstsev.
10.10 Amphion String Quartet: Britten, Penderecki, Shostakovich.†
11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.35-6.55 a.m. Buddhism in Thailand.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The American Showmen. First of a 25-part series on the outstanding producers of entertainment in the United States this century.† 8.30 Folk On 2.† 9.30 Tom Mennard tells Local Tales.†The Flying Pickets.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Where Were You in 62? (new series). 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight. 1.00am Big Band Special, The Radio Big Band.† 1.30 String Sound.† 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close.

VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four-Hours News Summary. 7.30 Rameau and Couperin. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Love and Mr Lewisham. 8.30 Strictly Instrumental. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 TBA. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00pm Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Quartet. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 The Island of Sheep. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Origins. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 TBA. 8.45 The Instruments of Jazz. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 The Island of Sheep. 0.00 World News. 0.08 The World Today. 0.25 Scotland this Week. 0.30 Financial ews. 0.40 Reflections. 0.45 Sports oundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classic Albums. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00am World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Golden Age of Operetta. 2.30 The Island of Sheep. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

WALES 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales today. 10.50-11.30 Soccer: Welsh Cup Final. Wrexham v Swansea City. (highlights of first leg) 11.58-12.35 am People and Power 12.35 News and Weather. SCOTLAND 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 10.35-11.00 For Schools: Ulster in Focus 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3-55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene around six. 11.55 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00-6.25 Regional News magazines 12.00 close.

S4C

Starts 2.20pm Ffalabalam. 2.35 I Ysgolion. 2.55 Interval. 3.30 Report to the Nation. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Bilidowcar. 5.30 Six Million Dollar Man. 6.30 Countdown. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 Y Cyewilt Cymreig. 8.55 Tell the Truth. 9.20 Father's Day. 9.50 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: The Diplomatic Corpse. 10.20 Music In Time. 11.15 Maes Chwarae: Peldroed, Wrecsam v Abertawe. 11.45 Malu – A Woman Now. 12.40am Gair yn ei Bryd.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.00 News. 12.03 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.30-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel report. 6.30 Mork and Mindy. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.00-8.30 Knight rider. 11.30 Magnum 12.25am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Job Spot. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Scotsport Quiz. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Entertainers. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 Live at The Millionaire. 12.00 Survival. 12.30 Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 Money Talks. 12.00 Ascensiontide. 12.05 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Streets of San Francisco. 11.30 Portrait of a Legend: Alice Cooper. 12.00 Company, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30-1.00 National Youth Jazz Orchestra. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.58-4.00 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin 6.00 Good Evening. Ulster. 6.20 Advice 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 10.29-10.30 Ulster Weather. 11.30 Living and Growing. 11.45 News at Bedtime.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Firehouse. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.40 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 Mork and Mindy. 7.0 Robin's Nest. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25 am Postcript. 12.31 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 News. 11.35 Levkas Man. 12.35 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Make Me Laugh. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.30am Tuesday Topic. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Soviet families evacuated from Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Fearing a new outbreak of serious fighting in and around Beirut, the Soviet embassy in the city yesterday sent home more than 140 of their diplomats' wives and children on a special flight to Moscow. Watched by United States Marines who guard the international airport here, the families left Beirut on an Aeroflot jet a few hours after sectarian fighting had resumed in the Chouf foothills two miles from the Lebanese capital.

The phalangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio station claimed yesterday that Russian journalists in Beirut had been detained for questioning by Lebanese security authorities but this was categorically denied by a Soviet correspondent who lives in the city. Another Russian, who is close to the Soviet diplomatic community in Beirut, said that the embassy had decided to send families home because of the security situation. "When it is calm again, they will return", he said.

Nevertheless, the departure of the Russian families rather naturally provoked rumours in Beirut that the Soviet Union had knowledge of some new military threat to Lebanon, connected perhaps to Syria's rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement.

The United States has told the Lebanese Government that they too will have to exert diplomatic pressure on the Syrians to leave Lebanon and Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, is believed to have spent much of his hour with President Gemayel on Sunday making this very point.

The Lebanese are somewhat nonplussed by this – Beirut newspapers have dubbed it the "Shultz bomb" – since they had hoped Saudi pressure would be sufficient to bring about a Syrian military withdrawal.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia spent some hours with President Assad of Syria yesterday afternoon in an attempt to persuade him to pull his army out of Lebanon along the lines of the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement but the Syrian leader seems to be in no hurry to comply.

With Israeli troops still under attack by guerrillas in southern Lebanon and with the Lebanon war ever more unpopular with the Israeli public, President Assad is in no mood, it seems, to oblige Mr Shultz, or the Lebanese, by withdrawing his men.

If the Americans are embarrassed by the failure of withdrawal talks, Damascus will shed no tears.

● DAMASCUS: – The PLO has rejected a US-sponsored draft accord for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, a senior PLO official said yesterday, Reuter reports.

Mr Abdel-Mohsen Abu Maizer, spokesman for the PLO executive committee, told reporters that a meeting of the committee chaired by Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, had decided to reject and condemn the agreement after conducting a thorough study of it.

Israeli warning, page 6

Wife defends Heidemann

Continued from page 1

was not the kind of magazine to try to justify Nazi deeds.

● FRANKFURT: Herr Heidemann, 51, was not at home yesterday, but his wife, Gina, clearly distraught, vehemently denied in a telephone inforview that he had pocketed any of the money, AP reports. Frau Heidemann insisted that *Stern's* three chief editors – two resigned on Sayurday were to blame.

"My husband has been an employee of *Stern* for 32 years and he obtained the diaries under the direction of the *stern* chief editors." she said.

"He delivered a few samples to *Stern* and they assured him that they would check them for authenticity. My husband told me that after they checked them, they asked him to obtain the rest of them.

"Then they hired several specialists to check the diaries.

● Money back: A spokesman for Times Newspapers said in London last night that Stern had agreed voluntarily to return the £130,000 already paid for the serialization rights of the diaries. The News Corporation, the parent company of Times Newspapers, had agreed to pay £256,000 for the rights for Britain and the Commonwealth.

Public success: Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor during a curtain call last night.

Critics pan Burton and Taylor

From Christopher Thomas, New York

The New York critics dipped their pens in vitriol yesterday and produced one of the finest examples of just how vicious they can be. The subject of their ire was *Private Lives*, a revival of Noel Coward's dancing comedy, which opened on Broadway on Sunday with all the fanfare and razzmatazz appropriate to the two leading players, Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor.

The doomsayers had been predicting for weeks that the duo would be disastrous, and the critics yesterday pronounced the prophecy correct. Burton gets a generous mention here and there but it is faint praise indeed. Miss Taylor, however, is mauled.

The *Daily News* said of her: "The wit, the frothiness, the sense of style – all completely elude the matronly star, whose amplitude, topped by a fluffy honey hairdo, makes her resemble some grand ship under full sail . . ."

The New York Times tore into both stars so heartlessly that it would have killed off any normal Broadway show at birth. But *Private Lives* is a sell-out, and you can hardly get to the Lunt-Fontanne theatre at night because of all the sightseers and policemen.

Probably the last time Broadway was captivated so much was 1964 when Taylor and Burton were still married and still destined to get divorced, get married, and get divorced.

That was when she would pick him up each night after his acclaimed performance in *Hamlet* at the Lunt-Fontanne.

Sunday night's opening was a glittering affair, of course, at a party in the Tavern on the Green in Central Park the gentlemen wore white ties and tails and many of the ladies donned tiaras.

As for the reviews, *The New York Times* gets the award for bitchiness. It reckons that Burton looks bored out of his mind and "doesn't even seem to be an actor." Miss Taylor, it concludes, "lists about, her hands fluttering idly like a wind-up doll in need of a new mainspring."

Mauling or not, there is not a ticket to be had for any performance of the show, which ends on July 17.

34 killed in Mexican church blast

Mexico City (AFP) – Thirty-four people were killed and 750 injured when fireworks stocked for a local festival exploded in the town of Tlapacoya during Sunday night.

At least 33lb of gunpowder went off in the blast, according to some reports. Other sources said some 55lb of explosives had been stacked in cardboard boxes against an outside wall of the church, without sufficient safety precautions.

Eyewitnesses spoke of a chain reaction when the explosion occurred, shortly after 9pm local time, as Mass drew to a close. They said some bodies were blown to pieces, and limbs were found as far as 45 yards from the site of the blast.

Rescue workers and residents were sifting through the rubble for survivors. A number of children were reported missing in the confusion

Frank Johnson in the Commons

In a mood of subdued, businesslike hysteria

The fateful date having been announced from No 10 a quarter of an hour before the start of the day's sitting, the house yesterday began the process of curtailing the present Parliament. The mood was thus one of subdued, business-like hysteria.

The chamber filled up at the end of an extremely routine Question Time on the subject of energy – the sort of subject which only attracts those tedious, younger Tory backbenchers in good suits who possess a lot of the stuff. As we ran through various announcements about what would happen to the business remaining in his Parliament, everyone was smiling and laughing. This placed an especial strain on those whose careers were about to be ended.

Mrs Thatcher remained at home across the road. This was just as well. She had caused enough inconvenience for one day. We shall be hearing from her at Question Time today and every day for the next four weeks, and possibly for much of the late twentieth century.

Mr Foot stumped in, deploying his funny walk. He sat down on the Opposition front bench, smiled, appeared confident, and said nothing. Keeping to that strategy is his best hope of winning the election. Unfortunately, the pressures of modern campaigning will dictate that he will have to say something.

That is when his troubles will start.

A glower for the Tories

Mr Edward Heath glowered throughout from his customary place, prior to his nation-wide election glower. It is assumed that, with whatever reservations, he will in the campaign be glowering on the side of the Conservatives. But that seat of his below the gangway is the fate reserved for Conservative Prime Ministers who unwisely call early elections.

So Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, who was at the dispatch box announcing the tidying up of the Parliament's remaining business, averted his gaze from the terrible apparition only a few feet away.

Like Mr Foot, Mr Heath remained silent. He did a lot of studying of his order paper, his passage to the chamber having been unimpeded by the House of Windsor.

What thoughts were coursing through the rejected statesman's head? Put not thy trust in the Central Office computer projection, could well be the greatest lesson that he has drawn from life. Amid the banter across the floor yesterday, he alone did not smile. His campaign was off to a tremendous start.

On balance, Labour members were more brash and confident of victory than the Tories. This confirmed the general tendency of the opinion polls to the effect that Labour is going to lose.

Decline of standards

The Speaker read out a list of Acts which had received the Royal assent. "The Running Away Act", interpolated Mr Joseph Ashton, the Labour member for Bassetlaw, half way through the list. Members found particular symbolism in the name of each Act intoned by the Speaker. "The Level Crossings Act", he cried! Ho, ho, ho, responded the House. "The Nuclear Material (Offences) Act." Ha, ha, ha. Clearly a reference to the member for Stretford, Mr Winston Churchill.

"The Mental Health Act." Tee, hee, hee, laughed the House. For, by now, restraints and standards had begun to decline. "Dog Licences (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill." shouted the Speaker, in a bravura finale that brought him well-deserved cheers.

During his tidying up, Mr Biffen referred to "the announcement" of the election. Mr William Hamilton, the member for Central Fife, rose on a point of order to say that announcements of elections should be made in the House.

"They want to keep it a secret," said the Labour frontbencher Mr Eric Heffer, amiably. Eventually, Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Aid, killed all further hilarity by opening a debate on "hunger in the world" with the conversation-stopping sentence: "I beg to move, Mr Speaker, that this House take note of European Document 4658/83."

After all this triviality, the House turned to the issues, and the chamber emptied.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

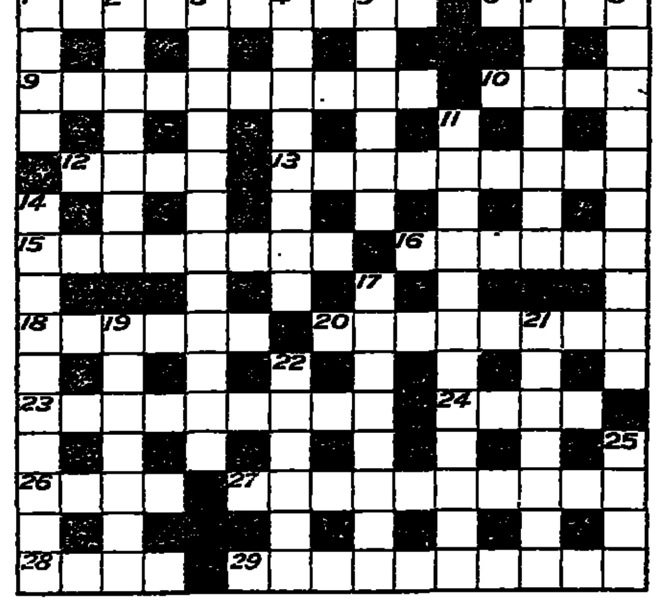
The Duke of Edinburgh presents the 1983 Award of the Templeton Foundation Prize for Progress in Religion, Buckingham Palace, 10; attends Annual Court and lunch, Trinity House, London, 12; Chairs British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, Council meeting, Buckingham Palace, 4; as Patron of the Air League, awards Air League Flying Scholarships and attends reception at the Brewery, Chiswell Street, EC1, 6.30; attends Royal Society Club dinner, 6 Carlton House Terrace, SW1, 8.15.

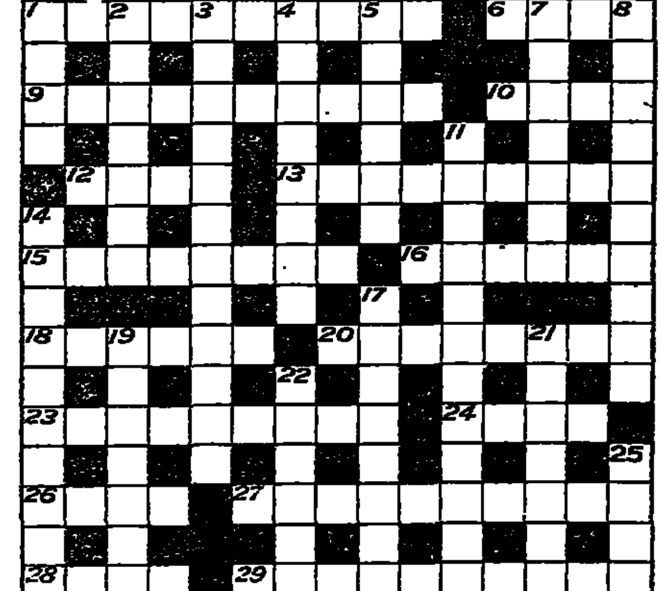
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits The Royal Anglian Regiment, Colchester, 11.30.

Princess Anne attends a performance of Claude Lelouch's film *Edith et Marcel*, in aid of Centre Charles Peguy, International Youth Centre, Queen Elizabeth Hall, London, 7.40.

Princess Alexandra opens the West of England Antiques Fair, Assembly Rooms, Bath, 2.15; visits Temple Precinct excavation, Roman Baths, Bath, arrives Pump Room, 4.05.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,125





ACROSS

1 Heads seen here raised over points of safe concealment (10).
6 This may close lid before clearing up? (4).
9 Would-be clever type, (Doctor of Narkover has twice his money) (5, 5).
10 Going strangely pale, taking it in the dark (4).
12 Achilles, maybe, fished out of the river Acheron (4).
13 Chump's affliction even when sober (5, 4).
15 Poet William receives a sheep in class (8).
16 Parasite may be thrown up (6).
18 Take in turns to tear in pieces (6).
20 Regularly recurring description of a chemist's table (8).
23 Feast with ends of the seating along the wall (9).
24 Medal struck for service in the dining-room? (4).
26 Area besieged in Israel (4).
27 Launching pad for high fliers (10).
28 Dickensian father with bygone stately building (4).
29 Free dinners, not necessarily baked (10).

DOWN

1 Permission to go for an ordinary degree (4).
2 Most like Scrooge are in retreat (7).
3 Empty-headed, and inconsiderate (12).
4 School break for Hamlet perhaps, nothing less (4-4).
5 Other ranks rebuked for a bloomer (6).
7 In that we find the means of control (7).
8 Former currency includes stamp for convenience (10).
11 Jumper goes on over or under this (8-4).
14 BAOR coders deciphered *The Telegraph* (5-5).
17 Would Pan, growing up, become such a cracksman? (8).
19 Fit activity for an unruly child (7).
21 Dinmonts? They look snappy enough! (7).
22 Outside railway staff suffer from lack of nourishment (6).
25 One of those worn to improve one's looks (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,124

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New exhibitions

Paintings by Alexander Mann, Fine Art Society, 134 Blythswood Street, Glasgow: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun: (from today until June 7).

Recent work by Kevin Harley and Andrew Holmes, and Handsworth from Inside: Photographs by Vanley Burke, Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright Street, Birmingham: Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun: (both until June 4).

Eskimo Art: Traditional ivory, bone and antler stone sculptures, E. M. Flint Gallery, Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall: Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45: (until June 11).

Admiral Lord Nelson: paintings, drawings, engravings and sculptures of Nelson, his ships, battles, contemporaries and his ladies, Rye Art Gallery, Ockmans Lane, East Street, Rye, East Sussex: Tues to Sat 10.30 to 1 and 2.15 to 5, closed Mon: (until July 3).

Landscape paintings by John Dennison Carter, Blake Gallery, Georges Lane, Crewkerne, Somerset: Tues to Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon; (until May 21).

Music

Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Organ recital by Graham Matthews, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

Organ recital by Simon Lindley, Leeds Parish Church, 7.30.

Organ recital by Jennifer Bate, St George's Church, Beverly Gardens, Cullercoats, Tyne and Wear, 7.30

Concert by Leicestershire Schools Symphony Orchestra, Leicester Cathedral, 7.30.

Recital by Mark Walton (clarinet) and Jessie Isaacs (flute), Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

General

Cable and Satellite Television, Wembley Conference Centre, today and tomorrow 10 to 6, Thurs (last day) 10 to 4.30.

West Of England Antiques Fair, Assembly Room, Bath; 11 to 7 today until Fri, Sat (last day) 11 to 9.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.88	1.80
Austria Sch	28.50	26.70
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	1.99	1.91
Denmark Kr	14.26	13.54
Finland Mkk	8.94	8.44
France Fr	12.05	11.45
Germany DM	3.99	3.79
Greece Dr	133.50	125.50
Hongkong $	11.21	10.63
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.20
Italy Lira	2360.00	2250.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.49	4.27
Norway Kr	11.62	11.02
Portugal Esc	163.00	148.00
South Africa Rd	2.00	1.86
Spain Pta	217.00	206.00
Sweden Kr	12.27	11.65
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.18
USA $	1.63	1.57
Yugoslavia Dnr	129.00	122.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed 4.2 at 690.2.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 1:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 14.60m
2 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 14.55m
3 Crossroads (Tues) Central, 12.30m
4 Only When I Laugh (Wed) Yorkshire, 11.80m
4= Family Fortunes, Central, 11.80m
4= Crossroads (Thurs) Central, 11.80m
7 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 11.30m
8 Carry On Laughing, Thames, 11.15m
9 Emmerdale Farm (Tues) Yorkshire, 10.90m
10 3-2-1 Yorkshire, 10.80m

BBC 1
1 Time Of Your Life, 11.10m
2 That's Life, 11.00m
3 Are You Being Served? 10.95m
4 News and Weather (Sat) 10.65m
5 House Calls, 10.10m
6 Fame, 9.55m
7 Dynasty, 9.05m
7= Max Boyce, 9.05m
9 Odd One Out, 9.00m
10 North Sea Hijack, 8.80m

BBC 2
1 World Snooker (Thurs 21.00) 7.15m
2 World Snooker (Fri 22.25) 6.70m
3 World Snooker (Wed 22.05) 6.50m
4 Sunday Grandstand, 6.25m
5 World Snooker (Thurs 22.20) 5.95m
6 Call My Bluff, 5.80m
7 World Snooker (Wed 18.35) 5.70m
8 World Snooker (Mon 22.25) 5.65m
9 World Snooker (Sat 23.15) 5.55m
9= World Snooker Final (Sun 20.20) 5.55m

Channel 4
1 Angel, 2.85m
2 Fat Angels, 2.80m
3 All God's Children, 1.95m
3= The Secret Life of Walter Mitty, 1.95m
5 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt, 1.70m
5= Soap, 1.70m
7 Brookside (Wed) 1.55m
8 The Munsters, 1.40m
8= Cheers, 1.40m
8 Bouquet of Barbed Wire, 1.40m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Snwcer (Fri) (sport) BBC, 99,000
2 Pobol Y Cwm, (serial) BBC, 91,000
3 Y Byd Yn Ei Le (current affairs) HTV, 80,000
4 Snwcer (Thurs) (sport) BBC, 77,000
5 Snwcer (Wed) (sport) BBC, 61,000
In English:
1 All God's Children, 107,000
2 Six Million Dollar Man, 98,000
2= The Munsters, 98,000
4 St Elsewhere, 97,000
5 Brookside (Wed) 90,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with last week's figures in parentheses) are:
BBC 1 *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.7m (1.6m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri: 0.2m (0.3m); Sat 1.5m (1.4m); Sun 0.6m (0.4m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Anniversaries

Births: **James, 1st Viscount Bryce**, statesman and historian (*The American Commonwealth*), Belfast, 1838; **Gustav Stresemann**, statesman, Nobel laureate for peace 1926, Berlin, 1878; **Karl Barth**, theologian, Basel, Switzerland, 1886.
Deaths: **Leonhard Fuchs**, botanist, Tubingen, Germany, 1566; **Paul Revere**, patriot and folk hero, Boston, Massachusetts, 1818; **Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson**, Confederate general, Guiney's Station, Virginia, 1863; **Sir Henry Morton Stanley**, explorer, London, 1904.

Roads

London and South-east: A406: North Circular Road (Hangar Lane): Northbound width reduced at junction of Madeley Road. A282: Dartford Tunnel northbound approach road; roadworks at Blue Star roundabout. M27: Westbound carriageway closed at Portsbridge; E of Junction 12, 9 am to 9 pm; diversion via A27.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (M6). M50: Roadworks between junctions 1 and 4 (Tewkesbury to Ross-on-Wye). M5: Lane closures between junctions 7 (Whittington) and 8 (Strensham).

North: A1(M): Closed southbound at Aycliffe intersection, Durham. A19: Lane closures on Thirsk-by-pass, Yorks.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 15 and 16 (Swindon and Chippenham): diversions. M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thornbury).

Scotland: High Street, Edinburgh, closed between St Mary's Street and John Knox House: diversions. M8: New Canal Street off ramp now open in Glasgow (junction 16).

Ferry dispute

Because of a French seamen's dispute, Sealink ferry crossings from Dover to Dunkirk have been cancelled today, and Dover/Calais and Newhaven/Dieppe services are disrupted. For recorded message about sailing times, call Dover (0304) 21755 or Newhaven (07912) 3166.

P and O Southampton/Le Havre sailings are cancelled for tonight and tomorrow night.

The papers

"So she's going while the going's good," says the **Daily Mirror**. "She is going now because she expects to win – and win she might, but deserve to she won't."

"Never before has there been so stark a difference between the visions of Britain offered by the two main political parties", says the **Daily Mail**.

"June 9 will be a crossroads for the people of this country, says the **Daily Star**. "Never have the issues been so momentous: never have politicians from the two major parties come before us with such radically different programmes – and never before has there been such a strong alternative to both of them."

The election campaign will be a bitter struggle waged across a vast ideological gap, says **The Sun**. "This is not the moderate Labour Party of Attlee or even Wilson – it has been penetrated at all levels by sinister Marxist forces: and the Tories have escaped from the pink mould of Ted Heath" and returned under Mrs Thatcher to " sturdy old principles of self-reliance and national pride".

"We stand four-square and one hundred per cent behind Mrs Thatcher, the **Daily Express** tells its readers. "The bizarre mixture of slack-mouthed trendies and hard-mouthed militants who now masquerade under the Labour banner do not deserve your vote."

Weather forecast

An area of low pressure will remain slow-moving over the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands, E, central N, NE England: Showers, some heavy, perhaps with thunder; wind mainly S, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

SE, central S, SW, NW England, Channel Islands, Wales: Showers, heavy and perhaps with thunder; wind SW, moderate to fresh, locally strong; max temp 9 to 12C (48 to 54F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Showers, heavy and prolonged with perhaps thunder; wind E to SE, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, longer outbreaks of rain; wind moderate to fresh, locally strong; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Continuing unsettled with temperatures returning to near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind S, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. **Strait of Dover, English Channel (E):** Wind SW, fresh or strong, occasionally gale; sea rough. **St George's Channel:** Wind SW, strong to gale, occasionally severe gale; sea rough or very rough. **Irish Sea:** Wind S, strong to gale, occasionally severe gale; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 5.18 am — Sun sets: 8.37 pm
Moon rises: 4.49 am — Moon sets: 5.43 pm
New moon: May 12.

Lighting-up time

London 9.07 pm to 4.46 am
Bristol 9.17 pm to 4.56 am
Edinburgh 9.39 pm to 4.39 am
Manchester 9.24 pm to 4.46 am
Penzance 9.24 pm to 5.13 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

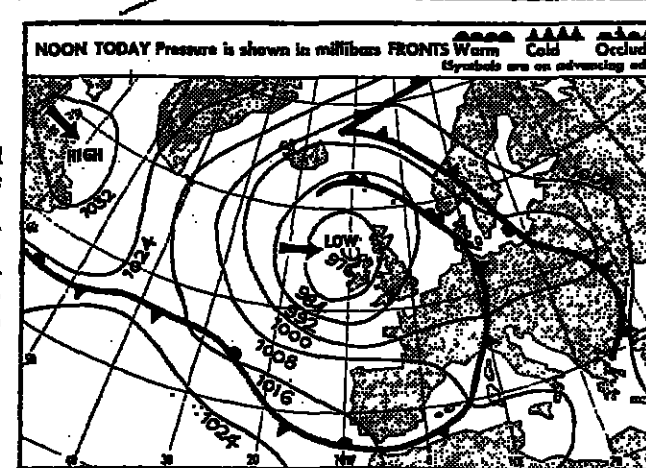
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	6	43	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	c	10	50
Blackpool	s	11	52	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	s	12	54	London	r	11	52
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	c	10	50
Edinburgh	f	11	52	Newcastle	c	9	48
Glasgow	r	8	46	Ronaldsway	f	9	48

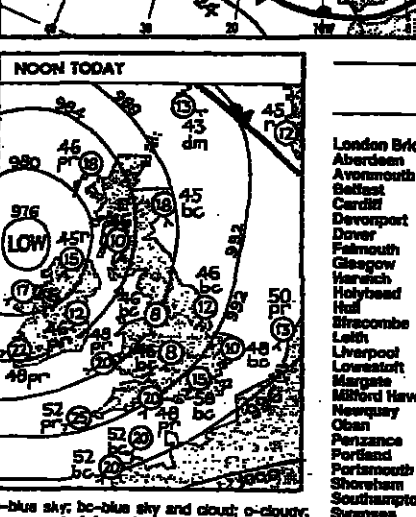
London

Yesterday: Temp. max 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 49 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, .07 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 2.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 998 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Poole, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 7C (45F); highest rainfall, Tiree, 0.53in; highest sunshine: Prestwick, 10.6hr.





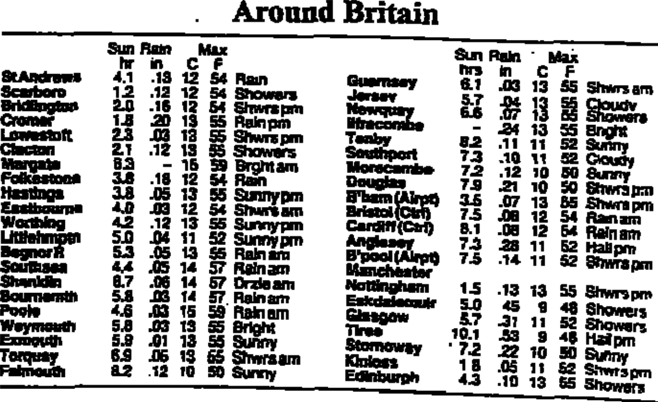
b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.49	6.1	1.19	6.5
Aberdeen	12.40	3.7	12.37	3.8
Avonmouth	6.15	11.7	6.37	11.8
Belfast	10.18	3.1	10.41	3.1
Cardiff	6.02	10.8	6.32	11.0
Devonport	4.42	4.9	5.13	5.0
Dover	10.12	5.9	10.29	6.2
Falmouth	4.12	4.7	4.43	4.8
Glasgow	12.04	4.2	12.26	4.3
Harwich	11.21	3.8	11.24	3.8
Holyhead	9.37	5.1	5.44	6.9
Hull	5.41	6.5	5.44	6.9
Ilfracombe	5.13	8.1	5.34	8.2
Leith	1.45	4.9	1.55	5.0
Liverpool	10.31	8.6	10.55	8.7
Lowestoft	9.06	2.2	8.48	2.2
Margate	11.28	4.4	11.28	4.4
Milford Haven	5.25	6.3	5.48	6.4
Newquay	4.20	6.3	4.41	6.4
Oban	5.11	3.7	5.33	3.5
Penzance	3.46	4.9	4.15	5.1
Portland	5.48	1.8	6.35	1.8
Portsmouth	10.40	4.2	11.04	4.5
Shoreham	10.28	5.5	10.51	5.8
Southampton	10.15	4.1	10.41	4.3
Swansea	5.28	8.5	5.51	8.7
Tees	2.58	4.7	3.01	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	11.10	3.920	11.20	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	4.1	.13	12	54	Rain
Scarboro	1.2	.12	12	54	Showers
Bridlington	2.0	.16	12	54	Shwrs pm
Cromer	1.8	.20	13	55	Rain pm
Lowestoft	2.3	.03	13	55	Shwrs pm
Clacton	2.1	.12	13	55	Showers
Margate	8.3	–	15	59	Bright am
Folkestone	3.8	.18	12	54	Rain
Hastings	3.8	.05	13	55	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	4.0	.03	12	54	Shwrs am
Worthing	4.2	.12	13	55	Sunny pm
Littlehmptn	5.0	.04	11	52	Sunny pm
Bognor R	5.3	.05	13	55	Rain am
Southsea	4.4	.05	14	57	Rain am
Shanklin	8.7	.06	14	57	Drzle am
Bournemth	5.8	.03	14	57	Rain am
Poole	4.6	.03	15	59	Rain am
Weymouth	5.8	.03	13	55	Bright
Exmouth	5.9	.01	13	55	Sunny
Torquay	6.9	.06	13	65	Shwrs am
Falmouth	8.2	.12	10	50	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	6.1	.03	13	55	Shwrs am
Jersey	5.7	.04	13	55	Cloudy
Newquay	6.6	.07	13	55	Showers
Ilfracombe	–	.24	13	55	Bright
Tenby	8.2	.11	11	52	Sunny
Southport	7.3	.10	11	52	Cloudy
Morecambe	7.2	.12	10	50	Sunny
Douglas	7.9	.21	10	50	Shwrs pm
B'ham (Airpt)	3.5	.07	13	55	Shwrs pm
Bristol (Ctrl)	7.5	.08	12	54	Rain am
Cardiff (Ctrl)	8.1	.08	12	54	Rain am
Anglesey	7.3	.28	11	52	Hail pm
B'pool (Airpt)	7.5	.14	11	52	Shwrs pm
Manchester					
Nottingham	1.5	.13	13	55	Shwrs pm
Eskdalemuir	5.0	45	9	48	Showers
Glasgow	5.7	.31	11	52	Showers
Tiree	10.1	.53	9	48	Hail pm
Stornoway	7.2	.22	10	50	Sunny
Kinloss	1 8	.05	11	52	Shwrs pm
Edinburgh	4.3	.10	13	55	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	18	64	Copenhgn	c	10	50	Majorca	f	23	73	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	22	72	Corfu	f	21	70	Malaga	s	26	79	Rome	f	21	70
Alexandria	s	25	77	Dallas*	s	21	70	Malta	s	22	72	Salzburg	f	11	52
Algiers	f	20	68	Dublin	c	8	46	Melbourne	d	18	64	Sao Paulo*	c	27	81
Amsterdam	f	13	55	Dubrovnik	r	15	59	Mexico C*	s	25	77	S Francisco*	s	14	57
Athens	f	20	68	Faro	f	21	70	Miami*	s	27	81	Santiago			
Bahrain	s	32	90	Florence	c	21	70	Milan	s	19	66	Seoul	s	24	75
Barbados*	f	31	88	Frankfurt	f	13	55	Montreal				Singapore			
Barcelona	f	18	64	Funchal	f	18	64	Moscow	c	14	57	Stockholm	s	15	59
Beirut	f	20	68	Geneva	c	13	55	Munich	r	11	52	Strasbourg	c	15	59
Belgrade	c	18	64	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Nairobi	c	26	79	Sydney	s	24	75
Berlin	f	15	59	Helsinki	s	15	59	Naples	c	17	63	Tangier	s	19	66
Bermuda*	f	24	75	Hongkong	f	27	81	New Delhi	s	35	95	Tel Aviv*	s	24	75
Biarritz	d	14	57	Innsbruck	c	10	50	New York				Tenerife	f	22	72
Boulogne	c	12	54	Istanbul	s	21	70	Nice	s	19	66	Tokyo	s	22	72
Bordeaux	c	15	59	Jeddah	f	34	93	Oslo	r	9	48	Toronto			
Brussels	f	14	57	Jo'burg	f	21	70	Ottawa				Tunis	c	19	66
Budapest	r	14	57	Karachi	s	31	88	Paris	c	14	57	Valencia	s	25	77
Buen Aires*	s	19	66	Las Palmas	c	21	70	Peking	s	24	75	Vancouver*	r	8	46
Cairo				Lisbon	c	16	61	Perth	s	22	72	Venice	c	14	57
Cape Tn	f	21	70	Locarno	s	21	70	Prague	r	11	52	Vienna	r	10	50
C'blanca	c	19	66	L Angeles*	s	18	64	Reykjavik	s	10	50	Warsaw	r	14	57
Chicago*	s	8	46	Luxembg	c	13	55	Rhodes	c	20	68	Washington*	c	20	68
Cologne	f	16	61	Madrid	f	19	66	Riyadh	s	37	99	Zurich	f	10	50

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available